

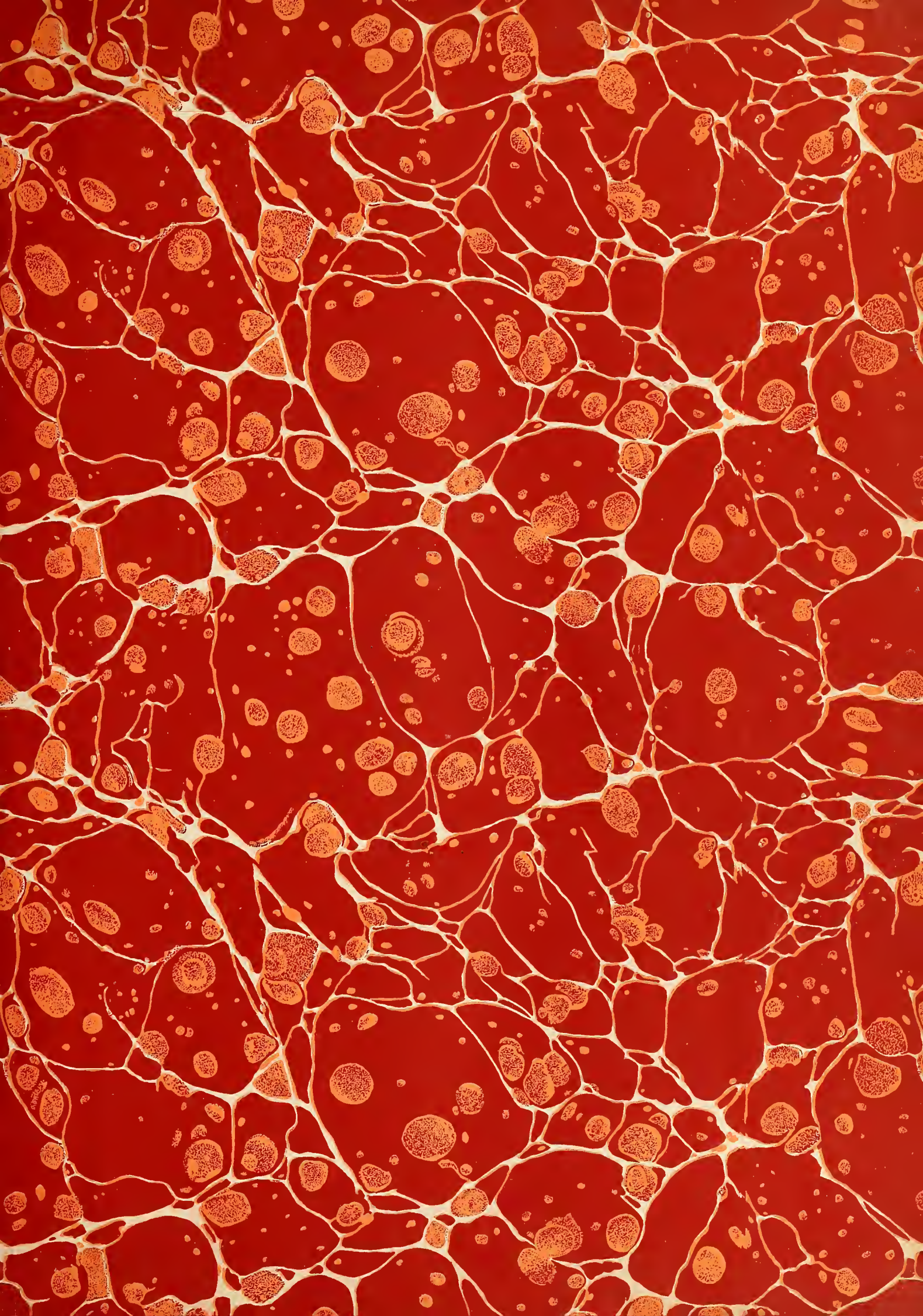
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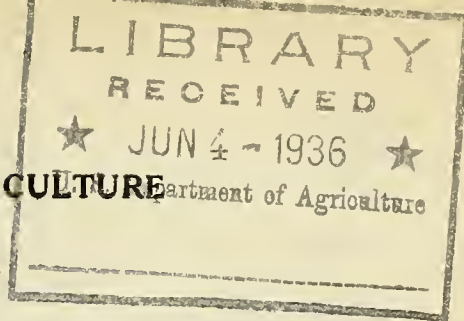
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AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES, 1915-1935

A Selected List of References

Compiled by
Esther M. Colvin and Josiah C. Folsom
Under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Washington, D. C.
December 1935

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FOREWORD

This bibliography covers the years 1915 to December 1935, except for some few earlier references to background material and a few references to material issued in 1936 which were received after the systematic checking was completed.

The bibliography was designed to bring to date and amplify the material contained in the bibliography entitled "Farm Labour Research in the United States", compiled by Josiah C. Folsom, formerly of the Division of Land Economics and now with the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This bibliography was issued in the International Labour Review for May 1932. The references included in this earlier bibliography have been incorporated when they came within the scope of the present one.

References to material relating to the farm labor situation in general have been included as have those relating to agricultural labor management, agricultural labor unions, the displacement of agricultural labor by machinery and other forces, legislation dealing with the farm laborer, the "agricultural ladder" of which farm labor is the lowest rung, and the supply of and the demand for this type of labor and its history.

Material dealing with the training of the agricultural laborer, his mobility, hours of work, wages and perquisites, including board and housing, overtime pay and profit sharing, his cost and standard of living, insurance as it applies to him as well as workmen's compensation may be found here.

References relating to material dealing with the hired man himself, his characteristics, his viewpoint, his efficiency, his migration from the farm to the city, the occupational hazards which he encounters, unemployment in his trade and the employment capacity of agriculture are included.

Much has been written of the migratory agricultural laborer and much of the immigrant laborer - Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, and Mexican. Sections of the bibliography are devoted to these two classes of laborers, while another section deals with the sharecropper of the Southern and Southwestern States.

Child labor has a large amount of material devoted to it, while a smaller section deals with women as agricultural workers.

References to material relating to strikes and labor unrest among agricultural workers, so prevalent during the past few years, have been included. The bibliography includes material on farm laborers' strikes which was contained in a mimeographed list entitled "Farmers' and Farm Laborers' Strikes and Riots in the United States, 1932-1935" and issued in July 1935.

Other material devoted wholly or in part to the agricultural worker or sharecropper and issued mainly in the form of newspaper articles and in organs of agricultural labor organizations has not been listed here. Information concerning such material may be obtained from Mr. Folsom's office.

A detailed author and subject index is appended.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
U. S. Department of Agriculture

December 1935.

SOURCES CONSULTED

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U. S. Department of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics
U. S. Department of labor

Indexes and Periodical Sets:

Agricultural Economics Literature; issued by U. S. Department of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics, Washington, D. C. v. 1, January 1927 - v. 9, December 1935.
Agricultural Index; issued by the H. W. Wilson Co., New York, v. 1, 1916 - v. 20, no. 11, November 1935.
Experiment Station Record; issued by U. S. Department of agriculture, Office of experiment stations, Washington, D. C. v. 32, January-June 1915 - v. 73, July-December 1935.
International Labor Review; issued by International labor office, Geneva. v. 5, 1922 - v. 32, no. 6, December 1935.
Monthly Labor Review; issued by U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics, Washington, D. C. v. 1, July-December 1915 - v. 41, no. 5, November 1935.
Public Affairs Information Service. Bulletin; issued by Public affairs information service, New York. v. 1, 1915 - v. 21, 1935.
Readers Guide to Periodical Literature; issued by the H. W. Wilson Co., New York. v. 4, 1915-1918 - v. 35, no. 10, Dec. 10, 1935.
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- Bercaw, L. O. Rural standards of living; a selected bibliography. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 116, 84pp. 1931. 1 Ag84M
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- Culver, D. C. Labor under the new deal; a selected bibliography including analyses of labor organization periodicals. 58pp., mimeogr. Berkeley. 1934. 241.3 C89L
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- Ervin, Guy Bibliography relating to farm structures. U. S. Dept. Agr., Misc. Pub. 125, 43pp. 1931. 1 Ag84M
- Estey, H. G. Cost of living in the United States; bibliography. 16pp. Boston, Mass. 1919. 241.3 Es8
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Agricultural child labor, pp. 10-13.
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"This list supersedes and is an enlargement and a partial revision of a list issued August 15, 1933, entitled 'Farmers' Strikes and Riots in the United States, 1932-1933.'"
- U. S. Department of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics. Research in rural economics and rural sociology in the Southern States since 1920. A list of the published, unpublished, and current studies. U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Agr. Econ. Bibl. 10, 44pp. 1926. 1.9 Ec73A
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A Selected List of References

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Bureau of Agricultural Economics

GENERAL

1. Abbott, W. L. Report for the Committee on labor conditions in the growing of sugar beets. 55pp., mimeogr. [Washington, D. C.] 1934. 158.1 Ab2

Bibliographical foot-notes.

Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 39: 55-60. 1934.

This is the report of a special committee appointed by the Secretary of Labor early in 1934 to formulate immediately a plan to place the labor policies of sugar beet production on a reasonable and equitable basis. Contents include a summary, conditions of workers, desirable standards for labor, wages, economic importance of sugar beets, and Government policy in regard to sugar. Appendices include Minimum Budget for Mexican Beet Workers, and Various tables as to costs and proceeds of sugar beet production and other relevant data.

2. Adams, R. L. Farm management; a text-book for student, investigator, and investor. 671pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc. 1921. 30.2 Ad1F

Ch. XXII, Farm Labor, is written largely from the Pacific Coast view point. The topics discussed include: The farm management aspect of farm labor; interest in labor depends on viewpoint; five points of view concerning farm labor; conflicting ideas result from different viewpoints; farm manager's responsibility and viewpoint; classes of farm labor (white, hobo, foreign, negro, Indian, Mexican, Oriental); kind of help needed by farmers; classification of farmers' labor needs; transient and seasonal labor needs; the worker's viewpoint; student experiences and comments; what constitutes good working conditions; working hours; boarding the men; example of kitchen supplies; cost of boarding men; keeping track of kitchen costs and practices; examples of cost of boarding help; housing farm help; improving quarters helps individual employers; supervision of farm help; wages paid to farm help in United States; sectional variations in wage scales; value of board as a part of wages; what constitutes a satisfactory wage scale; paying the men; use of bonuses or premiums; handling labor; farmers' part in getting good farm labor; selection of good foremen essential; personal qualities necessary to the successful handling of men; personal relation of employer to men; discouraging tattling; a normal day's work; conditions affecting a day's work; providing equipment for

farm help; efficient use of equipment; locating labor supplies.

Ch. XXV, Farm Law, details legal relations between the farmer and his workers, pp. 611-612.

Ch. XXVI, The Farm Manager, outlines his status, qualifications, training needed, finding a position, estate administration, salaries, profit-sharing, etc., pp. 627-644.

3. Allred, C. E., Matthews, M. T., and Luebke, B. H. Some problems of rural relief in Tennessee; a preliminary report. U. S. Federal Emergency Relief Admin. Rept. 1, 17pp., mimeogr. 1935. 173.2 R27Rep

Issued in cooperation with Tennessee Emergency Relief Administration, and Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station.

"Farm tenants and farm laborers constitute the bulk of the farm population on relief in all counties." Numbers of farm laborers on relief are given by counties.

4. Anstrom, George. The American farmer. 31pp. New York, International Pamphlets. 1932. 281.12 An8

Croppers and farm laborers are discussed - their economic conditions, their exploitation, etc. The displacement of labor by the use of power farming equipment is dealt with briefly.

5. App, Frank. Farm economics, management and distribution. Ed. 2, rev., 700pp., illus., maps. Philadelphia, Chicago, etc., J. B. Lippincott Co. 1928. 281 Ap4

References at end of chapters.

Ch. XIX, Farm Labor, pp. 647-672, shows the reasons for scarcity of farm labor. These are: Farming becomes a business; education; smaller families; less work by women; increase of tenancy; less immigrant farm labor; and more attractions offered by the city.

The discussion of the management of farm labor includes such topics as crew work, adjustment of wages, piece-work, standardization of work, increasing the laborer's interest and efficiency in his work, work reports, profit sharing, discipline of farm labor, morale of farm labor, teaching labor, judging labor, working foreman, hired managers, partnership farming, and learning to handle labor.

Adjusting the farm for labor efficiency is also discussed and takes up the proper size of unit, shape and arrangement of fields, efficient farm buildings, adjustment of type of farming to transportation facilities, intensity degree for efficient unit production, planning of work. The sources of farm labor (sons of farmers, village, foreign, hobo, and miscellaneous labor) are included.

Under the care of farm labor are discussed: Tenant houses, accommodations with farmer's family, separate board and lodging house, farm cafeteria, labor camps, board, the hiring of labor, type, wages, labor-saving equipment, modern machinery, livestock, etc.

6. Atkins, W. E., and Lasswell, H. D. Labor attitudes and problems. 520pp. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1924. L. C.

Two chapters are of interest in any study of the subject of farm labor. Ch. IV, Agricultural Groups, which includes material on the economic conditions of the share cropper; and Ch. V, Casual Laborers,

which includes discussion of harvest hands; migrants in the West; exploiting the migrants; etc.

7. Baker, O. E. The outlook for labor and land use in agriculture. In Chamber of commerce of the United States, Agricultural service department. Agriculture in relation to business. pp. 1-7, mimeogr., maps, charts. Washington, D. C. 1932. 281.12 C35
Also in Calif. Cult. 79: 387, 421, 430. 1932; 80: 5, 14-15. 1933.
An address answering among others the question, "Is our agricultural plant at present over expanded in man power and acreage under production?"
Dr. Baker points to increased productivity of labor of 30 to 40% from 1909. to 1929; to the low income of agricultural workers compared to others; the migration from the farms, especially of young people in contrast to the recent small reverse movement; and to the comparatively low city, but high country birthrates.
8. Barber, M. A. On the recollections of a hired man; a sociological treatise. In Carver, T. N. Selected Readings in Rural Economics pp. 547-557. Boston, New York, etc. Ginn and Co. 1916. 281 C25S
"The following article describes, with much acumen, a type of farm laborer which is peculiarly American, and of the nineteenth century. Most American farmers doubtless looked upon the farm hand of that period as normal and took him as a matter of course. But he was a highly specialized development; probably nothing like him ever existed before and may never exist again. Therefore this description is not only of present scientific value, but will at some future time possess great historic value." -Editor's note.
9. Barto, W. Field labor guide; a book for farm hands and all who follow the harvest, haying, threshing, cornhusking, and other farm and field work. 24pp. [n.p., 1919] 283 B28
"A book for farm hands and all who follow the harvest, haying, threshing, corn husking, and other farm and field work."
The pamphlet proposes State field labor clubs. A form of by-laws is given. Objectives include transfer of men to points where labor is needed, wage agreements, organization of labor.
10. Barto, W. Four letters, a book for everybody but most especially for farmers, farm hands, field laborers and all who entertain ideas of back to the land. 19pp. [n.p. 1919] 283 B28F
"This book contains four letters written by a common laborer who for thirty years traveled thru the United States, crossing thirty states and a portion of Canada. During his travels he engaged in nearly all kinds of common labor but most of the time toiled at farm and field work. The four letters were written at different times spanning a period of twenty years and express his views of labor and tilling of the soil."
The letters have been given titles. 1. The American Farmer and the American Bum; 2. Restriction of Immigration and Land Ownership; 3. Dissatisfied Farmers; 4. Prices and Wages.

11. Boyle, J. E. Agricultural economics. Ed. 3, rev. 519pp., illus. Philadelphia, London [etc.] J. B. Lippincott Co. 1928. 281 B69
References at end of each chapter.

Ch. VII, Agricultural Labor, includes such topics as: Farm population, efficiency of farmers, supply and demand of labor, labor ratio, classes of labor, scarcity, sources of supply, drift to the cities, immigration and farm labor, life of farm laborer, wages, and number of farm laborers.

12. Brannen, C. O. Relation of land tenure to plantation organization. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 1269, 78pp. 1924. 1 Ag84B

The study covers the various plantation districts from Virginia to Texas. Representative planters and business men throughout the South were interviewed, and first-hand information and statistical data were collected.

Contents:- Area and extent of the plantation system, characteristics, organization and management; plantation labor (wage, cropper, tenant); relations of laborers and tenants to plantation operators and landlords; credit; marketing; etc.

Under wage labor are discussed: Regular and extra wage labor, women and children as wage laborers, sources and methods of holding wage labor, and wages (in 1920 regular hands employed by the month were receiving \$35 to \$65 per month without board, or \$12 to \$16 with board or rations; wages of day hands other than at harvest \$2 to \$3 per day without board or rations; wages of day laborers at harvest time \$2 to \$3.50 per day, without board or rations; wages of women and children as extra labor ranged from \$1 to \$2.25 per day. Comparative figures are given for 1913).

13. Brannen, C. O. Relation of land tenure to plantation organization, with developments since 1920. 85pp. Fayetteville, Ark., The Author. 1928. 282 B732

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Columbia University.

"This study of the plantation system was begun in 1920 and Part I was published in 1924 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, as Department Bulletin no. 1269. Part II is the result of a more recent study, mainly of published materials, of developments in plantation areas since 1920."

Part II, Developments since 1920, shows the increase of croppers, the decline in proportion of negro labor, the effect of the agricultural depression and machinery versus hand labor.

14. Buffum, David. A farmer's view of labor and living. Outlook 125: 72-74. 1920. L. C.

"The question of labor - how to get suitable workers, to get them when needed, and at a wage that he can pay and have a living profit left - is the greatest problem the farmer has to solve...

"When hours are so much easier in other occupations, the farmer, in order to obtain labor at all, must pay a higher wage - and he does pay it. But even so, the farm laborer, notwithstanding the fact that he has himself chosen his job, often works grudgingly and half-heartedly when he reflects upon the easier hours of his

brother laborer in town or village. Last summer a farmer of my acquaintance told one of his workers that this hanging back in the traces was unfair to his employer. He was met by the reply that the relations between capital and labor were all wrong, anyway, and that he had been driven to a farm job and its better pay only because of the high cost of living...

"I have spoken mainly of our workers, but it seems needless to add that the obligation to honest work, honest production, and fair dealing is laid as strongly upon the employer as upon the worker."

15. Butler, O. M. The Philippine Islands; a commercial survey. U. S. Dept. Com., Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Trade Prom. Ser. 52, 130pp. 1927.

Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 25(5): 49. November 1927.

Labor and wages, pp. 117-126.

Laborers in the principal occupational groups are estimated at 2,587,401, of which agriculture uses 2,547,572.

Immigration of Chinese, Japanese and others - and their occupations are noted. Despite demand of some plantations for additional immigration to increase labor supply, the insular Bureau of Labor claims there is plenty of labor to be had in the thickly settled regions if proper recruiting methods are used, proper cheap, quick transportation made available and proper rates of pay offered.

The considerable and diverse seasonal movements of labor are sketched, with brief notes as to time, crop, locality, and volume. Hawaiian migration under contract has resulted in over 75,000 going there, but only 15,000 returning.

Working conditions - wages, hours, and living costs are sketched. Wages for males, females, and minors are given in pesos for various types of laborers - agricultural and others.

A brief sketch of the insular labor organizations is given.

The tenancy system of the islands - common especially in the rice producing regions - involves landlords furnishing their tenants with land and money necessary to raise and harvest crops, which when harvested are divided between landowner and tenants after deducting the portion allotted to repay advances. Relations between the parties have usually been good, but some disputes have arisen because of usurious practices of landlords; in recent years they have been serious enough to necessitate governmental intervention.

16. California. Commission of immigration and housing. Annual report. Albany. 280.9 C123

The Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has 1915, 1918, 1920, 1922.

These reports, besides outlining the purposes and activities of the commission, give information as to agricultural labor camps (their situation, inspection, and control); immigrant education; statistical data; etc. Articles on migratory and farm labor are frequent.

17. California. Commission on land colonization and rural credits. Report... November 29, 1916. 87pp. Sacramento, 1916.

Part III, Problems of tenantry and farm labor, discusses better provisions for farm labor, and tells what has been done in foreign countries to improve conditions.

18. Chamber of commerce of the United States, Agricultural service department. [Agricultural labor problems in California, Chamber Com. U. S., Agr. Serv., Agr. Conf. of Chambers and Assoc. Com. Proc. (California and Nevada) 1926: 38-46. 5 C35

Sectional representatives discuss the labor problem.

Instances are noted of organization of various interests - as in San Joaquin Valley (of seven counties) and Ventura County to secure adequate labor and proper distribution. Competition among farmers does not increase labor supply, but does produce needless shifting and higher wages. California has great seasonal need of labor and its chief source seems to be Mexico, as other immigration is cut off or negligible. Filipinos are used and liked by the Island asparagus growers of the Sacramento Valley.

Attention is called to the fact that improvement of working and living conditions has greatly facilitated obtaining laborers where accomplished and has even attracted new classes, including women and girls, to the work of ranches and canneries.

19. Chamber of commerce of the United States, Agricultural service department. [Farm labor problem in 1926, Chamber Com. U. S., Agr. Serv., Regional Agr. Conf. of Agr. and Other Indus. Representatives. (Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan) Proc. 1926: 40-51. 5 C35

Farmers (apparently of excellent business type) give their ideas. Compared with a few years ago, labor is non-local, shifts oftener from farm to farm, is not so well qualified, is strongly attracted by industrial competition. The old, weaker, and less efficient are left.

One man quotes: 1905 - wages \$1 per day, with house, fuel, milk, some meat; 1926 - \$1.50 per day, with house, fuel, 2 cows, some meat, garden.

20. Chamber of commerce of the United States, Agricultural service department. Regional views on agricultural problems. 20pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C. 1928. 281 C35

This summary of regional conferences on agricultural problems by agricultural and other industrial representatives gives labor notes from the conferences at Portland, Oreg., Fresno, Calif., Salt Lake City, Utah, Montgomery, Ala., Indianapolis, Ind., Asheville, N. C., and Harrisburg, Pa. Problems differ. Discussion is included of seasonal labor and labor importation in California and Utah; proper utilization of existing labor in the South and Southeast; development of the cotton picker; and industrial competition of the Northeast.

21. The change in threshing. [Editorial, Farm Implement News 46(33): 18. Aug. 13, 1925. 56.8 F22

Turning from the big custom machine to the individual outfit at threshing is due, in part, according to B. B. Clarke, in the July issue of the American Thresherman, to scarcity of farm labor. Manufacturers are now building ten small to one large outfit. "It looks to me as if we threshermen will be forced to operate many small units of threshing machinery, and group our interests rather than cut each other's throats."

22. Clampett, W. S. An Iowa milk tester in California. Hoard's Dairyman 67: 785. 1924. 44.8 H65

While devoted to a description of the impressions of an Iowan in California for the first time, to act as a milk tester, the touches of matter concerning housing of farm labor, of employment opportunities in southern California, and notes on the boasted California climate are interesting.

23. Clark, V. S., and others. Porto Rico and its problems. 707pp. Washington, D. C., The Brookings Institution. 1930. 280 C552

The Survey staff that investigated Puerto Rico and its problems was made up of Victor S. Clark, director, Charles L. Dearing, James A. Dickey, Frederick H. Newell, Hugh J. Reber, Henry P. Seidemann, Frank Tannenbaum, and Erich W. Zimmermann.

Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 31: 314-319. 1930.

Ch. II, Workers in Country and in Town, pp. 12-53, discusses 1. Rural living conditions (home ownership and tenure; housing; employment, wages, income; gardening, share cropping; livestock; family budgets; general conditions); 2. Town workers. (housing; family incomes); 3. The labor movement.

Appendix A: The Porto Rican Peasant and his Historical Antecedents, by J. C. Rosario, pp. 537-575, contains topics as follows: 1. Population elements; 2. Question of color; 3. Birth rate; 4. Housing; 5. Health; 6. Economic conditions; 7. Education; 8. Cultural opportunities; 9. Marriage and legitimacy; 10. Politics; 11. Summary and recommendations.

Appendix B: Plantation Employment and Wage Data. Data include tables as follows: 1. Fluctuations in employment on selected sugar, coffee, and tobacco plantations, by weeks (1924-25-26 average) [giving numbers of days worked on each type of plantation and a weighted index for all]; 2. Fluctuations in total wages on selected sugar, coffee and tobacco plantations (by weeks, average 1924-25-26) [Adult male, and women and children for tobacco; total for others]; 3. Medium earnings of laborers on a selected sugar plantation for the number of weeks specified (7/1/26 - 6/30/27); 4. Average earnings and time worked in specified weeks in 1927 by day workers on a coffee, a fruit, and a sugar plantation. (1st weeks of February, May, August, November; weekly earnings and days worked per man); 5. Frequency distribution of day workers according to wage rates (by years - 1920-27 for coffee, fruit, and sugar; end 1921-27 for tobacco plantations.

Wage rates by ranges per hour for fruit; per day, for other plantations are included.

Appendix E: The Sugar Industry, pp. 611-647, contains tables showing wage rates in the grinding season and in the dead season from both mill and plantation payrolls.

Appendix F: General Survey of a Farm: "La Esperanza" by José Laracuente, pp. 648-653, gives data from a plantation near Mayaguez. Crops grown - sugarcane, 25 A, coffee, 375 A; hay 17 A; vegetables, 33 A. Labor force, 64 men, women and children. Men do all classes of work; women and children pick coffee and work on vegetables.

Day wages - Men 50-60¢; women, 40-50¢; children, 25-35¢. Coffee

picking, 30¢ bu., (men pick about 5 bu., women and children, 3, per day. No stated hours at piecework; other work - men, 9 per day; women and children, 7.

Wages - chauffeurs, \$10; foremen \$12. Perquisites for men include daily bananas, oranges, vegetables; garden plot; credit for 25¢ daily at local store, paid weekly by farmer and charged to laborers' accounts. The laborers live on the farm - (whether in own cabins or not was not stated).

24. Collective bargaining among farm labor. Grange is fighting a serious injustice. Natl. Grange Monthly 31(5): 9. May 1934. 6 N215

"The Washington office of the Grange has asked the Senate committee on education and labor, headed by Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, to amend the Wagner Bill, S. 2926, so as to exempt farm labor from its provisions...

"The bill, which is supplementary to the National Recovery Act, is intended to give more adequate recognition of the right of employees to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, in the dealings of labor with industrial employers. As the measure is now drawn, however, it contains no exemptions whatever. It would, therefore, include all farm labor as well as domestic labor. Only the most casual thought is necessary to convince any thinking person that it would not be feasible to include farm labor in the plan outlined in the bill."

25. Colorado. Bureau of labor statistics. Biennial report 1915/16 to date. Denver. 1916 to date. L. C.

These reports contain wages of farm labor in Colorado. Rates are usually given by counties. Some information as to number of workers in the beet fields of the State and the extent of child labor in this industry occasionally appear.

26. Commons, J. R., and Andrews, J. B. Principles of labor legislation. 559pp. New York and London, Harper & Bros. 1920. L. C.

Ch. II, Part 3, The Laborer as Tenant, discusses hired laborers, tenants and croppers and includes agricultural labor legislation.

Unemployment and social insurance are discussed, although not specifically in relation to agriculture.

27. Coveting laborers. Md. Farmer 6(23): 5. Dec. 1, 1922. 6 M362

Includes discussion of enticing farm hands from their jobs - and material dealing with the wage situation in connection with farm prices in Maryland.

28. Davenport, Eugene. Can farmers bid against the want ad? They can offer better chances than factories give. Country Gent. 89(8): 10, 40. Feb. 23, 1924. 6 C833

"Employment on the farm is about the only wage-earning job left that leads the man naturally to an independent business of his own. The factory man does one thing day after day, and only here and there is an opportunity offered for the workman really to get beyond the making of a vast mass of duplicate parts.

"On the contrary, the daily work of the farm calls for all sorts of skill and resourcefulness.

"Not only that, but this experience leads the employe straight for a business of his own, because with the capital which any thrifty young man can earn and save he can purchase the equipment for operating a rented farm, and at once he is an independent citizen of the community..

"There will always be lands whose owners, for one reason or another, cannot operate them - widows, female heirs, or men who have other business to engage their attention. And there will always be country boys who can do better by beginning as wage earners, learning the business as they can save some money for a start, than they can possibly do by drifting to the city...

"The fact is, the farm wage earner can save money as our fathers never dreamed of saving it even at current rates for farm employment. It is also a fact that no matter what the wage in town, or how high it is bolstered up by artificial props, the recipient will likely save very little money."

29. Davenport, Eugene. European hoe men and American farmers. Sat. Evening Post 193(35): 5, 72, 75, 78. Feb. 26, 1921. L. C.

Compares the European farmer with the farmer of the United States. Discusses the farm labor situation and points out the folly of advocating the importation of unskilled labor to help out the farmer. Thinks farmers will have to change some of the conditions under which their hired labor works and lives.

30. Dixon, H. M. Farm labor. Book of Rural Life. 3: 1864-1871. illus., Chicago. 1925. 30.1 B64

The author discusses the diminishing supply of labor; labor in the Corn, Wheat and Cotton belts, and in the West - working and living conditions; and efficient use of labor.

31. Drummond, W. I. Farm labor problem. Breeder's Gaz. 77: 1606. 1920. 49 B74

The farm is being advertised to a disadvantage, and in a large measure untruthfully. "The solution of the farm labor problem will come when farmers generally stop admitting that a working man can 'do better in the city'...The labor problem is one for each farm to solve, just as it is for each individual factory."

Living conditions should be attractive and hours should be reasonable.

32. Duncan, J. F. A new policy for agricultural labour. Internatl. Labor Off. Internatl. Labor Rev. 25: 165-188. 1932. 283.8 In8

The discussion is primarily from the European standpoint, with some references to other continents. Unemployment, low wages and standards of living in agriculture compare unfavorably with those of other industries. These are to some extent due to non-economic militaristic policy to keep up a land population, increased efficiency of labor, competition with other countries, poor marketing methods. Conditions must be remedied to bring to agriculture remuneration and standards of living comparable to those of industry. National policies must be changed to conform to economic trend, scientific methods must be introduced and used by farmers in groups proper to take the fullest advantage of them. International action may be necessary in some cases, at least to the extent of recognizing that certain actions are desirable in keeping with conditions in each nation. Reduction of numbers employed in agriculture may follow, but those remaining will have higher standards of living and become better consumers of other industries' products.

33. Ellingwood, A. R., and Coombs, Whitney. The Government and labor... with a foreword by John R. Commons. 639pp. Chicago & New York, A. W. Shaw Co. 1926. L. C.

Agriculture is only briefly mentioned, since there has been comparatively little attention paid to farm labor by legislators in the matter of safety and health, better living and working conditions, wages, etc.

The Act regulating sanitation and ventilation in California labor camps is given and its administration discussed.

34. Farm labor conditions for 1920. Various comment by Orange Judd readers. Orange Judd Farmer. 38: 268, 302. 1920. 6 Or1

Labor scarce and wages high is the complaint. The answer is seen in power farming.

35. Farmers and 'hired men' on the farm - labor shortage. Lit. Digest 65(9): 48, 51-52, 54. May 29, 1920. L. C.

A digest of various correspondents' views - both employers and employees - on living and working conditions for farm laborers, and of the farm labor supply and demand situation. Some rather good, meaty extracts are given.

36. Folsom, J. C. Farm labor in Massachusetts, 1921. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 1220, 26 pp. 1924. 1 Ag34B

Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 19: 33-41. 1924.

Contents: Object and methods of study; number, classes, and seasons of employment of farm employees; Methods of obtaining farm employees; nationality, residence, ages, and dependents of farm employees; education and occupational history of farm employees; hours and days per week required of farm employees; wages, perquisites, and living accommodations for farm employees; non-agricultural employment available; recreation and social standing; future plans of farm employees; improvement of the farm labor situation; and summary and conclusions.

37. Folsom, J. C. Farm labour research in the United States. / Internatl. Labor Off., Labor Rev. 25: 646-665. 1932. 283.8 In8

Bibliography, pp. 656-665.

An outline of the character of research, investigations and reports on farm labor by Federal, State and other agencies, with a bibliography. Outlying possessions are also covered.

38. Folsom, J. C. L'organisation scientifique du travail agricole. Congrès International d'Agriculture Actes 4: 88-100. 1927. 5 C7696

Synopsis of replies in Internatl. Labor Off. Indus. and Labor Inform. 23: 131-132. 1927.

In 1927 the International Congress of Agriculture circulated a questionnaire to national governments dealing with management of cultivation, organization direction of labor, study of different parts of the work done; influence of sex and age, of different types of pay, of labor treatment; relations between farm fields and homes of operator and laborer, statistical methods and means, agricultural

education for laborers, exchange of students and scientists internationally. Replies were received from the U. S. (by J. C. Folsom), Austria, Belgium, Cyrenaica, France, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Czechoslovakia.

This article is Mr. Folsom's reply.

39. Folsom, J. C. Relief from farm labor costs. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 142(231): 196-201. March 1929. 280.9 Am34
Mr. Folsom discusses the economic causes of farm labor troubles, the farmers and farm hands who complain, the causes of high farm labor costs, the difficulties hindering a solution, and aids in solving farm labor costs.
"The problem seems to be not so much relief from farm labor costs heightened in recent years, but to bring about greater labor efficiency than ever before. This seems to be going on steadily, and must go further. The means to this are in the using of high-class labor, treating it well, and studying to increase labor performance by use of most economical equipment and processes. Admittedly no one of these problems is of easy solution."
40. Folsom, J. C. Truck-farm labor in New Jersey. 1922. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 1285, 38pp. 1925. 1 Ag84B
Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 21: 253-256. 1925.
"The object of the present study was to investigate in a region in which truck farming predominated, the conditions of agricultural employment, best methods of obtaining and keeping a good class of laborers, opportunities for other employment during the dull season, and characteristics of farm laborers and their attitude toward farm life, and their ambitions for the future...
"Information was gathered and tabulated for general, truck, dairy, potato, and fruit (orchard) farms. Those farms considered as truck farms usually grew a variety of perishable crops throughout the season; the potato farms were truck farms specializing in potatoes..."
Topics include: Agricultural seasons and employment; non-agricultural employment available; bringing together farm job and employee; some characteristics of farm employees (nationality, marital status, training and education, occupational history, earnings and savings, plans for the future); farm working conditions (wages, perquisites, living conditions, recreation and social standing); and suggestions for improvement of the farm labor situation.
41. Gabbard, L. P. An agricultural economic survey of Rockwall County, Texas. A typical blackland cotton farming area. Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 327, 161pp. College Station, Brazos County, 1925.
Ch. VI, Farm Labor, deals with hired labor, regular and extra-nationality, rate of wages, etc.
42. Garnett, W. E., and Ellison, J. M. Negro life in rural Virginia, 1865-1934. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 295, 59pp., illus. Blacksburg. 1934.
Agricultural progress, pp.8-14, shows number of negro hired laborers, census years 1900-1930, and the difficulty negro laborers have had in securing work both on the farms and in the cities since the depression.

43. Gee, Wilson. The social economics of agriculture. 696pp. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1932. 281.2 G27S0
Ch. IX, Farm Labor and Wages, discusses the farmer's labor needs, wages (table shows wage rates and index numbers, 1866-1928), handling farm labor, child labor on farms, etc.
44. Georgeson, C. C. Information for prospective settlers in Alaska. Alaska Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 1, 18pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1923.
This circular was first issued in 1916; revised in 1923 and in 1930. The 1930 issue contained no reference to farm labor. The notes following were taken from the 1923 issue.
The farm labor demand is discussed.
Few farmers hire labor to any extent. Wages advanced during the World War, and have declined little. War wages went to \$7 per day; in 1923, \$6.40, at Fairbanks Experiment Station. Board is not included; it costs about \$2 per day in the interior. At Matanuska Station, wages are \$5 a day, and at Sitka Experimental Station, \$4, these being about average.
While there is no active demand for labor, young men willing to work can probably find it. Mining is very scattered and much of it idle. Other industries employ little. The government railroad is the biggest employer in Alaska.
45. Gillett, R. L. A study of farm labor in Seneca County, New York. N. Y. State Dept. Farms and Markets. Agr. Bull. 164, 69pp. Albany. 1924. 2 N482
The survey includes 199 farms of family size, with varying labor demands. More labor was needed summer than winter, and most of it was local. Summer hours were longest. Considerable harvest labor was exchanged. Some farmers rent land to tenants rather than hire labor to care for it. Farmers were, in general, satisfied with their help and personal relations were good. Houses of laborers were smaller and less well equipped than those of operators. Wages usually in cash with perquisites such as board, house rent or farm produce.
46. Gillette, J. M. Rural sociology. 574pp., rev. ed. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1928. 281.2 G41R
References at end of chapters.
Ch. XIII, Agricultural Labor, includes the following: Social significance of farm labor, extent and distribution, regular labor, seasonal labor, and child labor.
47. Grabill, D. Q. The farm labor problem. Hoard's Dairyman 59: 1389, 1398-1399. 1920. 44.8 H65
Gives the results of letters and questionnaires which were sent out to a large number of farmers and to which about 110 replies were received.
"The average wage paid to all of the men employed on these farms is \$74.50. Practically all of the married men are furnished with houses, gardens, milk, potatoes, and many of them with fuel. I find that all of these things are taken into consideration in the

payment of wages. Tenant houses are furnished with 69 farms; on 28 the hired help board with the family; 24 are furnished with a horse and buggy and 22 are furnished with automobiles.

"Many of the farmers attempt to solve the problem by the use of power machinery, 75 farmers reporting power machinery is used by them very successfully..."

Specific examples of labor management are given.

8. Gray, L. C. Farm labor. In Social Science Research Council, Advisory Committee on Social and Economic Research in Agriculture. Preliminary Report of a Survey of Economic Research in Agriculture in the United States during the Year July 1, 1926 to June 30, 1927. v. 4, pp.77-79, mimeogr. [n.p. 1927] 281 Sol2

"The subject of farm labor is employed in the present report as applying to the study of the economic status and relationships of hired laborers employed in agriculture."

Speaks of the neglect of this subject heretofore, and tells of the studies made by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the National Child Labor Committee, the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, and the National Bureau of Economic Research.

9. Gray, L. C., Stewart, C. L., Turner, H. A., Sanders, J. T., and Spillman, W. J. Farm ownership and tenancy. U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1923: 507-600. 1924. 1 Ag84Y

A dot map shows the number of farms operated by tenants and croppers. The tenure ladder is discussed on pp. 547-563.

10. Gray, L. C., and others. Utilization of our lands for crops, pasture and forests. U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1923: 415-506. 1924. 1 Ag84Y

Conditions of increased productivity per unit of land employed, pp.475-478.

Charts show the number of workers and work animals per 1000 acres of land in certain European countries, the United States and certain states of the United States, and discussion is included of the significance of these data in relation to land productivity per acre and per worker. There is also suggestion as to the trend of production per worker and intensity of cultivation in the United States by use of more labor and animals on the land and also increased use of existing and future types of labor saving machinery.

11. Greene, L. J., and Woodson, C. G. The negro wage earner. 388pp. Washington, D. C., Assoc. Study Negro Life and Hist., Inc. 1930. 283 G83

Bibliography, pp. 371-380.

Ch. IV, Agriculture Up to the World War; Ch. XI, Agriculture after 1917.

Tables show Distribution of negroes in agriculture in 1890; Comparative distribution of negroes in agriculture, 1890-1910; and Average wages of farm labor in United States, 1910-1922.

52. Guam. Naval governor. The Island of Guam. 82pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1926. 153.1 Is4

A pamphlet giving a general sketch of topics of general interest concerning Guam.

Agriculture is very poor because of soil shallowness and crop and stock pests. The limited markets are supplied by natives able and willing to sell at prices far below cost to white farmers. Farm labor cannot be hired. Practically every native has his own patch of land upon which he devotes some time when not otherwise engaged.

53. Gusler, Gilbert. Is the laborer worthy of his hire? Wages of hired men on farms have steadily risen. Ohio Farmer 157: 693. 1926. 6 Oh3

The gain in increased productivity resulting in a gain in wages of farm labor is discussed and also the movement just beginning of farm labor to the cities.

"Broadly speaking, the solution of the farm labor problem must be found thru the use of more and larger machinery, a better layout of the farm, and more careful planning of all farm work. Headwork and machine work must be made to substitute for handwork."

54. Hague. Permanent court of international justice. Advisory opinion given by the court on August 12, 1922, upon the following question:

"Has the International labour organisation the competence in regard to international regulation of the conditions of labour of persons employed in agriculture and to examine proposals for the organisation and development of the methods of agricultural production as well as other questions of a like character. 6lpp. Leyden, A. W. Sythoff. 1922. (Pubs. Ser. B, Collections of advisory opinions, nos. 2-3) Carnegie Endow. for Internatl. Peace Lib.

Not examined.

55. Hammond, L. P. A survey of economic conditions in the Philippine Islands with particular reference to present and future development, submitted to the Governor-General. 85pp. Manila, Bur. Print. 1928. 273 H18

The section dealing with population, pp.12-17, discusses lack of homogeneity due to scattering among islands between which travel is difficult; uneven distribution of population, even on a single island; racial and religious differences; concentration of populace toward the sea shores a result of habit of using much sea food. Contrary opinions concerning the Filipino as a worker compared with whites are noted. The islands seem under-populated for their resources, even for agriculture alone. The average Filipino laborer has a hand to mouth existence due to low production and labor demands. Wages vary decidedly from province to province, but are generally low. Supply of labor generally exceeds demand, due to lack of demand rather than excess of population and consequent demand for jobs.

56. Hawaii, Governor. Annual report to the Secretary of the interior. 1914/15, 1925/26 - date. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1915 - date. 252.20 G74R

These reports contain information as to labor conditions in

Hawaii. Numbers of laborers on sugar and other plantations are given. Living conditions, housing, and in some cases wages are discussed. Nationality of sugar plantation employees is shown.

57. Hawthorn, H. B. The sociology of rural life. 517pp. New York & London, The Century Co. [1926] (The Century social science series) 281.2 H31

"References" at end of chapters.

Ch. XII, Economic Factors in Socialization; Land Occupancy, pp. 230-249, includes discussion of the system of sharecropping in the South. Figures show the American agricultural ladder from 1915 to 1920.

58. Holmes, C. L. Economics of farm organization and management. 422pp. Boston, New York [etc.] D. C. Heath and Co. 1928. 281 H73

References at end of chapters.

Ch. VII, Farm Labor, pp. 118-131, defines labor and discusses the economic functions of labor; the division of labor on the farm; the responsibility of the farm laborer; the sources, general conditions and demand for farm labor; and variations in the productivity of labor.

59. Hopkins, J. A. Elements of farm management. Ed. 2, 252pp., mimeogr. [Ames, Ia.] 1935. 281 H77

References at end of each chapter except chapter XXIII.

Ch. XVI, Selecting Equipment to Economize Labor, is of interest here, as is Ch. XX, Making Efficient Use of Labor. It includes material on selecting the hired man, fitting the worker to the type of work, making the most profitable use of labor, planning the labor schedule. A discussion as to whether there is an insufficient labor supply is included. Wages and prices determine how much labor to hire.

60. Howard, Lady (Matthaei) L. E. Labour in agriculture; an international survey. 339pp. London, H. Milford, Oxford Univ. Press. 1935. 283 H832

"This book is based principally on work done by the Agricultural Service of the International Labour Office, namely, on information dealing with agricultural labour prepared by members of the Service and set forth in the official publications of the Office...

"It appeared to the author that the best way of summing up this work would be to make an international survey of agricultural labour problems as they present themselves to-day. In this way the principles which underlie the situation could be adequately brought out. In doing this it seemed important to discuss and interpret the facts throughout..." -Preface.

Conditions in the United States are touched upon, more or less briefly in some instances.

Contents:

Part I. Introductory - I. The Basic Laws.

Part II. The Agricultural Economy - Ch. II. The Kaleidoscope of Modern Agriculture. Ch. III. The Agricultural Populations.

Part III. Conditions of Work and Living. - Ch. IV. The Agricultural Labour Contract. I. The United States, Canada, Australia,

New Zealand. Ch. V. The Agricultural Labour Contract. II. Europe. Ch. VI. The Agricultural Labour Codes. Ch. VII. Hours of Work. Ch. VIII. Housing. Ch. IX. Education. Ch. X. Rights of Association and Combination, Collective Bargaining, and the Agricultural Trade Union Movement.

Part IV. Economic Conditions. Ch. XI. Agricultural Wages. Ch. XII. The Efficiency of Agricultural Labour. Ch. XIII. Labour Demand and Opportunities of Employment.

Part V. Conclusions. Ch. XIV. Final Remarks and Suggestions.

Appendixes include 1. The "Agricultural Ladder." 2. Supplementary Notes on the Agricultural Labour Contract. 4. Hours of Work in Agriculture: Journey Time, Paid Holiday, Preparatory Work, etc. 5. The Strike and Other Movements of Protest by Agricultural Workers.

61. Hutcheson, J. R. Our agricultural problem Pt. II. Southern Planter 87(24): 5, 20-21. Dec. 15, 1926. 6 So89-
The Labor Problem, p. 21.

Labor's organizing ability has enabled it in the last 50 years to obtain many concessions harmful to the best interests of farmers. The recent restriction of immigration forces farmers to pay more for labor and for manufactured articles than before.

Farmers do not object to labor getting a larger share of the profits of business than it did 15-20 years ago, but do object to the 8-hour day, 5-day week and cultural wage when they themselves cannot get a living wage. Farmers are sacrificing too much to enable labor to have a better standard of living. Prices of farm products must rise or wages of labor fall to equalize conditions.

62. Imported Southern farm labor. U. S. News 2(31): 7. Aug. 6, 1934. 280.8 Un33A

Complaints have been made to State officials in New Jersey that a concern is importing Southern negroes to hire out to farmers to pick potatoes at 5-6¢ a sack (150 lbs.) while white labor commands 25¢ for the same work. It is claimed that many of the negroes have appealed to authorities for relief, and that no arrangement has been made for removing the negroes from the State when this work is over. State officials are investigating; the legislature will be asked to give the Labor Commissioner authority to supervise non-resident labor.

63. In the spirit of Penn. Survey 45: 511. 1921. 280.8 C37

A discussion of the Farmers' Group of the Philadelphia yearly Meeting of Friends, whose purpose is to study and improve farm conditions with special reference to farm labor problems. A survey was made of the farmers of this group and of the farm hands found there. The total average income of these farm hands for a family of five was found to be \$1,080 a year. Of this \$240 was estimated as the privileges received in housing, food and fuel. Other graphs showed earnings by age; length of stay, according to race (colored and white); average number of children; average education; whether born on a farm or in a city; average age married and average earnings.

64. International institute of agriculture. The problem of agricultural labour [United States], Internatl. Inst. Agr., Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. 9: 494-521. 1918. 280.29 In83

"Even before the United States entered into the European war the problem of agricultural and other labour presented itself in that country in an accentuated form. As early as 1915 attempts were made to remove the placing of workmen, a social function of the highest importance, from the sphere of empiricism and private speculation...

"A methodical and permanent plan of action, directed by a central organization and having branches at all points of the country, which did not trespass on the administrative and legislative independence of the different States, was needed."

The establishment and plan of activity of the U. S. Federal Employment Service are described.

65. International labor conference, 3rd, Geneva, 1921. Agricultural questions 83pp. Geneva, International labor office. 1921. 283 In8A
Contents: A. Adaptation of the Washington resolutions to agricultural labour (I. Regulation of the hours of work. II. Means of preventing and providing against unemployment. III. Protection of women and children); B. Technical agricultural education; C. Living-in conditions of agricultural workers; D. Guarantee of the right of association and combination for agricultural workers; E. Protection of agricultural workers against accident, sickness, invalidity and old age.

66. International labor conference, 3d, Geneva, 1921. Technical survey of agricultural questions; Hours of work; unemployment; protection of women and children; technical agricultural education; living-in conditions; rights of association and combination; social insurance. 623pp. Geneva, Internatl. Labor Off. 1921. 283 In82T
Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 15: 250-253. 1922.

Information relating to these questions in the United States is given under the following headings: Employment service; unemployment insurance; schemes for stabilizing employment; admission of children to employment in agriculture; technical agricultural education; survey of social insurance.

67. International labor office. Draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the International labour conference during its first nine sessions held 1919-1926. 127pp. Geneva. 1926. 283.9 In83

Recommendations include the following:

It is recommended that legislation regulate conditions with due regard to climate or other special conditions affecting agricultural work, after consultation with employers' and workers' organizations existing - these measures to provide among other things for proper heating and separate beds for each worker, proper sanitary and toilet arrangements, prohibition of use of stables, cowsheds and open sheds for sleeping quarters, p. 53.

It is recommended that nations extend their laws and regulations establishing systems of insurance against sickness, invalidity,

old age, or other similar social risks to agricultural wage earners on conditions equivalent to those prevailing in the case of workers in industrial and commercial occupations, p. 58.

It is recommended that agricultural workers be allowed the same rights of association and combination given industrial workers, p. 55.

It is recommended that laws be extended to give all agricultural workers compensation for personal injuries arising out of or in course of their employment, p. 57.

It is recommended that employment of women in agriculture be regulated to insure them during the night a rest period of at least 9 hours (consecutively, if possible), and compatible with their physical necessities, p. 49; and that measures of protection should include provision for right to a period of absence from work before and after childbirth, and a grant either out of public funds or from an insurance system, p. 48.

68. International labor office. International labour directory, 1925. Part I. International labour organisation. League of nations. Government services. 171pp. Geneva. 1925. 225 In8

This is one part of the International Labor Directory. It contains: Adhering governments; Activities of the annual sessions of the International Labor Office; The International Labor Office: organization, officials, subordinate commissions and their duties, and publications; League of Nations and its relation to International Labor Office; duties of Council and Assembly; officers and subordinate divisions; by nations - the activities of governments pertaining to labor, officials and their ranks, etc.

69. International labor office. Some forms of inspection in agriculture. Internatl. Labor Off. Internatl. Labor Rev. 8: 588-608. 1923. 283.8 In8

The article is a summary of legislation and practices in official inspection for the benefit of agricultural workers in regard to working and living conditions (health, homes, wages, accident prevention, compensation, insurance, etc.)

The following countries are treated - often incidentally, sometimes more at length: Canada, the United States, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea (native labor).

70. Johnson, O. M., and Turner, H. A. The old plantation Piedmont cotton belt; a preliminary report. 32pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Div. Land Econ. May 1930. 1.9 Ec7601

Sections deal with farm labor and with share croppers and their economic conditions.

71. Johnson, William. Rent or go to town; that is the ambitious farm hand's only choice. Country Gent. 85(52): 15, 50. Dec. 11, 1920. 6 C833

"As shown in two previous articles [which are not of interest to this bibliography] the farm hand has no hope of buying a farm out of his earnings. He can do only one of two other things to better his condition: He may go into business for himself as a renter,

with prospect of owning the business, or he may quit the farm altogether and go to town..."

Neither of these courses, according to the author, satisfies public opinion.

72. Jones, E. J. "New deal" hurts farm labor. Prog. Farmer and Southern Ruralist (Tex. ed.) 50(3): 23. March 1935. 6 T311
An Ellis County, Texas, farm laborer complains that farm wages have not risen, but living costs have doubled. In 1932 and 1934 cotton picking was \$1.00 per cwt., boll pulling 50c per cwt., and day labor \$1.00.
Grocery prices quoted are: 50 lbs. beans in 1932, \$1.55; in 1934, \$4.00; 50 lbs. sugar in 1932, \$2.05; in 1934 nearly \$3.00; 98 lbs. flour in 1932, \$1.79; in 1934, \$3.39.
73. Kano, Hisanori. Farm tenantry in Nebraska compared with farm ownership. 42pp. Lincoln, Nebr. 1928. 281 K13
Thesis - M.A., University of Nebraska.
Under the topic, Man and horse labor, the percentage of labor furnished by hired help is given, and labor per farm is classified and expressed in terms of months of hired labor or its equivalent.
74. Knauth, O. W. Distribution of income by States in 1919. 30pp. New York, Harcourt, Brace and Co. 1922. 284 K72
Distribution of the income of farm laborers is included.
75. Labor problems of the South. [eastern North Carolina] Rural New Yorker 82: 1293. 1923. 6 R88
Quotation reports that in the war farmers met labor's wage demands because they could do so from farm proceeds. Now farm profits have dropped so labor cannot be paid, and this has forced farmers, both white and negro, to exchange labor - whites and negroes often working side by side, the negro sometimes being practically the employer of the white. The economic situation is bad. Editorial note follows to the effect that the migration of many negroes north is responsible for this situation.
76. Labor problem: symposium. Market Growers Jour. 18: 291-292. 1916. 6 M34
Experiences of various truck growers in finding labor. Wages paid are also reported. Companies include W. B. Davis, Winnebago Co., Wis., and F. E. Daggett, Sagadahoc Co., Me.
77. Labor versus land. [Editorial] Market Growers Jour. 37: 620. 1925. 6 M34
"Help nowadays is costly and land is cheap in proportion, especially since acreage at great distances is within easy reach of market.
"Would it not be wise for many growers to consider the use of more land in the interest of lower labor cost and consequent cheaper production. If we err not in judging the signs of the time, the whole tendency in the vegetable industry is in this direction."

Someone had suggested planting cucumbers for instance, more thinly to make the "cucs" easier to find, to cut the big item of the pickle crop, which is picking.

78. Laborers' demands in Hawaiian plantations. Public Affairs 3(6): 5. December 1924. L. C.

Plantation workers asking - minimum basic wage \$2 per day; 8 hours to constitute a day's work; time and a half for overtime; double time Sundays and holidays; equal compensation for both sexes engaged in same work; proportionate increases to skilled and semi-skilled employees; abolition of all forms of bonus based on sugar prices and number of days worked each month; recognition of principle of collective bargaining and right of employees to organize for mutual benefit and protection. Laborers are said to be getting only \$1 a day.

79. Laut, A. C. Booze and the hired man. They are a bad combination for the Eastern farmer. Country Gent. 82: 1473-1474, 1508. 1917. 6 C833

On the difficulties of finding satisfactory farm labor in the East and the part drink plays in the labor situation.

80. Lescohier, D. D. The farm labor problem. Jour. Farm Econ. 3: 10-15. 1921. 280.8 J822

Problems from the laborers' standpoint are irregularity of employment, low wages, and lack of accommodations for married men's families, also the passing of cheap lands and their opportunities to rise to ownership. Farmers complain that low wages are necessitated by lack of assurance of making costs.

The farm labor problem is tangled with the urban labor problem as it is seasonal and draws from the same labor supply many of its seasonal workers; farm workers who work part-time in other industries bring to farm work their attitudes toward employers, labor organizations quitting without notice, etc. Laborers complain of tendency of farmers to take them less frequently into the family circle.

Farming has its problems as do urban industries: (1) Unemployment, irregular employment, under-employment, defective labor distribution (3) wages; also competition of other wages (4) hours, overtime, Sunday work (5) labor organization and farmers organizations to deal with labor (6) labor legislation (7) stabilization of employment throughout the year (8) labor turnover (9) woman and child labor (10) housing and living conditions (11) opportunity to maintain homes and earn a dependable living.

Farm labor management-both individual and social needs study. Good housing, steady employment, good pay, desirable perquisites, bonuses, vacations, and other elements considered by good business practices should all be taken into account.

Many men shun agriculture because of its seeming tendency to enforce celibacy. Yet such a farm labor class seems to be developing. What will be its social economic, political and domestic status?

81. Lively, D. O. Agricultural labor problems during the past season. Calif. State Comm. Hort. Monthly Bull. 7: 70-73. 1918. 2 Cl2M
The problems of agricultural labor in California, with discussion of the plan of bringing in Mexican laborers.
82. McArthur, Peter. The hired man. Wallaces' Farmer 42: 721-722. 1917. 6 W15
Presents both sides of the question - the long hours, poor living conditions, etc., that the hired man must face in many instances and the incompetence and shiftlessness which the employer so often finds.
83. McCord, J. E. Farm tenancy and lease forms in Pennsylvania. Types of contracts in use between landlords and tenants in Pennsylvania and suggestions for adapting these to present day farming conditions. Pa. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 151, 47pp. State College. 1934.
Steps in farm ownership, p. 29.
Previously issued as Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 232. 1929.
84. Maloney, G. A. [Farm help problem] Southern Com. Secretaries' Assoc. Proc. 1918: 96-99.
Not seen.
85. Marcus, Joseph. Labor conditions in Porto Rico. Report. 67pp., illus. Washington, U. S. Dept. Labor, Off. Sec. 1919. 158.1 L11
A report of an investigation to determine the feasibility of establishing a U. S. Employment Service office in Puerto Rico. The report deals largely with the rural population on plantations and farms (sugar, tobacco, coffee, fruit), to a less extent with urban laborers and the non-agricultural population. Many typical cases are outlined. Extreme poverty, unemployment, low wages, housing, and diet are featured and cases cited. Much interesting material is included.
86. Matthaei, L. E. Some effects of the agricultural depression on agricultural labour. Internatl. Labor Off., Internatl. Labour Rev. 23: 453-475. 1931. 283.8 In8
A report on discussions in the Mixed Advisory Agricultural Committee (International Labor Office and International Institute of Agriculture). Topics include: Wage rates in representative countries, standard of living of farm workers, social protection, employment, and general observations. Wage rate discussion includes wage levels, changes and comparisons to other industrial rates. Agricultural wages are usually the lowest and have fallen since the depression began. Social protection measures have been retarded by the depression. The situation has seriously affected employment and some rearrangement of farming practices has resulted in discharges where much labor was hired. Small farmers have been seriously affected - sending sons away to work, or calling them home to take the place of hired labor.
The situation of agricultural labor in the United States is discussed briefly on pp. 458-459.

87. Maxwell, Francis. Economic aspects of cane sugar production. 199pp., illus. London, Norman Rodger. 1927. 65 M453E

Labor in sugar cane production in Hawaii is treated on pp.81-84.

Labor has had to be imported ever since the industry started in 1852. Hawaiian employers guarantee year-round labor. Wage payment arrangements differ, but a standard arrangement around 1924 was about \$1 per day, with a 10% turnout bonus for 23 days work out of 26 - making \$28.60 per month. A profit sharing bonus based on sugar prices might add a little more. Short term and long term contracts are used. The former are for piecework such as cane cutting per ton, cultivating, hoeing, irrigating, etc., paid for by the row.

40% of all work on cane plantations is under short term contracts. Earnings on such contracts vary from \$1.50 to \$4.50 per day.

Long term contracts are taken usually by a group of 6 to 10 laborers who together agree to care for a definite acreage of cane to maturity. They are paid for tonnage produced. The Plantation makes advances of usually \$1 per day until settlement is made after cane is harvested. It is usually the best paying form of contract to the laborer who earns over \$2 per day average.

Perquisites often include housing, fuel, medical and hospital service, water, workmen's compensation, sanitation, welfare work, etc.

Labor in sugar cane production in the Philippine Islands, pp. 84-85.

Except for a few men steadily employed, the work is all seasonal, planting and harvest. An agent recruits the labor and receives 20% of the laborer's cash wages for his services. The contract is made in the spring for 170 day's work to begin in the fall at the planting and harvesting seasons. The 1923 wage rate was 25¢ per day cash, plus 12 1/2¢ worth of rice per day. If the laborer works full season he nets \$34 in cash, plus a turnout bonus for working 150 days if he has done so, or \$10 for working full time. Other perquisites are practically unknown.

88. Midkiff, F. E. A plan for improving the economic and social life of the people of the Waialua District, Oahu, T. H. 65pp., mimeogr. Honolulu, T. H. November 12, 1934. 281.1995 M58

An addendum, Progress Report number two on the Waialua plan, is included on pp. 61-65.

The number (%) of laborers on sugar and pineapple plantations is shown; also wages per day without board on sugar plantations.

The difficulty of attracting Hawaiian born young people to the plantations is discussed, much of the plantation labor consisting of foreign born persons, Japanese, Filipinos, Chinese, etc. Plantation field work is looked upon as the lowest form of employment, it involves a surrender of individual freedom, is uninteresting drudgery, offers little opportunity for advancement, hours are long, pay is small, and the environment is unattractive.

89. Mixer, Knowlton. Porto Rico: History and conditions; social, economic and political. 329pp. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1926. L. C. Bibliography, pp. 317-322.

Aims to supply student, traveller or investor with the most important information and a bibliography for further study of the island.

Agricultural labor is directly or indirectly touched upon in several places (See index) and Ch. XII "The Jibaro" is largely upon agricultural labor, as the Jibaroes are largely dependent upon agriculture for a living. Also - woman and child labor, pp.181-183.

Appendix C, Labor legislation since 1900; wages in and out of agriculture.

90. Moorhouse, L. A. The management of the farm. 526pp. New York, London, D. Appleton and Co. 1925. 281 M78
Ch. IV, The Availability and Quality of Farm Labor in Relation to Types of Farming, pp.63-79, besides discussing the labor requirements of various types of farming, includes such topics as: Sources of farm labor, farm labor as an occupation, quality of labor, and relation of labor to type of farming.
91. Nassau County (N. Y.) Emergency work bureau. Report of activities. 1932/1933. 87pp. Mineola (L.I.) N. Y. 1933. 283.9 N18
Farm labor survey, pp.17-18. A farm labor survey was undertaken in the county during March 1933. Agricultural employment was found to be small. Wages for men per day were \$2.88; for women \$2.16.
92. New York (State) Industrial commission. Women and children in bean canneries. N. Y. State Indus. Comm. Ann. Rept. 1915: 214-219. Albany. 1916. L. C.
Some canneries grow and pick their own beans; others pick the beans farmers grow under contract; others contract with farmers to grow and pick the crop. In the first two cases women (adults) are the recognized pickers, but their children usually play nearby or help pick. Some children snip (ends) beans. Three systems are in use to get the work done: farmers contract to snip the beans they grow; snipping is done in homes to which the factory sends the beans (The women are said to refuse the work unless it can be done at home where the law cannot interfere with children's work); Some canners have their beans picked in the forenoon and snipped in the afternoon at the sheds on the farms; children help.
Workers seem to be largely Italian. Pay is largely by piece-work and no data are given for earnings.
93. North Carolina. Department of labor and printing. Annual report 1915 to 1924. Raleigh, 1916-1925. 252.63 L11R
The Dept. of Labor Lib. has 35th, 1926.
Wage rates for farm labor are given by counties and the condition of the labor market is described.
94. Nourse, E. G. Agricultural economics; a selection of materials in which economic principles are applied to the practice of agriculture. 896pp. Chicago, Univ. Chicago Press. 1916. 281 N85
Ch. XV, Agricultural Wages, contains several short articles: The nature and rate of wages, by E. R. A. Seligman; The laborer's share in distribution, by A. W. Flux; Value of product and the schedule of demand for labor, by G.K. Holmes; Seasonal distribution of labor in relation to demand, by W. J. Spillman; Making labor go as far as possible, by J. A. Drake; The labor demands of intensive agriculture, by H. A. Millis; Some factors curtailing the supply of

agricultural labor, by A. H. Peters; The competition of non-agricultural employments, by G. K. Holmes; Real wages of the farm laborer, by G. K. Holmes; Wage rates of American farm labor, by G. K. Holmes; etc.

Ch. XVI, Some Problems of Agricultural Labor, includes brief articles: The long day, by C. W. Thompson and G. P. Warber; A ten-hour day, by G. T. Powell; Solving labor trouble in California (discusses the riot on the Durst hop ranch near Wheatland in 1913); The accident hazard in farm work, by D. D. Lescohier; Harvest hands in Kansas; Japanese labor contractors, by H. A. Millis; The padrone system, by F. A. Kellor; Child labor in the beet fields, by E. N. Clopper; Farm hands on strike (strike of farm hands at Moffett, Okla. and vicinity, in 1916, because their employers refused to increase their wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 a day); etc.

Many of these articles are adapted from original publications.

95. Oates, M. B., and Reynoldson, L. A. Standards of labor on the hill farms of Louisiana. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 961, 27pp. 1921. 1 Ag84B

"This bulletin is a statement of the prevailing standards of labor for crews of various sizes at field and crop work and the labor requirements of crops per acre for the hill sections of Louisiana.

"It is believed that the information in the following pages will be of great help in replanning a farm or in readjusting crop acreages so as to utilize better both man and animal labor, or in determining the kind and sizes of new machinery to purchase..."

96. Overton, M. H., and Robertson, L. S. Profitable farm management and marketing for the corn-growing states. 377pp. London, Philadelphia, etc. J. B. Lippincott Co. 1929. 281 Ov2

Ch. XI, Using Farm Labor Efficiently, includes discussion of factors affecting the efficient use of labor, planning the work, classes of farm work, labor-saving devices, measures of labor efficiency, crop acres and work units as measures of labor efficiency, the supply of American farm labor, housing farm labor, child labor in agriculture, and essential characteristics of good farm laborers, (health, experience, scientific knowledge, mechanical ability, initiative).

97. Oviatt, C. R. Beet labor and high production. Heavy tonnage would solve the grower's and factory's problem. Mich. Farmer 170: 293. 1928. 6 M58

"More tons per acre - Greater Profits" - is a new slogan. Its practice means more careful work on part of farmer and of laborer - at thinning time, cultivating, pulling, topping. It would pay to make payments on tonnage rather than acre basis on which laborers now work. It ought to mean a better class of labor secured, better workmanship, higher wages to labor, labor staying on the job better the whole season, and greater profit to the farmer.

98. Palmer, A. W. The human side of Hawaii. Race problems in the Mid-Pacific. 144pp. Boston, Chicago, The Pilgrim Press. 1924. L. C.

A missionary of broad outlook and sympathies outlines Hawaii's history - both political, and religious and social - and its racial problems. He lays much of the credit for the amicable solution of them to the attitude of the Hawaiians themselves and to the mission-

aries. Hawaii seems to have solved her problems well, and to furnish an example to other nations.

Sugar plantation labor in Hawaii is discussed. The sugar industry has always been on a wholesale, plantation basis, using masses of unskilled labor, mostly Portuguese or Orientals, living in camps. While conditions of life and work varied on plantations, the contracts under which the workers were employed were supervised by the governments of the imported laborers. The governments insisted upon contracts to ensure steady work at definite wages.

Housing and living conditions - while poor occasionally on plantations - are steadily improving, and are good, on the whole. In addition, there is hospital service and other welfare work. Wages paid seem small, but to them must be added the values of free houses, lights, fuel, water, medical attendance, and the bonus provided by a profit-sharing scheme depending on the price of sugar. The labor is continuous, not seasonal.

The Hawaiian plea for Oriental plantation labor is based upon the seeming greater fitness of the Oriental for tropical labor, and his greater docility.

Objectors point to the difficulty of Americanizing continued imports of Orientals and the perpetuation of non-American conditions on plantations and ideals among the population.

The author forecasts increased use of machinery in cutting and loading sugar cane, more intensive cultivation, and increased intelligence required of laborers; probably the extension of the use of the contract system for more parts of the work.

The sugar plantation laborers' strike of 1920 is discussed.

In the spring of 1920 the Japanese Labor Federation staged a strike which greatly injured the previous good will shown toward the Japanese. They did have real grievances in demands for higher basic wages, bonus adjustment and living conditions. Their conduct in contact with home officials did much to arouse fears of Japanese intentions and plans to dominate the islands. The strikers lost, but there was an aftermath of exodus of some labor to Japan, and of listlessness and indifference on the part of others. The planters were right in refusing to deal with the Japanese Federation, but their attitude in providing or recognizing no other organized method of employee representation is criticized.

99. Partlow, L. L. The Hawaiian sugar plantations. Asia 31: 28-35, 59-60. illus. 1931. 286.8 Am31

A popular article describing the inflow of diverse population elements into the islands for sugar production, their advance in the economic scale, the method of recruiting labor in the Philippines, general terms of contracts signed upon reaching Hawaii, wage scales, earnings, crop culture, plantation labor turnover, usual refusal of labor to continue on plantations at expiration of contracts, entry of labor into other work, refusal of second generation to go onto plantations, and recruiting of labor for other industries from sugar plantation labor.

As to wages, a minimum of \$1 a day is guaranteed. Most work is at piece rates, and higher earnings are usual. Piecework rates vary from one plantation to another.

In addition there is a 10% "turnout" bonus provided the laborer works 23 or more days a month.

In one group paid off under the writer's observation, the highest amount was \$651, to a man who had worked 454 days; the lowest amount was \$431.95, to a man who had worked 301 days. In addition, the laborers had had during their contracts, their \$1 a day plus usually some extra for piecework at \$2 to \$4 a day. Most, if not all, plantations pay the individual laborer directly. Formerly some used to contract with one person to find labor and make his own terms with them, the company acting as banker. This gave chances for ganging of laborers.

Recruiting labor in the Philippines is described in detail.

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association is a combination of practically all sugar plantations (43 of the 45) for certain co-operative common purposes. Among other things, it recruits abroad the labor needed. In the Philippines, the process is somewhat as follows: The Association has district sub-agents to whom would-be migrants apply. The laborer's passage to Manila is paid, and the laborer is fed and lodged until sailing for Hawaii. He is also given medical examination, vaccinated, certified free from certain contagious diseases, given certain clothing and blanket and mess kit. No charges are made. The laborer pays his own passage to Hawaii from Manila. A physician on the boat gives daily medical examinations and requires calisthenics upon arrival at Honolulu. The Philippine Labor Commissioner meets the laborers, explains the contract which will be offered, and gives advice on other matters. Another medical examination is given. The contract requires 10 hours work a day for at least 20 days a month for 3 years, and to turn out whenever called. Free quarters, fuel, medical attention, a minimum of \$1 a day, free transportation back to the Philippines at the end of 3 years for self and family are guaranteed the laborer. Sickness in his family is accepted as an excuse for not working. The laborer may not leave the plantation to which he is assigned to work on another for a year. The only penalty for breaking the contract is release of the Association from obligation to transport the laborer back to the Philippines.

100. Philippine Islands. Bureau of labor. Labor conditions in the Philippine Islands. P. I. Bur. Labor. Labor v. 8, no. 26, 113pp. March 1927. 273 [L]

References, p. 110.

Hermenegildo Cruz, Director of Labor.

Contents: I. Labor supply; II. Asiatic immigration; III. Emigration of Filipino laborers to Hawaii and the U.S.; IV. Estimated population of the Philippines; V. Seasonal movement of laborers; VI. Progress of Government colonies (agricultural and settlement); VII. Inter-island migration; VIII. Trend of wages for last 30 years; IX. Legislation regulating working hours; X. Labor movements; XI. Directory of labor organizations; XII. Strikes and other industrial disputes, including agrarian conflicts; XIII. Summary of various laws; XIV. Cost of living; Appendix: Decisions of P. I. Supreme Court Affecting Labor and Capital.

The article contains a great deal on agricultural labor, inasmuch as over 2,500,000 of the 2,857,000 laborers or wage earners are agricultural.

There are extensive tables - with a minimum of graphs.

Organization of agricultural tenants (corresponding to the croppers of the southern U. S.) has been effected in some sections; the organization seems to include some laborers. There have been agrarian disputes which are noted in the text.

101. Philippine Islands. Department of commerce and communications, Bureau of commerce and industry. Commercial handbook of the Philippine Islands. 1924. 203pp., illus. Manila, Bur. Print. 1924. 273 P532C
Ch. X, Labor, includes statistics on agricultural laborers.
According to the Census of 1918, there were 2,601,299 laborers available for agricultural work in the Islands and altogether 1,955,275 farms, averaging one-fourth of a hectare each. Allowing one laborer for each farm of one-fourth hectare, there must have been a floating agricultural labor supply of over 600,000 during that year.
The alleged insufficiency of laborers may be attributed to the massing of population in the more developed part of the Archipelago.
102. Philippine Islands. Department of commerce and communications, Bureau of commerce and industry. Statistical bulletin of the Philippine Islands. no. 3, 1920-date. Manila. 1921-date Dept. Labor Lib.
Discussion is included of migrations, inter-island and to Hawaii; strikes; labor accidents; agricultural laborers, by provinces, 1927 and daily wages; etc.
103. Philippine Islands. Department of labor. Report of the Director of labor...covering investigation of labor conditions and employment of Filipinos in Hawaii; with an appendix. P. I. Bur. Labor. Labor v. 7, no. 25, 64pp., illus. March 1926. Dept. Labor Lib.
Reviewed in Internatl. Labour Rev. 15: 581-586. 1927; U. S. Dept. Labor Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 23: 684-689. 1926.
Hermenegildo Cruz, Director of Labor.
Procedure of labor recruiting in the Philippines by Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association is given. It is under supervision of Philippine Bureau of Labor to prevent involuntary action or misunderstanding of contract by laborers signing up, and under legal requirements as to certain transportation and working conditions. There has been a distinct and large increase in such labor recruiting since 1914, and small percentage of return to the Philippines, with consequent large check upon other immigration to Hawaii. Living conditions and wages on plantations in Hawaii and the Philippines and in Hawaiian cities are noted variously. Financial status of departing and returning laborers; and laborers' complaints are noted. Philippine labor commissioner is resident in Hawaii to guard laborers' interests.
104. Philippine Islands. Governor. Report 1915 to date. Washington, D. C., 1915-date. 152.4 P54
Earlier numbers in U. S. War dept. Annual reports. 152 An7
Information as to agricultural labor is included in these reports, number of laborers, migration, etc.

105. Pryor, L. B. The negro in southern agriculture. How a boy from the farms of Dixie views the greatest problem of the South. Amer. Agr. 112: 206, 213. 1923. 6 Am3

"To my mind the negro problem is and always has been an agricultural one and ... the success of southern agriculture in the future is dependent upon an intelligent treatment of the negro race." The negro freed from slavery early realized that his best success would come by starting in at the bottom in the south. Whites after 50 years handling him have just begun to realize they have made some mistakes. The one-crop cotton system, lack of family gardens, lack of permanent agricultural system, the keeping of the negro in ignorance and poverty have been mistakes. This unfair treatment has forced the negro out of some of the best agricultural sections of the South. Whites who are looking for the foreign immigrant of strange tongue, habits and customs who also do not know American agriculture to replace negroes are taking a step backwards.

The northern idea that the southern white hates the negro is an error.

106. Puerto Rico. Agricultural experiment station. Report 1915-1916, 1918. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1916-1920. 1 Ex65
1917 and later reports do not include discussion of agricultural labor.

While natural resources have declined in Puerto Rico, population has grown to 350 per sq. mile, one of the most densely populated sections in the world. Population increases faster than industrial opportunities. Standards of wages and living remain low. To arouse the people from the apathy of generations is very hard. There is little organization, and keen competition for even lowest paying jobs.

Peons usually build their houses on the plantation of their employers; ordinarily of crudest construction - using old boards, packing boxes, tin cans, grass or leaf roofs; 2 rooms and outside kitchen, table and a few chairs. They sleep on the floor. Little improvement from year to year. Most interior plantations have more people living on them than they can support; their people are employed only a few months a year. If the cane crop fails, outside aid is necessary to prevent starvation.

To maintain themselves in times of enforced idleness, the people should have other sources of support. Few manufactures exist on the island aside from cigar factories; and a little hat weaving and lace making gives females some work. Maintenance must come mostly from agriculture.

Many living in the country do not have gardens worthy of the name, and little, if any, livestock or poultry.

The 1916 report states that farm labor continues fairly plentiful in Puerto Rico. Higher costs of living have brought no corresponding increase in wages. Unrest and strikes have resulted in certain industries. Most of the laborers are unskilled and unorganized; fairly efficient in doing handwork with tools they have used for generations, slow learning new methods and use of machinery. Aside from desire to see improvement in their children's condition, show little ambition and are averse to working for themselves, preferring to offer their services in an overcrowded market, producing about

their homes little or nothing to reduce cost of living or expenses in times of idleness. Emigration is slight and birth rate high, the resultant excess population producing on some plantations, especially in the interior, deplorable economic conditions. It is impossible for the plantation owner to employ all those living on his land, yet he must support them part of the time without return. They thus become parasitic on the plantations or wander down into already overcrowded towns.

The 1918 report says that supply of unskilled labor continues to increase faster than demands of profitable employment, especially in interior where coffee is the main crop.

107. Puerto Rico. Commissioner of agriculture and labor. Economic situation of the laborers who dwell in the rural sections. Puerto Rico. Conn. Agr. and Labor Rept. 1928/29: 736. 1930. 8 P832R

Rural laborers live in dire poverty. Overpopulation leads to an oversupply of labor applying for any job; and to employers, who, in order to pass work around, hire laborers but shorten hours, or the working week from six to three days. There is consequent general insufficiency of earnings. Rural laborers rise and start the usual long walk to work at about 5 a.m. with little or no breakfast. At about 9 he eats a piece of bread. Noon lunch is of rice or beans of poor quality and bread, or may be only bread and a piece of raw codfish; night dinner at home is similar. Laborers are undernourished and overworked, but industrious. Home accommodations are primitive and uncomfortable. Rural workers not living on sugar plantations or in employer-owned dwellings lack medical service. Hookworm, malaria and other endemic diseases undermine the health of most rural people due to lack of adequate nourishment and poor living conditions. As the owners of the leading industries are non-resident little has been accomplished to remedy these conditions.

There is large seasonal unemployment in many agricultural industries - e.g. - sugar cane, tobacco, coffee.

Increased industrialization is urged to provide more employment, as is crop diversification, especially of food crops now imported.

Emigration to the United States and elsewhere is also urged, and cheaper rates of passage to the United States would materially increase the movement, it is claimed. Past organized efforts to move bodies of Puerto Rican laborers have largely failed because the laborers were not selected for their fitness for their jobs. Efforts to select have been reasonably successful.

108. Puerto Rico. Commissioner of labor. Annual report 3d, 1915-date. San Juan. 1915-date. Dept. Labor Lib.

Wages paid to sugar and tobacco plantation laborers are given by districts. Agricultural strikes are also discussed. The number of workers employed, and new labor legislation are included.

Some of the later reports include statistics on accidents in agriculture.

109. Puerto Rico. Governor. Report. 1915-date. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1915-date. 252.74 G74

These reports contain information as to numbers of laborers in various kinds of establishments - coffee and sugar cane plantations

included. Data are given showing wages for the different kinds of labor performed, strikes and other miscellaneous material. Detail in which the information is given varies with the different years.

Emigration of laborers to the United States is discussed in some of the issues.

In the report ending June 30, 1925 wages of agricultural laborers, 1915-25 are given.

Unskilled labor on sugar plantations is getting 26.5% more wages than 10 years ago, and coffee, tobacco and fruit laborers 32.3% more. But cost of living has gone higher. In 1915, daily cost of food was - in sugar section, 38.0¢; in coffee section, 28.7¢; now - 55.4¢ and 39.4¢, respectively, - increases of 45.8% and 37.2%. Real wages are thus lower than in 1915.

In some instances farm laborers receive house, garden, bananas, coconuts and other assistance which is not included in above figures.

The report for 1925-26 discusses the labor situation in detail. Never during American occupancy of Puerto Rico have wages been so high or unemployment so reduced; but density of population (nearly 400 per sq. mile), whose interests are almost exclusively agricultural, seasonal demands for labor in agriculture, lack of industrialization, lack of fuel, coal, oil production, very limited waterpower - all have a part in the making of the bad situation. There are more laborers than jobs - hence wages are low and living conditions very poor. Agricultural wages and living conditions are low, though the latter are better in some industries - such as fruit. At San Juan bricklayers get \$3.50 per day, carpenters a little less, unskilled labor \$1 to \$2 per day. Sugar laborers - when employed \$1.04 average (range \$.72 - 1.50) per day. Coffee plantation laborers - when employed \$.60; Fruit canning - women - 75 to 80¢ per day.

Remedies for unemployment and low wages are difficult to determine and apply. It would seem that as such products as tobacco and sugar brought higher or lower prices, the producers might to some extent vary wages, enabling the laborers to share prosperity; whereas now they get low wages continually. It is believed the laborers would appreciate and understand such a practice.

Coffee plantation labor is described as follows:

The old half-day working system prevails during the growing season.

Wages 60¢ per day, during growing season. In harvest - wages are higher, being on piecework system on berries picked. Wages are low despite high coffee prices and increased production. A crop sharing arrangement between owner and laborers is recommended by the commissioner (of labor and agriculture?) As greater and more intensive cultivation is desirable, and pruning strongly recommended, with these changes it is hoped more work and higher wages may be secured.

Colombian coffee trees are pruned back to 5 to 6 feet and given careful attention. The result is that such plantations yield 810 lbs. of coffee per acre compared to Puerto Rico's 195 lbs.

Wages have shown no increase for tobacco plantation labor due to oversupply of labor (no data).

On sugar plantations the condition of laborers is very unsatisfactory. The example of the larger and more progressive centrals in building simple, clean, sanitary houses for labor has not been generally followed, and some housing conditions are distressing and disgraceful.

Wages - average \$1.04 per day (range \$.72 to \$1.50). Low prices for sugar have kept them low.

Laborers on fruit farms seem to have somewhat better living conditions than on many plantations of other types.

They are furnished a house in which to live and an acre or so of ground to cultivate. The laborer agrees to work at low wages when wanted.

In fruit canning women are employed for the most part; average wages 75 to 80¢ per day. Experts can earn much more.

In 1928-29 conditions of laborers in sugar cultivation and grinding were economically unchanged, but due to increased production, there are a 10% increase of labor force, and a longer period of activity. Some wage increase - ranging to \$14 a week. Some improvement in housing conditions.

Tobacco - marked reduction in number of laborers planting and cultivating. At one time 2/3 of these laborers were unemployed. Many found work in sugar. Wages practically unchanged.

Coffee - reduction of labor force due to poor yields shortened working period. Wages \$.60 to \$1.25 for male and female field laborers. Living conditions very poor. Landowners do little to improve housing conditions for their tenant laborers who need better dwellings, larger land allotments for gardens and minor crops.

Fruit - increased activity and longer work period - better wages. Wages - male and female - 60¢ to \$1.50 - majority over \$1 a day.

Emigration from Puerto Rico is discussed.

Present economic pressure demands relief by emigration from the dense population. Past migrations have usually resulted disastrously because the migrants were not carefully selected. The second to Hawaii came out well, as the migrants were carefully selected. In the past year 17,369 persons voluntarily left the island, 10,916 returned. Lower fares to the U. S. are urged to facilitate migration. Contact with the federal and state employment services to help Puerto Rico to mainland jobs is contemplated. It is the legal duty of the Department of Agriculture and Labor to intervene and protect the rights of emigrants.

110. Quick, Herbert. Statement [on agricultural labor conditions] U. S. Comm. Indus. Relations. Final Rept. 1: 320-332. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1916. (U. S. Cong. 64th, 1st sess. Senate Doc. 415) 148 6929

Discussion is included.

Reviews differences in farm labor conditions and practices in different parts of the United States - the fact that the farmer is himself a laborer to a large extent, yet is becoming a master rather than a fellow-worker with his employees; that farm labor is derived less and less from neighboring farmers' sons and more from itinerant casuals; that land prices raised by speculation prevent reasonably easy acquiring of farm lands; that farm accounting

is considered so difficult that state agricultural economists have done little to develop a system; that social and sanitary conditions among farm people are not all they should be; that there is need of better fitting or securing properly trained and capable men for farm jobs; that farm laborers are unorganized; that there are too few opportunities for farm laborers to have homes and to have families; and that our tenancy system with its constant changing of tenants has no parallel in the European system under which the same families of tenants stay for even generations, and build up rather than exploit the soil.

111. Rail work incentive to labor to stay over winter. Through the Leaves 17: 548. 1929. 66.8 T41

The Great Western Sugar Co., is encouraging its beet workers to stay on the farms or in the neighborhood where they worked beets, rather than return to the cities. It had about 2700 families of Spanish speaking workers stay thus in 1928-29, four times as many as a year earlier. The Company has agreed to furnish 1000 of its workers to railroads for early season work - about April 1 to May 15, 1930, before the beet season opens. Transportation free both ways, wages 35 to 41¢ per hour. It urges these men to look for local work winters.

112. Rand school of social science, Labor research department. American labor year book. New York, Rand Book Store. 283 R15

The Library of the United States Department of Agriculture has 1916, 1927, 1929, 1931.

Complete set, 1916 to date in United States Department of Labor Library.

An annual devoted to the interests of, and information concerning, organized labor in the United States. Considerable information is given concerning foreign nations' labor. Labor activities, politics, legislation, court decisions, education, relations, and other features are variously given.

Notes for the year 1928 bear upon the 13% increase of purchasing power of farm wages since 1913, compared to 24.5% for all occupations; the displacement of especially migratory harvest labor by machinery, and by the combine in particular (30,000 less workers being needed than before the introduction of the combine in Kansas), the crowding out of small farmers who cannot afford expensive machinery, and a development of working class consciousness among the farmers, also a development of class antagonism.

In the 1929 issue, the farm labor situation is discussed on pp.74, 110.

113. Rankin, J. O. The Nebraska farm family - some land tenure phases. Nebr. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 185, 31pp. Lincoln. 1923.

The marital condition of the hired man in about 1,145 Nebraska farm homes in 10 selected areas of the State is given as well as his birthplace and that of his family, his education and the education of his wife.

114. Replies to "Hired man." Hoard's Dairyman 55: 644, 672. 1918. 44.8 H65
Replies to a letter which appeared in the February 22d issue entitled "A Hired Man's Point of View." These replies are from farmers who refute his charges as to living conditions, wages, etc. Some complaints against the hired man are registered also.
115. Rice, S. A. Farmers and workers in American politics. 233pp. New York. 1924. 280 R36
Thesis (Ph.D.) - Columbia University.
The factor of farm labor, pp.68-77, discusses the farmer's labor bill, the farm-hand's wage, farm labor highly seasonal, migratory labor as an irritant to the farmer, farm labor and "insurgency" in rural states.
Farmers and industrial workers as employers and employes, pp. 77-80, includes farmers' criticisms of the workers, and workers' criticisms of farmers.
116. Roberts, E. L. Farm labor. Miss. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 22, 3pp. A. & M. College, 1919.
"During the past three or four years the farmers of Mississippi lost a considerable amount of labor by men going into the army and to the government industrial plants. The result was a shortage of farm labor and an increase in wages... The army is [now] being rapidly demobilized and some industrial workers are being released."
Mr. Roberts gives five suggestions for encouraging the return to the farm of these men: "1. More efficient use of labor. 2. Better housing conditions. 3. Better pay. 4. Encourage ownership of garden, cows, pigs, chickens, etc. 5. Necessity of increasing usefulness of our negro labor."
117. Royal institute of international affairs. World agriculture; an international survey. A report by a study group. 314pp. London, H. Milford, Oxford Univ. Press. 1932. 281 R81
The various classes of agricultural workers are paid in various wages. Family labor usually gets no wages, and attempts to evaluate it are non-existent in some countries, and unsatisfactory compared to accounting systems in other industries. Farm operators are calculated often as receiving less than hired laborers on their farms. Wage earners exist in all parts of the world's agriculture, but some operators, especially of small farms, are at times wage earners themselves, frequently because their farms do not fully support them. Or, they may take up supplementary industries at home or away.
Many forms of contract combine to a large extent the rent and the wage elements, as evidenced by share farmers in many countries. Such systems are because of lack of capital in agriculture, - and utilize a combination of resources of owner and tenant. Low profits in the industry are largely responsible for this.
118. Sanderson, Dwight. Present opportunities of the land-grant institutions in the field of rural welfare. 16pp., mimeogr. [n.p., 1935] 275.2 N482Sa
Delivered before a joint-session of the sub-sections on agriculture of the 48th annual convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Washington, D. C., November 21, 1934.

"III. Farm Labor. Farm laborers and southern croppers form a high proportion of the rural families receiving relief. The economic and social problems involved in migratory farm labor are becoming acute. The agricultural laborer has no economic status and how his economic security can be improved is a difficult problem. Farmers are even more conservative than manufacturers when their laborers seek to improve their status by organization and collective bargaining. Is it socially justifiable to permit an agricultural industry to depend upon the labor of women and children of migrant families, any more than it is to allow city sweatshops? Yet, we have relatively few comprehensive studies of agricultural labor, and no one seems to have given much thought to its stabilization or security."

119. Schneider, Kurt. Die landarbeiterfrage in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika. Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher 71(1): 101-135. 1930.
18 L23
A discussion of agricultural labor conditions in the United States.
120. Scoville, G. P. An economic study of grape farms in Eastern United States. Part II. Harvesting and marketing. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 628, 46pp. Ithaca. 1935.
Data and text variously cover New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan, treating types of labor, their work, piecework wage rates, 1928 and 1932, and time required for operations.
Part I, Production, was issued as N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 605.
121. Sherman, C. B. The farm labor problem: though labor represents the largest item of expense in the farmer's budget statistical knowledge of it is less than of any other item. A complex and baffling subject which the government is tackling in the hope of cutting out wastes. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 18: 21-22, 44, 46. 1925.
284.8 Am3
Is farm labor a class by itself? Is it the lowest ring in the agricultural ladder to farm ownership? What percentage make the climb? What is the demand for farm labor? Whence the supply? What is the relationship between labor supply and demand in agriculture and in other industries?
A digest of work done by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in investigating farm labor problems in Massachusetts, New Jersey, and the Wheat Belt, together with hints of problems still pressing. Notes from Department Bulletins 1020, 1211, 1220, 1230, 1285.
122. [Side-line farmers. Editorial] Rural New Yorker 83: 762. 1924. 6 R88
Competition of "sideline" farmers, men who have a business regularly, and who farm for pleasure, frequently at a loss, is complained of. These farmers pay higher wages than can real farmers; the influence of their family and social life upon young people is often bad.
They often tempt good farm hands to break their agreements and leave their jobs; their treatment of labor makes other farm hands discontented with what the average farmer can afford to give.

123. Snell, M. G. Sheep production in Colorado. Breeder's Gaz. 91: 352. 1927. 49 B74
Herders are mostly Mexicans, receiving from \$35 to \$75 a month and board (or "beans", as sheepmen call it). In some cases herders contract to care for sheep on stipulated terms.
Help required with a hand varies with the seasons. A 2-hand outfit in the National Forest requires 2 herders, 1 camp mover or tender; two men can handle the same sheep in winter quarters. During heavy hay feeding, three men may be needed. During lambing comes the greatest labor demand for care and attention when six men will be needed.
124. Social science research council, Advisory committee on social and economic research in agriculture. Research in farm labor. Scope and method. Social Sci. Research Council, Advisory Com. Social and Econ. Research in Agr. Bull. 16, 84pp. New York. 1933. 281.29 Sol
Edited by John D. Black.
Among the projects outlined are projects relating to the use of farm labor in production, to the supply of farm labor, to the farm labor market and wages of farm labor, and to the working and living conditions of farm laborers.
125. Sugar beet industry yields N. W. growers \$4,200,000. Com. West 60(2): 15-16. July 19, 1930. 286.8 C733
An advance made in the Northwest this year in the culture of sugar beets was the use of home labor on a large scale. (Cross cultivation eliminating much hand hoeing has been previously mentioned). Instead of importing Mexicans to thin the beets, local high school or college boys and girls and teachers were employed, earning from \$4 to \$6 a day. Refers chiefly to Minnesota, North Dakota, and Iowa, and the territory of the American Beet Sugar Company.
126. Sullivan, L. R. The labor crisis in Hawaii. Asia 23: 511-515, 533-534, illus. 1923. 286.8 Am31
An article of general interest, based upon the demand in Hawaii, past and present, for labor, chiefly agricultural; the efforts to provide labor by immigration; the immigrants secured, their usefulness as labor; assimilation; education; interracial marriages; comparative mental fitness of various races; changes in economic status of various races. Possible solutions of the labor problem are given. The author calls attention to perquisites, bonuses, recruiting and other expenses in gathering labor, which, added to the wages paid, makes the so-called cheap labor after all probably more expensive in the end than the employers are willing to admit even to themselves.
127. Taylor, C. C. Rural sociology; a study of rural problems. 509pp. New York and London, Harper & Bros. 1926. 281.2 T21
References at end of chapters.
The chapter on farm labor is reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 25: 27. 1927.

Ch. IV, Farm Labor, pp.55-80, includes discussion of Who is to do the work upon the farm? (Sources of labor supply - permanent, transient, hired, family members, seasonal); Problems - remedies (permanent work, standardized hours, better housing, better wages, supplemental rural handicrafts,, rush labor supply, domestic labor); Irksomeness of farm labor (Manual labor of heavy type, but gradually being relieved by use of machinery on farm and in farm home); The general conditions of the farm labor in the light of desirable labor standards, (Labor standards especially in cities. Seasonal character of agriculture, irregular working day, versatility requirements, solitariness, individual initiative and personal responsibility requirements: comparative lack of hazard, labor organizations of no influence, not subject to industrial upheavals; lack of community life opportunity).

Sociological consequence of farm labor situation. (Low moral character of farm laborers: degrading demands of seasonal work for transients in effect on community and laborers, low social status of laborer and his family.) Any tendency to develop a permanent body of hired laborers on farms indicates the development of a lower class than has ever represented American agriculture.

128. Taylor, C. C. "Tar Heel talks". Southern Planter 88(2): 16-17. Jan. 15, 1927. 6 So89

A change in the system of agriculture is needed to make economic use of the time - especially in winter - when farmers have three to four comparatively idle months. Present variations are from a few (as low as seven) hours per week to 133 in examples cited. North Carolina's distribution of labor is the worst in the United States; that of Florida is the best. Cash crops have been the mainstay of farmers; a new system should include livestock production, especially that requiring most care when crops need least. Too many farmers, though, like the present system with its slack time. They are willing to submit to low incomes and standards of living so they can go hunting.

129. Taylor, H. C., and Black, J. D. Farm labor in Wisconsin. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 316, 48pp. Madison. 1920.

In cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Farm Management.

Reprinted in Hoard's Dairyman, Nov. 12, 1920, p. 735, with title "Farmer and His Hired Man."

A general discussion of farm labor matters and relations between employer and employee.

Farm Labor Questions: How much and what kind of help to hire: kinds of labor available: how, when and where to find help (use of employment service): wages; making the bargain: methods of paying help; handling the hired man; substitutes for labor; hours, the hired man's home, year round work for the hired man.

Long-time solution of the farm labor problem: Running farms like factories; back-to-the-land movement; family farm; education for farming; hired man's chances climbing the ladder; why it takes longer are all discussed.

130. Thomas, N. M. Human exploitation in the United States. 402pp. New York, Frederick A. Stokes Co.: 1934. L. C.

Bibliography, pp.391-398.

Contents: Ch. 1. Land and Those Who Live on It; 2. Real Estate vs. Homes; 3. Farming for Exercise; 4. Men and Trees; 5. Mines and Miners; 6. New Sources of Physical Energy; 7. Working for Wages; 8. Working Conditions; 9. Unemployment; 10. Women in Industry; 11. Exploiting our Children; 12. The Negro; 13. The Labor Struggle; 14. The Consumer Pays; 15. Little Owner, What Now? 16. The Government as Exploiter; 17. In Conclusion.

Chapters 1, 3, 11 and 12 contain material pertaining to agriculture, agricultural labor, and share croppers. See pp.5-8, 11-12, 44-60, 66-68, 250-255, 265-268.

131. Treadwell, J. C.; Hill, C. R., and Bennett, H. H. Possibilities for Para rubber production in Northern tropical America. U. S. Dept. Com., Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Trade Prom. Ser. 40, 375pp. 1926. 157:54 T67

Pp. 360-363 are devoted to a discussion of rubber production in Puerto Rico. A brief discussion of the agricultural labor supply, wages, etc. is included.

132. U. S. Commission on industrial relations. Labor conditions in Porto Rico. U. S. Comm. Indus. Relations Final Rept. 11: 11027-11224. 1916. (U. S. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Senate Doc. 415)

The situation is due largely to long-continued Spanish despotic rule. Conditions have improved somewhat since American occupancy. Some of the finds are: Inadequate wages in agriculture (men get from 35 to 60c a day); inadequate debilitating diet; high prices and cheating at plantation commissaries; many children provided no educational facilities; medical care costly; the people largely landless and rents high; housing conditions extremely bad; and the strike of 1915 was justified and in the interests of the island to secure better wages and hours.

133. U. S. Commission on industrial relations. Labor conditions in the principal industries, including agriculture. U. S. Comm. Indus. Relations Final Rept. 1: 21-25. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1916. (U. S. Cong. 64th, 1st sess. Senate Doc. 415)

Conditions of agricultural laborers on large estates are described. The report deplors the increase of tenantry among American farmers, and notes discouraging economic conditions among tenants, as well as the increasing political and social problems they raise. Concerning hired laborers, it says "The condition of agricultural laborers cannot be dismissed - without referring to the development of huge estates - operated by managers with hired labor on factory system. The conditions upon such estates are deplorable, not only because of the extremely low wages paid, - but even more because these estates embracing within their boundaries entire cities and towns, are a law unto themselves and the absolute dictators of the lives, liberties, and happiness of their employees - Such estates are, as a rule, the property of absentee landlords." The writer was much influenced by south central conditions and from them generalized for the whole United States. See pp. 86-89.

Arbitrary deductions are made from wages for various purposes: part of the wages are paid in coupons, in all essential particulars the same as scrip which has been the source of great abuse, p.88.

134. U. S. Congress, House; Committee on labor. National colonization bill. Hearings...sixty-fourth congress, first session on H.R. 11329. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Labor to cooperate with other departments of the Government in fostering, promoting, and developing the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, by creating new opportunities for permanent and profitable employment, and for other purposes. May 18, 22, 25, June 5 and 15, 1916. 120pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1916. 283 Un3
135. U. S. Department of agriculture. Annual report 1916/17-1919/20. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1918-1921. 1 Ag84
- The farm-labor supply, pp.28-30, and Farm-labor problem, p. 473,, 1916/17 report include statement of aid given States in organizing for supplying farm labor needs. Local lack of supply is met by aid of U. S. Department of Labor. Difficulty is found in some mountain States in supplying the labor needs of distant localities. It is necessary to move laborers and there is an absence of transportation funds to pay their way.
- In the Northeast the proximity of industrial centers paying wages higher than farmers could afford made much difficulty. Intensive types of farming demanding much handwork also was a problem.
- The 1917/18 report contains
- Representatives of the Department in each State; more active cooperation of county agents and other extension workers.
- Cooperation with Department of Labor; membership on War Labor Policies Board; aid in classification of agricultural registrants in draft. Appeal to urban residents for harvest and emergency farm labor.
- Organizing Agricultural Clubs and instructing farm boys under 18 years of age in doing a man's work on farms. (This note refers especially to the South.) p.356.
- Received by offices of farm bureaus or by county agents - in 33 Northern and Western States - 65,095 applications for farm help and assisted in securing or placing 66,036 laborers, including over 3,000 women and girls used mostly in fruit harvests. Often the agents cooperated with State labor agents, having a farmer in each community serve as committeeman on labor supply. Such committeemen reported to county agents help needed and available in their communities in excess of local needs and supply; the county agent reported to the State Leader the number of laborers needed in the county which could not be supplied locally.
- Farm Help Specialists were placed in the several states to conduct educational campaigns and perform the functions of a clearing house on all problems arising out of the shortage of labor on farms; they cooperated with State and Federal agencies.
- Their work mainly consisted in ascertaining farm labor needs in a community and reporting them to agencies possibly able to fill the need. Steps were taken to develop and apply methods to insure more careful estimates of actual needs by farmers.

Perhaps the greatest achievement of these activities was the establishment of cordial cooperation and sympathetic understanding between farmers and business men. As a result, the latter have greatly assisted in the harvesting of crops. Persons thus obtained for harvest work were - in Kansas, 35,000; Nebraska, 15,000; Oregon, 20,000; Missouri, 10,000; Indiana, 12,000; Illinois, 25,000 - and proportionate numbers in most of the other states.

Much good was done in bringing into close cooperation all agencies dealing with labor problems and in framing programs to eliminate in some places labor shortages coincident with labor over-supply in others, and in making fullest possible use of local labor supplies. Tenancy and farm-labor problems, pp.466-467, in 1918/19 report.

Farm Help specialists were retained, and the work kept up as in the previous fiscal year. Cooperation with extension services and county agents; with State departments of agriculture; with other State organizations concerned with the labor problem; and with U. S. Employment Service and other employment offices. Specialists took an active part in organizing local farm labor business.

Attention was given to making labor more efficient on farms; swapping labor, study of wages as related to farm prices, better housing and living conditions for laborers, labor saving devices, cooperation between farmer and city business men in solving seasonal farm-labor needs.

Cooperation with the War Department, particularly the morale branch of the General Staff - maintaining at 11 demobilization camps representatives to furnish information concerning agricultural opportunities and especially openings for employment on farms to returning soldiers.

Later reports do not discuss the problem of farm labor in detail.

136. U. S. Department of agriculture. Crops and markets. v. 1, Jan. 5, 1924 to date. Washington, D. C. 1 Ag84Wc

This publication continues the weekly formerly entitled "Weather, Crops and Markets"

--- Monthly supplement v. 1, suppl. no. 1-v. 3, January 1924-December 1926. Ceased publication December 1926.

--- --- Monthly v. 4-6, January 1927-December 1929. 1 Ag84Wcm

Crops and Markets contains tables showing: Average wages paid to hired farm labor, by States (4 times a year); number of persons employed per farm on farms of crop reporters...by geographic divisions. (from 5 to 11 times a year); Farm labor supply and demand (from 1 to 9 times a year); and Farm wage rates and index numbers (4 times a year).

137. U. S. Department of agriculture. Weather, Crops and Markets. v. 1, Jan. 7, 1922-v. 4, Dec. 29, 1923. Washington [Govt. Print. Off.], 1922-23. 1 Ag84 We

"Combination of the Market Reporter [issued by Bureau of Markets], the National Weather and Crop Bulletin [issued by Weather Bureau], and the Monthly Crop Reporter [issued by Bureau of Crop Estimates]" - v. 1, no. 1, p. 1.

Continued by Crops and Markets.

This publication issues, with more or less regularity, information dealing with the farm labor supply and demand; and wage rates of farm labor.

138. U. S. Department of agriculture. Weekly news letter v.1, Aug. 13, 1913-v.9, no.19, Dec.7, 1921. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1913-1921. 1 Ag84W

v. 1-v. 2, no. 35 have title: Weekly News Letter to Crop Correspondents.

This news letter contains articles of a somewhat popular nature dealing with the farm labor problem. The shortage of farm labor, especially during the war years, farm wage rates, women on the farm, harvest labor, housing of farm workers, ways of keeping help, etc., are all discussed.

139. U. S. Department of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration. Is the farm laborer getting a square deal? U. S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjustment Admin. Discussion Group Topic 8 [9]pp. [Washington, D. C.] 1935. 1.94 Ad45D

Bibliography, pp. [7-9]

140. U. S. Department of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics. The agricultural outlook 1923-1936.

1923 consists of two mimeographed numbers.

The years 1924 to 1927 were issued as U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Circular nos. 23, 38, 65 and 101.

The years 1928 to 1936 were issued as Miscellaneous Publications nos. 19, 44, 73, 108, 144, 156, 182, and 215, 235.

Each issue contains a section dealing with the farm labor situation and showing wage rates.

An Agricultural Outlook for 1915 was issued as Farmers' Bulletin 665.

141. U. S. Department of agriculture, Bureau of crop estimates. Monthly crop reporter. v. 1, May 1915-v. 7, December 1921. Washington, [Govt. Print. Off.] 1915-1921. 1 St2Ct

Appearing regularly in this publication are articles dealing with farm labor supply and demand, wages of farm labor and miscellaneous articles dealing with the farm labor problem in general.

142. U. S. Department of labor. Labor conditions in Hawaii. Letter...transmitting the fifth annual report of the Commissioner of labor statistics on labor conditions in the Territory of Hawaii for the year 1915. U. S. Cong. 64th, 1st sess. Senate Doc. 432, 192pp., illus. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1916 148 6952

Topics discussed include: Descriptive and historical; general labor conditions; organization of the sugar industry; field employment on sugar plantations; nationality of sugar plantation employees; age and sex of unskilled workers; timeworkers, pieceworkers, contractors and planters on sugar plantations; wage rates, earnings, housing, welfare of plantation employees, etc.

The organization and extent of pineapple industry; labor conditions in the industry; small farming in the sugar and pineapple industries; questions of the Asiatic, of immigration; and planters' contract are also included.

Tables show wages, hours, occupations, nationality and race of employees, 1910-15, also Food, wholesale, and retail prices.

143. U. S. Department of labor. Report of the Federal commission appointed by the Secretary of Labor to investigate industrial and economic conditions in the Virgin Islands, U. S. A. 35pp., plates. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1924. 158.1 R29V

Labor and living conditions, pp.22-24, includes conditions and wages in the cane and sugar industry on the island of St. Croix. The scale of wages is 40c. first class, and 20c. second class. Housing conditions could not well be worse. Food is of poor quality and scarce.

144. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Action of Free Federation of Laborers of Porto Rico regarding labor conditions in the Island. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 8: 53-55. 1919. 158.6 B87M

Convencion Extraordinaria de los Trabajadores Agricolas y Oficios Constructores de Puerto Rico, San Juan, 1918.

"The purpose of this session, it was stated, was to discuss the following subjects:

(1) Readjustment of wages of agricultural laborers employed on sugar-cane and tobacco plantations in order to meet the high cost of living; (2) Hours and general conditions of farm work similar to those in other industries; (3) Strict enforcement of the laws protecting labor; (4) Fixing of the scale of wages of women and children; (5) Hygiene in factories, shops, and country districts; (6) Analysis and study of the means adopted by the National War Labor Board, with a view to making them applicable to Puerto Rico; (7) Revision of wages and labor conditions in the building trades, and a general study of present conditions; (8) Presentation of petitions to the national authorities, requesting a full investigation of social and industrial conditions in the Island; (9) General campaign for organization.

145. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Handbook of labor statistics, 1931 edition. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 541, 923 pp. 1931. 158.6 B87

Earlier editions were issued in 1927 (Bull.439) and 1929 (Bull.491).

Children in migratory and agricultural occupations, pp.43-52; Labor conditions in the Territory of Hawaii, 1929-1930, pp.215-234, shows living conditions of Filipino laborers on sugar plantations; the procedure of recruiting labor; labor turnover; wages for various processes; and hours of labor. Data for laborers on pineapple plantations are also given.

Labor and social conditions of Mexicans in California, pp.283-288, shows labor needs in California in crop production, living conditions of Mexican laborers, etc.

Labour conditions in the Philippine Islands and in Puerto Rico are discussed.

Farm labor: Wages, 1910 to 1931, (figures from U. S. Dept. Agr.) pp.757-758; Farm labor: Perquisites and wages (from U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bull. 213), pp.759-761; and Workmen's compensation in the United States, as of January 1, 1931, pp.891-909 are included.

146. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. The increasing employment of Indians: U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 23: 363-364. 1926. 158.6 B87M
The 1924 to 1925 report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs notes systematic programs to encourage industrial progress among Indians. School boys have given satisfaction as sugar beet workers. Adults are increasingly used in cotton fields, irrigation, railroads, and mines. Some are engaged in professions.
147. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Labor conditions in the Territory of Hawaii, 1929-1930. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 534, 129pp., illus. 1931. (Industrial relations and labor conditions series) 158.6 B87
Abstract in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 32: 775-794. 1931; also in Statistický Obzor, Prague 13(1-2): 77-81. February 1932.
A general survey, giving much space to sugar and pineapple industries, with brief treatment of stock raising and dairying, and of other specified nonagricultural industries; also of prices and cost of living.
Partial contents include:
Sugar industry: Production; irrigation and fertilization, labor supply, methods of cultivation, labor contracts and terms, labor costs, wages, days worked, earnings, hours, and desertions.
A less detailed, but similar treatment of the pineapple industry is included.
148. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Labor information bulletin. v. 1, no. 1, September 1934 to date. Washington, D. C. 1934 to date.
"As the Secretary of Labor, one of my duties is to make ... information available to the 40,000,000 wage earners of the country. This function will be performed by the Labor Information Service just organized within the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This new division will issue each month a Labor Information Bulletin which will attempt to summarize briefly general labor and economic facts of interest to all workers..."
149. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Labor through the century, 1833-1933. An illustrated account...for the Century of Progress exposition, Chicago, 1933, 1934. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 605, rev., 42pp., illus. 1934. 158.6 B87
Issued first in booklet form in 1933.
The bulletin reproduces the pictures and their legends used at the fair in the Department of Labor exhibit, and with additional text amplifies the legends. Farm labor and machinery are mentioned.
150. U. S. Department of the interior. General information regarding the Virgin Islands of the United States. April 1932. 38pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1932. 156.1 V81
While not efficient from the U. S. continental viewpoint, laborers' wages are correspondingly low. In this tropical climate, the scale of living is low, needs few, nature kind. The past has not shown opportunities often enough, or great enough, or general enough to warrant much general ambition or initiative; necessity has only recently demanded it.

Notes on the economic conditions of the principal islands explain the agriculture, the small volume of employment, economic conditions, and living conditions to a limited extent.

151. U. S. Federal board for vocational education. Analysis of the management of a farm business. Managerial-training content of the type jobs of a farm as a business unit. U. S. Fed. Bd. Vocat. Ed. Bull. 88(Agr. Ser. 16) 27pp. Rev. 1930. 173 V85B
Hiring farm labor, pp.17-18.
152. U. S. Interdepartmental committee on Puerto Rico. Economic rehabilitation in Puerto Rico. A report to the Interdepartmental committee on Puerto Rico made by Julius B. Matz, Department of Agriculture, T. R. Snyder, Federal emergency relief administration, Edna Lonigan, Farm credit administration. July-August 1934, 167pp., mimeogr. [Washington, 1935, 173 P965
Part 1 - The Chardon sugar plan; Part 2 - The technical committee's program.
Much attention is paid in the report to the needs of the workers, among them the agricultural laborer on the large plantations. Suggestions as to his relief, better educational facilities, better housing and living conditions, a greater volume of employment, etc., are presented.
153. U. S. Tariff commission. Costs of producing sugar beets. Pts. I-X. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1925-1928. 173 T17Cs
Contents: Part I. Michigan. II. Ohio. III. Nebraska. IV. Colorado. V. Utah. VI. Idaho. VII. Wyoming. VIII. Montana. IX. California. X. United States. Summary.
The report for each state contains tables showing labor costs. These consist of rates paid hired labor or allowed for unpaid labor for the years in question 1921, 1922, and 1923. An additional table shows the percentage of acreage of sugar beets worked by the various kinds of hand labor (contract, family, hired help and grower's labor) on sugar-beet farms investigated.
The summary for the United States, Part X, shows the different kinds of hand labor (blocking, hoeing and pulling) that was done by the different types of labor for each State.
154. Van Alstyne, Edward. Farm labor problem - present and prospective. N. Y. State Dept. Farms and Markets. Agr. Bull. 97, pp.208-221. July 1917.
Not examined.
155. Van Wagenen, Jared, Jr. "Maryland, my Maryland." Amer. Agr. 114: 423, 426, 436. 1924. 6 Am3
Contains a discussion of farm labor in southeastern Maryland, south and east of District of Columbia, and east of Chesapeake Bay.
"This is the 'black belt' of Maryland. The tobacco counties have always required a large supply of field labor, and until the recent northern exodus, which threatens to bring about fundamental economic changes, there were large sections where the negroes outnumbered the whites. Riding through it today, one feels the whites must be in hiding, while the blacks come out to show themselves."

156. Veblen, Thorstein. Essays in our changing order... Edited by Leon Ardzrooni. 472pp. New York, The Viking Press. 1934. L. C.
Farm labor for the period of the war, pp.279-318; Farm labor and the I.W.W., pp.319-336.
157. Venn, J. A. Agricultural labor. Encyclopaedia Social Sci. 1: 547-551. New York. 1930. 280 Enl.
Bibliography, p. 551.
This is a general article applying to all countries although conditions in some are specifically mentioned. Although the agricultural worker, who is master, perhaps of a dozen tasks all often calling for a broader judgment than that demanded of an urban machine minder, receives earnings low in comparison with those of industry, his perquisites may make up for or overbalance this.
158. Vernon, E. The farmer's hired man. Viewing one of our Great national assets at close range. Country Gent. 84(40): 15, 48, 50. Oct. 4, 1919. 6 C833
A popular discussion of the importance of hired laborers in agriculture, their qualifications, duties, and means of training for farm work and of raising real farm wages and of keeping men contented. Many men become hired laborers by the time they are 21 and farm tenants either by savings or fortuity in 7-12 years. Farm work demands the interest of the worker, who must be able to perform a large variety of tasks in field, barn and stock pen, and often under extremes of weather. To keep the man contented food and lodging should be good (as much attention should be given them as to similar care of livestock); shower bath, private quarters with some minimum conveniences; bonuses (e.g. on lambs raised, on hog profits) A discussion of real wages on farms - through use and value of perquisites - compared to those of cities in connection with city expenses. A number of examples given.
159. Von Tungeln, G. H., Kirkpatrick, E. L., Hoffer, C. R., and Thaden, J. F. The social aspects of rural life and farm tenantry in Cedar County, Iowa. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 217, 433-494. illus. Ames. 1923.
Hired labor, pp.486-490, shows number and nativity of hired laborers, place of birth, ages and conjugal condition, education, acreage of farms and number years on farm, occupations of parents; previous occupation and relation to employers, housing provisions and wages, hired women, personal remarks of hired help.
160. Wakeman, Elbert. Hired help vs. partnership help. Rural New Yorker 81: 77. 1922. 6 R88
A correspondent argues for farm tenancy to replace hired help. Tenants are interested in their work and will do whatever necessary to the care of the crops. Hired men will slight their eight hours as much as they dare, but insist on every dollar of their pay having 100 cents. Why does the farm press run down the idea of tenancy on farms so persistently?
161. Warren, G. F., Hart, V. B., Myers, W. I., Gillett, R. L., Noble, C. V., and others. Cost accounts for six years on some successful New York farms. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 414, 139pp. Ithaca. 1923.

Published records of farm business operations, pp.138-139.

Human labor, pp.30-50, shows sources and amounts of labor, hours of labor, relation of allowance for operator's time to profits, cost of labor, seasonal distribution of labor, week-day and Sunday labor, distribution of labor by enterprises, distribution of direct and indirect labor, estimated labor requirements on average New York farms, and labor in milk production including the raising of silage and hay.

Estimated cost of farm foremen (to take the place of the farm operators) averaged \$1278 in cash and \$711.15 in perquisites. At the same time hired labor cost an average of \$46.64 per month in cash and \$18.55 in perquisites.

162. Warren, G. F. Farm management. 590pp. New York, The MacMillan Co. 1916. L. C.

Ch. 11, Farm Labor, pp.330-354, includes discussion of these topics: Why farm labor is scarce; the labor problem for the individual; using labor efficiently; work for stormy days; winter work; hours of labor; management of men; profit sharing; and farm managers.

The Library of the U. S. Department of agriculture has the 1914 edition.

163. Willard, R. E. A farm management study of cotton farms of Ellis County, Tex. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 659, 54pp., illus. 1918. 1 Ag84B
Hired and cropper labor is discussed on pp.20-22.

164. Wisconsin industrial commission. Wisconsin labor market. [monthly] v. 2, no. 1, Jan. 1922-date. Madison. Dept. Labor Lib.

Employment in agriculture shows monthly data on per cent of change in number of employees and total amount of payroll from month to month, and year to year for agriculture and other principal industries.

Farm wage rates are given from data of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission: Per month - with board - without board; per day - with board - without board.

165. Yoder, F. R. Introduction to agricultural economics. 472pp. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Co. 1929. 281 Y7

Ch. XI, Farm Labor, includes the following topics:

A. Character and problems of farm labor (requirements, general character, who does the farm work? types of laborers, varying status, seasonal demand for labor, and its effects, migratory labor, seeming shortage, grievances of laborers).

B. Factors determining farm wages (farm wages in the United States, lower and upper limits of wages, factors determining wage levels and influencing wages; and why farm labor is not unionized).

C. Management and care of farm labor (farm labor still a problem, keeping laborers busy, organizing the farm for the use of labor, standardization of farm work, developing interest and efficiency in laborers, personal element in supervision, profit-sharing and partnership farming, care of farm labor (married or single), transportation, taking laborers into the community).

166. Young, E. C. Economic aspects of the administration of groups of farms under northern conditions. Jour. Farm Econ. 11: 248-263. 1929. 280.8 J822
Discussion, by O. G. Lloyd, pp.264-265.
The problems and difficulties of group management under different conditions are discussed. These conditions include farms operated by croppers, farms under hired man operation, etc.
167. Youngblood, Bonney, and Cox, A. B. An economic study of a typical ranching area on the Edwards Plateau of Texas. Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 297, 437pp. College Station, Brazos County, Tex. 1922.
Bibliography, pp.426-437.
Ch. XII, Ranch Labor, pp.301-315, includes discussion of regular and seasonal labor, amount of labor on the 97 ranches studied in Sutton County, kinds of labor, sources of supply, and wages.
"The wages of regular ranch labor are higher than those of farm labor. The average wage of the 118 ranch hands who boarded themselves is \$56.00 per month (August of 1920)." The highest wage paid to a white man is \$150 per month; lowest \$50. Mexicans receive one-half to two-thirds as much as the white men.

AGRICULTURAL LADDER

168. Cabrera, D. R. A study of farm ownership in five typical farming towns in Pangasinan. Philippine Agr. 19: 179-191. 1930. 25 P542
"The object of this survey was to find out important facts about the ownership of farms in typical farming towns of Pangasinan. The points investigated were: How the farms were acquired, whether by purchase, inheritance, marriage or homestead; how the purchase money was acquired, whether inherited, earned or borrowed; the year the farms were acquired; experience of farmers before they acquired farms; proportion of income derived from the farms, whether there is a surplus over expenses, and whether there are savings or not; size of farms, age of farmers at acquisition, and other kindred data."
169. Cavert, W. L. Suggestions for farm leases. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div. Special Bull. 153, 16pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1932.
Climbing the agricultural ladder, p. 15.
170. From hired man to owner. Hoard's Dairyman 58: 1005. 1919. 44.8 H65
The writer tells of his experiences as farm hand, manager, tenant and owner in Illinois. He advises farm hands to "stick to your job. The harder the better - and give your employer the best that is in you, and you are sure to win."
171. Galpin, C. J., and Hoag, E. F. Farm tenancy: an analysis of the occupancy of 500 farms. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bull. 44, 18pp. Madison. 1919.
A study of 500 farm homes in Dane County, Wisconsin, from which a history of the occupancy of each farm during the ten-year period, 1909-18 was obtained.
The "agricultural ladder" is briefly discussed.
"Of the 105 tenants who climbed the 'agricultural ladder'

during the ten-year period and became owners, 16 purchased farms outside the community of Sun Prairie...and 89 purchased farms within the community. Seven persons who were tenants outside but purchased farms inside the community are not counted in the group of tenants who climbed the 'agricultural ladder.'"

172. Goldenweiser, E. A., and Truesdell, L. E. Farm tenancy in the United States. An analysis of the results of the 1920 census relative to farms classified by tenure supplemented by pertinent data from other sources. U. S. Dept. Com., Bur. Census. Census Monogr. 4, 247pp. 1924. 157.41 M75
Three Chapters, X, XI, and XII deal with the agricultural ladder. Ch. X, with the age of farmers at various stages of the ladder; Ch. XI, with farm experience; and Ch. XII, with special surveys which have been made of the agricultural ladder.
173. Hibbard, B. H., and Peterson, G. A. How Wisconsin farmers become farm owners. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 402, 35pp. Madison. 1928.
The "ladders" climbed to ownership are given - the most common being labor at home, hired man, and ownership. The time spent on the ladder is discussed and it is found that ownership of farms is arrived at later in life than was formerly the case. Most farmers gain ownership by purchase and retire at the average age of 55 years.
174. Hypes, J. L., and Markey, J. F. The genesis to farming occupations in Connecticut. Conn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 161, pp.383-549, maps, tables. Storrs. 1929.
Ch. IV, Genetic Trends in Gaining Vocational Responsibility; The Agricultural Ladder, pp.457-481, includes discussion of types of climbers. The most prevalent routes to ownership are: First, farmboy-to-owner, 30.3 per cent; second, farmboy-to-farmhand-to-owner, 23.7 per cent; third, direct-to-owner, 12 per cent.
175. International labor office. The agricultural ladder in the United States. Internatl. Labor Off., Indus. and Labour Inform. 14: 124-135. 1925. 283.8 In82
Contents: From labourer to owner; tenancy versus ownership; is the tenancy system inevitable? comparison of areas under ownership and tenancy; owners, tenants and labourers; increase of tenancy; geographical distribution; the "ladder" on the cotton plantation; farming experience as an aid to the "climb up"; education of labourers' children; "the retreat from the land"; and increasing difficulty of the first step.
176. Kansas. Agricultural experiment station. Investigations of tenancy, agricultural credit, and other land problems. Kans. Agr. Expt. Sta. Rept. 1918/19: 10-11. 1920.
Results of a study of the steps taken by Kansas farm owners in their rise from non-ownership to ownership of farms are given. These show the age at which men become farm owners in the State; the period of years spent as tenants; and the period of years spent as hired farm laborers.

177. Kuhlman, G. W. A study of tenancy in central Illinois. Jour. Land and Pub. Utility Econ. 3: 290-297. 1927. 282.8 J82

Discussion is included of farm labor; and the "agricultural ladder", with table showing average number of years that 120 farmers were on each rung of the agricultural ladder, Hensley township, Champaign County, 1926.

178. Murphy, Louis. Make tenant into owner. Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead 60(9): 258. Apr. 27, 1935. 6 W15

A discussion of farm tenancy, with special emphasis on farm tenancy in Iowa, and of the Bankhead bill now pending in Congress, which aims to help worthy tenants to become farm owners.

"...renting a farm has almost ceased to be one step toward becoming an owner..."

"During the past fifteen years the climb to farm ownership...has become increasingly difficult. The old agricultural ladder, up which an ambitious young man could climb from the rung of wage-hand to tenancy and then finally to the top rung as an owner, has become more and more treacherous. The rungs have broken with thousands of our farmers and let them fall back down to where they started. Thousands of our best farms are now in the hands of banks, mortgage agencies and insurance companies. The former owners of many of the farms are still living on them and operating as tenants..."

179. Rankin, J. O. Steps to Nebraska farm ownership. Nebr. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 210, 32pp. Lincoln. 1926.

"Tenancy, farm labor for wages, rise in land value and owner-operatorship of farms have been the most frequent sources of accumulation to the present generation of Nebraska farmers in the order named. Inheritance, gift, non-farm labor, and other business have been important to much smaller numbers. Homesteading, non-farm investment, and marriage are reported as sources of accumulation by very few."

180. Scarborough, W. S. Tenancy and ownership among Negro farmers in Southampton county, Virginia. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 1404, 26pp. 1926. 1 Ag84B

Changes in tenure status of the farmers surveyed, pp.9-11. These stages are "1. Worker without wages on parents' farm. 2. Farm hand. 3. Cropper (this is a tenure stage common only in the South, which to a considerable extent takes the place of the farmhand stage in other sections of the country). 4. Share tenant owning most or all of the farm equipment. 5. Cash tenant. 6. Owner operator with farm mortgaged or owner additional...6. Owner operator with farm free of mortgage."

181. Spillman, W. J. The agricultural ladder. Amer. Econ. Rev. Sup. 9(1): 170-179. March 1919. Also in Amer. Assoc. Agr. Legis. Proc. 1919: 1-34. 1920. 280.8 Am32

Appeared also in U. S. Fed. Bd. Vocat. Ed. Vocat. Summary 1(9): 19-21. 1919.

The rate at which men climb this ladder and the means used in ascending it are given. Stages - unpaid laborer (learning), hired

laborer, tenant, owner operator. There may be intermediate stages, such as hired labor given certain responsibilities of management and part of proceeds, or of hired farm managers. The reports of 2112 farm owners in various North Central States are given. Means of acquiring ownership are discussed.

182. Ten Haken, W. Land tenure in Walnut Grove township, Knox County, Illinois. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 4(1): 13-24; (2): 189-198. 1928. 282.8 J82

This is a study of the Agricultural ladder in Walnut Grove Township. The stages through which the different tenure groups passed in their climb up the "ladder" are discussed. A brief discussion of the hired men on these farms is included.

183. Tetreau, E. D. The "agricultural ladder" in the careers of 610 Ohio farmers. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 7: 237-248. 1931. 282.8 J82

"Two Ohio counties were chosen for study, one with a high and the other with a low percentage of tenants, both counties, however, being in the same farming region. According to the 1925 Agricultural Census, Madison County had 50.9% tenancy and Union County 31.3%."

The tenure history of 340 farm owners and 270 farm tenants is given - ladder history might be a better term. Analyses are made from various angles, such as length of stages, occupations, methods of obtaining ownership, and age - for both owners and tenants in so far as possible.

184. Thomson, E. H. Gaining a foothold on the land. Amer. Farm Management Assoc. Proc. 1915: 34-39. Washington, D. C. 1916. 4 Am33

"How the farm boy, starting in as a hired man, can eventually become an owner under the present condition of high-priced land is a question worthy of serious consideration."

The author concludes that these steps should be taken: "First.- Work as a hired man in a district where the agriculture is well developed and profitable, and where there is an opportunity to become a tenant. Second. -When sufficient funds are saved with which to provide working capital, rent a farm of such size as to be operated efficiently..."

185. Turner, H. A. The ownership of tenant farms in the United States. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 1432, 48pp. 1926. 1 Ag84B
How ownership was acquired, pp.37-40.

186. Von Tungeln, G. H. Some observations on the so-called agricultural ladder. Jour. Farm Econ. 9: 94-106. 1927. 280.8 J822

"It is the purpose of the writer, in this paper, to call attention to what seem to him to be some of the unwarranted conclusions and inferences in the writings and the researches of students on rural problems, particularly as these writings and researches pertain to this so-called agricultural ladder and farmers' relations to it."

Among the conclusions to which the writer takes exception are: The opinion among specialists that American farmers now make their

first payments on farms, or acquire ownership of farms, at a more advanced age than did American farmers of past decades; the disagreement between Spillman and Saunders as to whether hired men and farm tenants serve longer apprenticeships now than formerly; and that high land values defer ownership and therefore increase tenancy rates.

187. Wehrwein, C. F. The "agricultural ladder" in a high tenancy region. Jour. Land and Pub. Utility Econ. 7: 67-77. 1931. 282.8 J82
Bradford Township, Rock County, Wisconsin, was the region studied. Tenancy in the township was 54.88% in 1929. Although the percentage of farmers of foreign birth is high, nationality seems to have little relation to tenancy, though length of residence does. The large average size of farms seems to require larger tenancy periods than where farms are smaller. The proportion of farmers achieving ownership through tenancy as a ladder step was 74%, compared to only 9.0 in a township of low tenancy. Data are given for Bradford and many contrasting data for the low tenancy township are used. Post-ownership economic stages are discussed, also.
188. Wehrwein, C. F. The pre-ownership steps on the "agricultural ladder" in a low tenancy region. Jour. Land and Pub. Utility Econ. 4: 417-425. 1928. 282.8 J82
The area considered is the Town of Newton, Manitowac County, Wisconsin. Inheritance and wage-earning steps to farm ownership were used to practically equal extent - nearly half of the owners used each method. Two thirds were related to the previous owners of their farms. Wage-earning steps included both urban and rural work. Only 18 of the 201 farmers studied had been tenants, and only two were tenants at the time of the study. Age of becoming owner seems to have changed but little.
189. Wehrwein, G. S. Objectives and scope of research in farm tenancy. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 1: 501-503. 1925. 282.8 J82
This is a discussion of the "agricultural ladder."
190. Wehrwein, G. S. The problem of inheritance in American land tenure. Jour. Farm Econ. 9: 163-175. 1927. 280.8 J822
Mr. Wehrwein discusses the "agricultural ladder" as a theory of land tenure. "In this system there is a normal flow of men from the lower stages to the higher. At any given time a certain proportion of farmers will be found in the hired man stage, a given percentage will be tenants, another part encumbered owners, and so on. This is what is implied by the phrase "normal percentage of tenancy."
Lists the eight ways by which land can be inherited.

CHILD LABOR

191. Abbott, Grace. Developing standards of rural child welfare. Natl. Conf. Social Work. Proc. (1927) 54: 26-37. L. C.
Rural housing - for both permanent and migratory farm population, owner or non-owner, is outlined, and abuses, or lack of proper accommodations are stressed - with reference to Pacific Coast, Atlantic Coast and other localities.

Maternity, infant care, mothers' pensions, rural child labor (with references to specific problems) and lack of schooling are included.

There is needed both by city and country the development of a well planned program to meet the varying local needs. For both, efficient State departments of public welfare and public health are necessary.

192. Abel, J. F. Rural child labor versus rural education. School Life 9: 130-131. February 1924. L. C.

It is easy to find excuses to keep farm children out of school - the child's own desire, pressure of work, shortage in family income, shortage of labor. Many are thus kept out, and some return late to school in autumn, or leave early in spring. In some places, schools close during harvest (as of cotton or tobacco in the South). These practices deprive children of proper fitting for adult life; the nation pays the penalty. Conservation of child resources is as necessary as conservation of our material resources. In 1920 over a million children were working in agriculture at ages 10-15, to say nothing of others. Schools must make a stronger appeal, the public must be aroused and proper laws passed.

193. Allen, I. S. Child labor in Wisconsin beet fields. Survey 61: 801-802. 1929. 280.8 C37

The families who work in beets are Austrian, German, Hungarian, Russian immigrants - new or less recent - coming from such cities as Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Lincoln, Nebr., etc.

A sketch of living and working conditions is given and emphasis laid on the broken school attendance of the child workers in beets. Wisconsin does not enforce its compulsory education laws among these people.

The State Industrial Commission now has the power and duty to fix reasonable regulations on the work of children in beets and has ordered that children under 14 be not permitted to work there more than 8 hours a day, 48 a week, nor before 7 a.m. or after 7 p.m. Children under 14 who have not completed the 8th grade in school must not work in the beet fields during the school hours of schools of the district where they are living.

194. Alpert, Isabelle. A beet speaks. Amer. Child 8(8): 7-8. August 1926. L. C.

Shows the hardships incidental to child labor in the beet fields of Colorado.

195. American child health association. Porto Rico; an inquiry into the health, nutritional and social conditions in Porto Rico as they may affect children. 17Opp., mimeogr. New York [1930?] L. C.

The report is divided into three sections: I. Health. II. Nutrition. III. Social Conditions.

Living and health conditions of agricultural laborers, which affect the health of the children are discussed.

196. America's waste of her "seed corn." Lit. Digest 79(1): 34-35. Oct. 6, 1923. L. C.

A picture of child labor in agriculture, home industries, oyster and shrimp canneries from various sources, principally the Children's Bureau and the National Child Labor Committee, and editorial comments upon the situation and the need of legislative control to prevent abuse of children. Notes on existing lack of adequate legislation by States are included.

197. Armentrout, W. W., and others. Child labor in the sugar beet fields of Michigan. Natl. Child Labor Com. Pub. 310, 78pp. 1923. 283 N214

Reviewed in Survey 57: 376-377. 1926 under title of "Young Nomads," by Agnes E. Benedict. Extracts in Education 45: 567-570. 1925.

Considerable hard work is done in beets by children, largely under contract. Contract laborers with large families are wanted for the child workers, and such families do work their children more than do others. Hours are long - 8 to 12 and even 15 a day. Living quarters are poor, sometimes unfit for human use. Most contract families are migrants - without interest in or by the community. School attendance records are poor in beet sections, and enforcement very lax. Standing of children in schools is poor - poorest for migrants. Better enforcement of school laws, prohibition of contract labor for children under 12, limitation of beet work hours to 8 for workers under 16, housing laws to secure minimum standard of decency of living quarters, and adequate healthful water supply are needed. Recreational opportunities for children, and conversion of migrants into regular citizens are asked.

198. Armentrout, W. W. Child labor on farms. In Natl. Child Labor Com. Rural Child Welfare pp.52-93. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1922. L.C.

"Agricultural child labor is the commonest and yet the least known form of child employment...This study is an attempt to ascertain in part what the actual conditions are."

Topics discussed are: Kinds of work at which children can be employed on various types of farms (dairy farming, one-crop type of farming (cotton, tobacco, potatoes, sugar beets, onions), truck and market garden farming, and the various phases of horticulture); The attitude of parents and of the State toward the work children do; Types of farming and work done by children; Interference with school attendance of work by club members and non-club members; From the viewpoint of health; From the viewpoint of recreation; Educational value of work; Social and economic value of work; Children "working out;" etc.

Two recommendations are made: "1. Universal and strict enforcement of the compulsory school attendance laws, accompanied by a reorganization of rural schools. 2. Substitution of children's work for child labor through Four-H clubs."

199. Association of governmental officials in industry of the United States and Canada. Discussions of labor laws and their administration at the 1933 convention... Chicago, Ill. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 609, 171pp. 1934. (Miscellaneous Series) 158.6 B87

The discussion on child labor brings out the fact that many people believe that child labor is a thing of the past. However, the codes of the NRA have not touched child labor in the unregulated industries which have many children working and of which agriculture is one. In agriculture 450,000 children were found in 1930; some of these were on the home farm, but a great many were in industrial agriculture.

200. Barber, S. R. Boy scouts in beet fields. Remarkable showing made by juvenile workers in bringing sugar crop to maturity. Sugar 28: 10-12. 1926. 65.8 Su33

Describes the work that the Cache Valley council, Boy Scouts of America, does in the sugar beet fields of Cache Valley, Utah, cultivating and harvesting the beets.

201. Benedict, A. E. The barefoot boy. Survey 58: 89-90. 1927. 280.8 C37

A resumé of high points in Children's Bureau publications concerning child labor. Emphasis is placed on the safeguards surrounding industrial child workers legally, and the practically total lack of preventives of exploitation and physical injury to child workers in agriculture.

The reports are: Work of Children on Illinois Farms, Children's Bur. Pub. 168; and Child labor in North Dakota, Children's Bur. Pub. 129.

202. Benedict, A. E. Old witnesses for a new defense. Amer. Child 8(6): 1, 4-6. June 1926. L. C.

A discussion of the evil effects on children of long hours of work in industrialized agriculture. Public opinion has not heretofore been aroused to a knowledge of these dangers.

203. Benedict, A. E. Young nomads. Survey 57: 376-377. 1926. 280.8 C37

"The development of our agricultural resources along large-scale production lines has created great armies of wanderers - modern nomads, following the sun as did the ancient peoples around the earth... The chief problem here is that of their children... We cannot make accurate statements regarding the extent of this problem of migratory child labor. In recent years various studies have been made (by the National Child Labor Committee and the U.S. Children's Bureau) - investigations of truck gardening, of hop and fruit picking, and of beet cultivation. The cultivation of beets is one of the most important and serious forms of migratory child labor..."

Information as to the conditions under which these children work and live are given and their retardation in school is discussed.

204. [Boy Scouts as beet workers] Various articles appear in Through the Leaves, the organ of the Great Western Sugar Co. (66.8 T41), examples of which are: Boy Scouts as beet workers in the Greeley District, by J. L. Williams 14: 314-315, 1926; and Boys assist in thinning beets in Morgan County, by P. B. Smith 14: 330. 1926. 66.8 T41

After schools closed Boy Scouts were recruited, aged from 11-16, practically all inexperienced. Use was made of the Scout organization in recruiting and handling the boys. Average daily earnings were about \$1.30 per day - usual contract acre rates being paid. The boys did fairly well.

The boys left town by truck at 6:30 a.m., and quit work at 5:30 p.m. Transportation was paid by farmers, at about 15¢ per truck mile. Boys were worked in gangs - about 10 each proving best. Larger boys blocked, smaller ones thinned. Similar experiences in various places are mentioned.

205. "Boys and girls toiling long hours on farms menace to future of American democracy." Natl. Stockman & Farmer 47: 550. 1923. 6 N21

This is a criticism of the stand taken by the National Child Labor Committee on long hours of farm children. The contributor makes the farm day appear long but varied enough to be entertaining without play (for which he does not provide). He criticizes city children as up late nights, rising late mornings, playing and doing no work, and not learning to bear responsibilities as do country children.

206. Bradley, F. S. Berries is berries. Nation 119: 597-598. 1924. L. C.

A glimpse and chat with members of a caravan on the way to the lowlands and the berries. Schools close when the season opens; again in cotton picking time in October and November. Berry picking is too hard on men's backs, so they leave it to the women and children, sometimes to the children only. Pay is two cents when crop is abundant - three to four cents when scarce; six to eight hours a day; board, lodging and quinine free. (Three to four grains of quinine every night all round) After every rainy spell the water backs up and gets bad; malaria and typhoid are sure to follow. Mosquitos as a cause of malaria are scoffed at. "Late peaches and watermelons is allus full of malaria." Children are keen about going berrying until they find they have to stay on the job. The work doesn't lame them the way it does men. Some growers use only children for picking.

Judging from the colloquialisms used, the scene is near the Ozarks.

Some of the pickers' families are from mountains, some from lowlands.

207. Bradley, F. S., and Williamson, M. A. Rural children in selected counties of North Carolina. U. S. Dept. Labor, Children's Bur. Pub. 33, 118pp. (Rural Child Welfare ser. 2). 1918. L. C.

Reviewed in Public 22: 264-265. 1919.

Farm labor of these children is mentioned, both at home and for hire, pp.49-52, 85-89.

208. Brown, S. A., Sargent, R. O., and Armentrout, C. B. Children working in the sugar beet fields of certain districts of the South Platte Valley, Colorado. Natl. Child Labor Com. Pub. 333, 167pp. New York. 1926. 283 N214
Internatl. Labor Off.
Reviewed in Internatl. Labour Rev. 16(3): 395-397. 1927;
also in "Young Nomads", by Agnes E. Benedict: Survey 57: 376-377. 1926.
- A study of working and living conditions of child workers by classes (contract laborers, owner and tenant operators growing beets, foreign-born, native born), together with family characteristics, economic and social; and of school attendance of beet workers and other children, with scholastic progress.
- Tables, illustrations, summary.
209. Brown, S. A., and Sargent, R. O. Children working in the sugar beet fields of the North Platte Valley, of Nebraska. Natl. Child Labor Com. Pub. 318, 106pp. New York, 1924. 283 N214
- Part I, Child Workers and the Family, includes age of child, work done, nationality, forms of labor contract, conditions of work, earnings, life in the beet fields, etc.
- Part II, Child Workers and the School, includes loss of school time by contract labor children, grower beet workers, and general farm and non-workers, also grade standing as regards age. Discussion of school laws and of efforts to enforce attendance at Lincoln and Scottsbluff is included.
- Part III consists of detailed tables.
- The book has a condensed summary, and each topic is usually treated in summary form as well as in considerable detail.
210. Brown, S. A. Denver and farm labor families. Natl. Child Labor Com. Pub. 328, 4pp. New York. 1925. 283 N214
- Denver is a natural distributing center for farm labor families. From records of social relief agencies, and of schools, taken in April, 1925, partial data were obtained as to school attendance, and scholastic progress of many children of such families; and of aid rendered to many families. There are manifest gaps in that some families come and go without contact with school or social agencies. Loss of schooling was serious, retardation severe, 70% of the children belonged to Spanish-speaking families. Other nationalities were Russian-German, American, Italian, and others.
- Most of the families did beet work on the farms; most were under contract; the majority worked in Colorado. Total earnings on farms averaged \$626.83 in a season (1925?).
- During the winter in Denver, of 133 families, 64 fathers got work, 69 did not. Of other household members, 34 had work of some kind.
211. Brown, S. A. Neglected children of migrant workers. Missionary Rev. 46: 515-520. 1923. L. C.
- The children are largely American born of foreign extraction; they are taken into the country where law does not prevent their employment in agriculture to add to the family income. Considerable schooling is lost by leaving school early in spring and returning late in the fall. Living conditions which no city would

allow in its slums are not uncommon (even common in the onion marshes of Ohio). The migrants have no interest in the community where they work, nor have the communities in them.

Reprinted in "Selected Articles on Child Labor," compiled by J. E. Johnsen, pp. 98-104, without illustrations.

212. Brown, S. A. Work children do in sugar beet fields. Amer. Child 5(2): 3. February 1923. L. C.

"Mit the three little kids out of school we work forty acres of sugar beets and eighteen is genuf mit out 'em.'"

The children referred to are aged 12, 10, and 7 years. They do blocking, thinning, hoeing, pulling, topping and hauling.

This family has migrated to beets for seven consecutive years.

213. Buffum, A. W. The White House Conference and the migratory child. Amer. Fed. 38: 39-42. 1931. L. C.

"Of special interest is the investigation of the committees on child labor...

"One branch of the study has to do with the child who leaves school a month or two early in the spring to go into another state to harvest crops and comes back a month or two late in the fall. This migratory child is the despair of school authorities, for he disrupts the school schedule, increases the expenses of the township, is usually backward and has a casual attitude toward the importance of education which tends to affect the rest of the pupils. He is a pathetic figure because the migratory life he lives leads to nothing better. He is caught in a treadmill of long hours, stunting labor and blind routine...

"Discrimination against migratory children, who are usually foreigners, is another stumbling block in the path of investigation and recommendation which seek to better conditions. Such children are for the most part wanted in the community only as a solution to an immediate labor problem...

"Attempts are being made in several states to provide educational service for temporary pupils, but 'equality of opportunity' does not exist in systems which require resident children to attend school an hour or two longer per day, or a month or two longer per year, than is required of migrant children...

"Out of the study of the migratory child by committees of the White House Conference may come significant facts which should lead to workable programs for meeting the situation. Whether good roads and swifter transportation may furnish the solution to the problem of insuring for all children in America equality of educational opportunity by removing the necessity for them to leave their homes for long periods, or whether some other solution will present itself, remains to be seen. In any event we may hope for constructive recommendations looking toward the health and protection of the migrant child, who should be safely in school, but who now, in the words of Mr. Willis, 'travels the by roads of education and escapes through the loop holes in our network of legal enactments.'"

214. Burke, Mrs. D. M. (Williams), and Skinner, M. E. Work of children on Illinois farms. U. S. Dept. Labor, Children's Bur. Pub. 168, 48pp., illus. 1926. 283 N214
Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 24: 1018-1021. 1927. Also in School and Soc. 25: 405-410. 1927.
This is a survey of the work performed by children under 16, in the spring and summer of 1924 in a market gardening district close to Chicago and in 1923 in certain general farming counties.
Topics include: Truck farming in the Chicago district (farms selected, method and scope of study, child workers and their work, length of working day, duration of employment, earnings, school attendance and progress), pp.2-31; General farming (child workers, conditions of work, kinds of work, farm work and school attendance), pp.32-48.
215. Byrne, H. A. Child labor in representative tobacco-growing areas. U. S. Dept. Labor, Children's Bur. Pub. 155, 42pp. 1926. 158.2 P96
Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 22: 1030. 1926.
Child workers and their environments, work of children in tobacco culture, other farm work of children, length of working day, duration of employment, earnings of child workers, effect of farm work on schooling, are discussed for each district.
Districts - Kentucky, South Carolina and Virginia, and The Connecticut Valley - are each treated separately, then summarized together.
216. California. Bureau of labor statistics. Child labor in California. Calif. Bur. Labor Statis. Bien. Rept. (1923-1924) 21: 89-120, illus., tables. Sacramento. 1925. 252.09 L11R
Reviewed in Rural Amer. 3(9): 12. Nov. 1925; also in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 21: 334-336. 1925.
Survey of child labor in principal agricultural sections of the State. Child labor and school attendance. Cycles of work for migratory families; nationality of fathers; arrests and prosecutions for violation of child labor laws; trend of child labor in California. Working permits to all children and to those engaged in agriculture. Work before school hours, number of children in agriculture and other occupations.
A summary of child labor laws is included.
217. Cary, Harold. No chores for Jimmie: he's a laborer. Collier's 72(6): 10. Aug. 11, 1923. L. C.
Glimpses of exploitation of children, especially under 10 years of age in truck fields of New Jersey, the beet regions of Michigan (called by the writer the worst example in the United States), cotton belt, tobacco fields of the Connecticut Valley, also Tennessee, California, Virginia. Note of interference of work upon school attendance and healthful development of children, movement of migratory families across state line (Philadelphia to New Jersey), Kentucky to Ohio onion fields, Mexico to Colorado beets; and truck season along Atlantic Coast.

218. Channing, Alice. Child labor in fruit and hop growing districts of the Northern Pacific Coast. U. S. Dept. Labor, Children's Bur. Pub. 151, 52pp., illus. 1926. 158.2 P96
Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 22: 828-829. 1926.
Topics concerning local and migratory child workers in the Yakima, Wash., Willamette, Oreg., and Puyallup, Wash., Valleys include the following: Families, work performed, schooling, age, sex, hours and duration of work, earnings, camps for migratory workers, - also, appendix reference to work of mothers in the same districts and to Women's Bureau publication 47 "Women in Fruit Growing and Canning Industries in the State of Washington."
219. Channing, Alice. Child labor on Maryland truck farms. U. S. Dept. Labor, Children's Bur. Pub. 123, 52pp., illus. 1923. 158.2 P96
Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 17: 1342-1343. 1923.
"The following study of children who work on truck farms in Maryland was made in Anne Arundel County near Baltimore, and in Wicomico, Somerset, and Worcester Counties, which lie in that section of the State known as the Peninsula or Eastern Shore."
"...of 774 children under the age of 16 enrolled in the schools of the Eastern Shore areas included in the survey and reporting on the inquiry, nine-tenths had done farm work during the year preceding the study. In the Eastern Shore localities the workers are largely farmers' children; in the Anne Arundel area, there are, in addition to farmers' children who work, large numbers of hired laborers, either negro children living in the area or white children who migrate from Baltimore for seasonal farm work.
Hours of work are long, a working-day of 9 or more hours reported about a half of the child workers. Some of the work such as plowing, harrowing, and machine cultivating is very fatiguing even when done for only a few hours at a time.
A majority of the children were reported to have lost schooling because of farm work, the migratory workers suffering most in this respect. Living conditions for these migratory workers are often very unsatisfactory.
220. Child labor in Wisconsin. [Editorial] Prairie Farmer 97: 10. 1925. 6 P883
Synopsis of important features of child labor laws regulating issuing of work certificates. No restriction upon children in agricultural work at present, but the industrial commission plans it at least in industrialized agriculture such as market gardening, sugar beet growing.
221. Child labor in "Wisconsin beets." Rural Amer. 4(8): 10. October 1926. 281.23 C83
Under authority of new legislation, the State Industrial Commission has extended application of the child labor law to minors in the sugar-beet industry. Previously, agricultural pursuits were exempted. Now children under 14 can work in beets not over 8 hours a day or 48 hours a week, and not at all from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m.;

also - children under 14 who have not completed the 8th grade may not work in beets during school hours. Sugar manufacturers arranging contracts between growers and working families must now send the Industrial Commission, not only the name and address of the field agent, of each family under his supervision, of grower with whom the contract is made, but also the name and address of each child under 16 years of age in the family, and the name or number of the school in the district.

222. Child with the hoe. Lit. Digest 77(5): 15, illus. May 5, 1923. L. C.

A collection of editorial comments on published findings of the Children's Bureau and the National Child Labor Committee in sugar beet sections of Colorado and Michigan. Some comments call for improvement of conditions, some see no harm in them, some call other agricultural child labor situations worse - cotton, for instance. Comment from both the urban and the rural press are included.

223. Child workers in beet fields. Sugar 25: 360-362. July 1923. 65.8 Su33

Contains the text of the report issued by the Legislative Committee appointed by the Michigan Legislature, 1923 session, "to make an investigation of the child labor, housing conditions, and labor conditions generally in the sugar beet growing district of the state, and more particularly in the Thumb district, where the National Child Labor Committee made its investigation."

The text of the conclusions and recommendations of the National Child Labor Committee are also reproduced. The fairness of this report has been challenged by the beet interests, hence the Legislative investigation.

224. Children and farm work. Rural New Yorker 84: 12. 1925. 6 R88

A contributor in Erie County, a berry farmer, depends on Italian help for harvest. Uses a gang of 60, over half of them children of all ages. Nearly all the children work well for a few morning hours until they get tired; then no one can drive them. They work by piecework. These people are hired in June, July, and August. Most of the high school boys and girls do not come out to the work until schools close.

225. Children of migratory laborers. School and Soc. 31: 81-82. 1930. 275.8 Sch62

"The Agricultural Progress Association, composed of New Jersey farmers growing fifty fruit and vegetable crops, has, according to the Christian Science Monitor, been organized at Camden, New Jersey, with the chief aim of solving the migratory child labor problem in this state. One of the first things the association will do will be to make a thorough study of the child labor situation in south Jersey..."

226. Children of the crops; an Americanization story. Woman Citizen 10(4): 11-12, 26. July 11, 1925. L. C.

"The article that follows has an authorship almost as composite as that of an opera, on whose program book, music, costumes, etc., all have separate credit... The story is of the work - social,

Americanizing, human - done among migrant workers by the Council of Women for Home Missions. Winifred Shannon tells the story for the Chesapeake area, where she worked... The story of similar experiences in Oregon is told by Louise F. Shields, supervisor of the work on the coast, and secretary of the Oregonian Social Service Bureau of the Seasonal Employment Commission of Oregon." -Editor.

227. Children out of the beet fields. Survey 70(12): 388. December 1934.
280.8 C37

"Relief for the exploited child laborers in the sugar-beet fields is promised under the terms of the Benefit Agreement to be submitted to the growers by the AAA this season." Growers are not to employ children under 14 years of age and children between the ages of 14 and 16 are not to be employed more than eight hours a day.

228. Clopper, E. N. August in the beet fields. Survey 36: 517. 1916.
280.8 C37

In August the beet fields are being worked for cultivation and keeping down weeds. The owners pay the families from \$18 to \$40 per acre for their services, for the season, in addition to providing rude dwellings. Children work in the fields with their parents.

229. Clopper, E. N. Causes of absence from rural schools in Oklahoma. Child Labor Bull. 6: 90-113, illus. 1917. L. C.

Also issued as National Child Labor Committee. Pamphlet 281; and in Natl. Ed. Assoc. Jour. Proc. and Addresses (1918) 56: 668-671. L. C.

Rural school attendance averages only about 58% of enrollment daily. Tenants' children out number others three to two. Farmwork and housework are principal causes of absence. Cotton picking comes during school sessions. The moving about of tenants and migrants is another cause. All sorts of farm work at all active seasons cut attendance. Many parents are indifferent as to children's schooling even if not economically partly dependent on the children's labor. There is much retarding of children in school, those of tenants much more than of owners. Compulsory attendance laws are commonly ignored.

230. Clopper, E. N., and Hine, L. W. Child labor in the sugar-beet fields of Colorado. Child Labor Bull. 4: 176-206, illus. 1916. L. C.

Also issued as National Child Labor Committee Publication 259.

Reviewed by E. N. Clopper in Survey 35: 655-660, 687-688, illus. 1916, in an article entitled "'Beeters'; What field labor means to 5000 children in the Colorado sugar beet districts."

Numbers and nationalities of children employed in beet fields, work, hardships, family earnings, interruption of school attendance, retardation of pupils, and the measures attempted and needed to help enforce school attendance are discussed.

An Appendix gives the form of the labor contract in use in the sugar-beet fields.

231. Clopper, E. N. Farmwork and schools in Kentucky. Child Labor Bull. 5: 178-206. 1917. L. C.

Issued also as National Child Labor Committee Publication 274.

A study of children of farm operators whose home farm work interferes with their education.

Compulsory education and child labor laws are very generally disregarded in rural communities. A large proportion of farmers are tenants economically hard pressed and feeling it necessary to work their children. Many rural schools open in July for the 7-month terms so they may close by mid-season when roads become impassable. This interferes with the farm busy season. Numerous examples of children's farm work and retarded schooling are given. Well illustrated.

232. Clopper, E. N. June in the beet fields. Survey 36: 374. 1916. 280.8 C37

Pictures children of 7 or 8 and up working long hours in the field, many of them retarded in school. It has been estimated that about 5,000 children under 16 years of age work in the beet fields of Colorado.

233. Clopper, E. N. October in the beet fields. Survey 37: 39. 1916. 280.8 C37

In October, the sugar-beets have matured and the harvest is on. Illustrations show children, eight, ten, thirteen, and fifteen years old, pulling and piling beets on a farm in Colorado. Thousands of children are kept away from school in Colorado to help in the beets. It was found that each beet-working child missed on the average nearly two whole months of schooling in the harvest season.

234. Coen, B. F., Skinner, W. E., and Leach, Dorothy. Children working on farms in certain sections of Northern Colorado; including districts in the vicinity of Windsor, Wellington, Fort Collins, Loveland, Longmont. Based upon studies made during summer, fall and winter, 1924. Colo. Agr. Col. Bull. Ser. 27, no. 2, 160pp. Fort Collins. 1926. 283 C71

Issued in cooperation with the National Child Labor Committee (which published its pamphlet 327 under the above title).

Topics treated include: Territory covered; objects of study; nationalities met; character of work; children's part, hours, rest periods, earnings, food, water, housing, furniture, automobiles, etc.; Education, reading, religion; beet vacation and summer school, grade standing, non-attendance, etc.

Detailed summary and index are included.

235. Colorado State teachers college. Greeley. The farm and the school. A resumé of a survey of the public schools of Weld County, Colorado. Part I. The survey and its applications, by H. M. Baker. Part II. Educational interpretation of the survey. Colo. State Teachers Col. Bull. v. 18, no. 6, 63pp. Greeley. 1918. L. C.

Summary of the study into causes of retardation in school of children in Weld County, Colorado, made by Judge Herbert M. Baker. The greatest single cause was found to be the withdrawal of children to work on the farms, particularly among the children of Russian parentage.

236. Creel, H. B. "Child slaves" in Washington. Rural New Yorker 84: 999. 1925. 6 R88

H. B. Creel, Secretary, Yakima County Farm Bureau answering an article states that the peculiar conditions in this State cause a very large seasonal transfer of workers. Many of these come as families and may seek employment for children. Conditions for them are the same as for resident laborers. The State law requires school attendance and forbids employment of women and minors for inadequate wages or under conditions injurious to health and morals. The charge that there is a "group movement to Washington from any other State or within this State" - is false. Cases pointed out to the Farm Bureau, a prosecuting attorney, or State Child Welfare Association will receive prompt attention. These statements are on a par with those in "Child Labor in North Dakota" (U. S. Dept. Labor, U. S. Childrens' Bur.) in which boys of 10 and girls of 12 are described as stacking grain, and another of 11 as driving a header.

(The article referred to was a report of a child welfare meeting held in New York City, spring of 1925, in which women stated that children were herded into cars and shipped south and west by child-placing agencies; the women were from Texas and Washington. Mail enquiry of these women in an effort to run down their stories brought no response. Agents of the New York Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the New York State Board of Charities deny any such stories. They outline the care taken in placing children and the follow-up watchfulness in the foster homes).

On p. 1019, July 18, 1925, the Spokane Chamber of Commerce reports that the statements in the article were so ridiculous the Chamber gave up any idea of trying to consider ^{them} further. The Rural New Yorker further states that direct enquiry of the makers of the statements failed to get a reply.

237. [Discussion on child labor in the beet fields at the Michigan State Conference of social work, Survey 51: 194. 1923. 280.8 C37

"There was a lively tilt over child labor in the beet fields at the Michigan State Conference of Social Work held in Kalamazoo in October. An investigation made last year by the National Child Labor Committee brought out the unsanitary conditions under which numbers of migratory laborers' families lived during the season, the irregular schooling of the children of these families and the extent to which boys and girls of from 10 to 16 years of age and even less were worked. The committee's findings were subsequently challenged by a committee of the Michigan legislature which itself made a tour of the beet districts...

"The more heated part of the discussion has to do with a statement made by the National Committee's investigators that they had found young children who had had the ends of their fingers cut off with heavy cropping knives..."

238. Duke, Emma. Administration of child-labor laws. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. (Misc. Ser.) 266: 27-30. 1921. 158.6 B87
This article deals with California.

The prevailing attitude of farmers on many crops demanding child labor restricts the enforcement of compulsory school attendance laws.

Examples of crops on which children are much employed are given - cotton, Imperial Valley (October to March intermittently); asparagus, islands of Sacramento River (beginning in February for 100 days); and hops, berries, peas, currants, cherries, apricots, peaches, tomatoes, and prunes.

Difficulties are, of course, made by varying numbers of migrants, making difficult the planning of school buildings and the providing of teachers when migratory families are in the locality. The area of the State and its mountains and deserts make travel difficult for enforcement officers. More money is needed for this purpose.

It is thought by many that if the laws could be enforced and children compelled to stay in school, migration would be greatly lessened, and educational problems much eased.

239. Duke, Emma. California the golden. Amer. Child. 2: 233-256. 1920. L. C.

Devoted largely to conditions of working and living for Imperial Valley cotton pickers. Deplorable living conditions are pictured, but note is made of great changes for the better, made since the beginning of the work of the State Immigration and Housing Commission.

Children are started picking cotton as early as three years of age, they and older ones must work as long as possible daily-between dawn and darkness. School attendance laws are seldom enforced, though warnings of their provisions are given. The county has only one poorly paid attendance officer who cannot begin to do all that should be done. Many families are migratory, keeping their children out of school habitually, many cotton ranchers work their own children, and oppose enforcement of school attendance laws. Parents do not see the value of education, and refuse to send children to school unless they are cornered and have to; they will leave, if possible, many times. Earnings are low - 2¢ per pound. Some families were noted as earning \$10 to \$16 per week per person - parents and children included.

Rural school facilities were noted in several cases. Rooms, equipment, water available, toilet facilities, attractiveness of school rooms and grounds are noted. Usually there are many shortcomings.

240. Dwight, H. C. The next chapter in child labor reform. Child Labor Bull. 5: 154-160. 1916. L. C.

Relates to children in agriculture. Includes statistics showing extent of the problem.

241. Elmendorf, Augustine. The cranberry bogs of Burlington County, New Jersey. Amer. Cranberry Growers' Assoc. Proc. (1914) 45: 11-15. 1915. 81 Am35C

Members of the New Jersey Child Labor Committee visited various bogs and reported briefly. The climate of the bogs is healthful. Housing arrangements for workers are, from the American point of view, crowded, but seemingly satisfactory to the Italians who are accustomed to it in American cities and in Italy. Some quarters are clean, others dirty - usually the fault of the occupants, as bog owners usually have them clean when the workers come. Sanitary arrangements are often poor, partly the fault of people not trained in sanitary precautions. Picking is usually under good conditions - the bogs are dry. Children work wholly under their parents' di-

rection and the parents are very fond and careful of them. Exploitation, if there is any, is by parents rather than bog owners. Picking is per box, for which there is no standard size, but ranging from 8 to 12 quart capacity. 10c in good picking, 12 1/2c in poor. School work is necessarily interrupted because children cannot return to it before November. School terms should be adjusted to meet these conditions. Some bogs employ enough pickers to afford children enough for a special school at the bogs. The padrone system seems to be a necessity. The system lends itself to exploitation of the workers. It deserves watching.

Following this report, the cranberry growers drew up recommendations as to housing, sanitary accommodations, protection of water supply, and mosquitoes and flies.

242. Facts about child labor. Manfrs. Rec. 90(2): 74a-74h. July 15, 1926. 297.8 M31 Also separate by National Association of Manufacturers.. Leading questions concerning numbers and distribution of children of various ages in agriculture and non-agricultural occupations and in the various states are answered by brief texts and numerous colored graphs. The data are stated to be those of the census of 1920.

243. Folks, Gertrude. Child labor in agriculture. Amer. Child 3: 267-273. 1921. L. C.

Discusses recent studies made on the subject.

"When is child labor not child labor? Every state in the Union answers: When it takes place on a farm. In 17 states agriculture is specifically exempted from the provisions of the child labor law regulating both the age at which children may work and the number of hours during which they may work. In the other states a definite exemption is not stated, but agriculture is omitted from the list of occupations affected by the child labor law...

"There are two explanations for this tendency which is so universal: first, it has long been thought that employment in agricultural work is not injurious to children; second, it has been taken for granted that it would be impossible to regulate child labor in agriculture, that legislation on this subject could not be enforced and that it was better not to have any law, than to have one openly violated."

244. Folks, Gertrude. Farm labor vs. school attendance. Amer. Child 2: 73-89. 1920. L. C.

Issued also as National Child Labor Committee Publication 300, 1920.

Child farm workers are not legally protected. Rural illiteracy is twice that of cities. Of the 16 states of greatest illiteracy, 15 are those of least percentage of foreign population and 13 of the 15 of greatest child labor percentage. Farm work shortens school terms and reduces attendance. This is true in many widely separated sections of the country and in diverse types of agriculture. Retardation of farm children is common. Tenant children suffer more than owner operator children due to more absences from school for farm work. Migrant children suffer even worse, largely in moving from district to district. Under existing laws and make-up of school districts, with lax public sentiment, enforcement is often difficult and hence neglected. Their economic situation makes many families

keep children out of school to work, considering their labor worth much, but the children only a burden if compelled to go to school. Children should be urged to go to school, with the hope of eventually increased earnings ahead of them. Federal aid for schools may be necessary for improvement of agricultural, industrial, and home economic education. Schools should to some extent be consolidated to make possible better trained administrators. Schools should become rural social centers for children and their parents.

245. Fuller, R. G. Child labor and the constitution...with an introduction by John H. Finley. 323pp. New York, T. Y. Crowell Co. 1923. L. C. Bibliography, pp.297-309.

Ch. II. Rural Child Labor, includes discussion of farm children as labor supply, farm labor and school attendance, effects of farm tenancy, children of the beet fields, etc.

Ch. IV. Child Labor and the Schools.

246. Fuller, R. G., and Strong, M. A. Child labor in Massachusetts; An inquiry under the auspices of the Massachusetts Child labor committee. 170pp. Boston, Mass. Child Labor Com. 1926. L. C.

Contents: I. Viewpoints and interpretations. II. Statistical background. III. Occupations of children. IV. Accident and health hazards. V. Other aspects of employment. VI. Laws and legislative standards. VII. Remaining tasks and problems.

Agriculture is touched upon as follows: Agriculture and education; children employed in agriculture; present child employment in agriculture; employment certificate requirements in agriculture. The book attempts to outline the child labor problems yet to be met in a progressive state.

247. Fuller, R. G. Child labor on the farm. Good Housekeeping 75(4): 58-59, 150-156. October 1922. 321.8 G61

Various classes of people look upon forms of child labor unfamiliar to them as bad - yet child labor is likely as prevalent in their own localities as anywhere. Everyone has to work to help make ends meet on the average American farm. Child labor in tobacco, beets, cotton in various states, and farm work and health are discussed. Play, necessary to child welfare is often impossible. Rural juvenile courts are needed for matters of child abuse. The critical point in rural economics is the school. It must teach health, play, and rural vocational needs.

248. Fuller, R. G. The truth about child labor. Good Housekeeping 75(3): 50-51, 94, 96, 97. September 1922: 321.8 G61

"Some of it [child labor] is in agriculture, particularly in the one-crop section where tobacco and cotton are raised under a tenancy system which binds whole families to serfdom, and in the areas of industrialized agriculture, where beets and onions are raised under a system of contract labor. No child labor restrictions apply to agriculture in any state. Hours are unlimited, and we find children as young as six bending their backs in the broiling sun all day. Among children of migrant families, working in the beet or onion fields, or following the canning crops from place to place, we find many who never go to school at all."

249. Gibbons, C. E., and Armentrout, C. B. Child labor among cotton growers of Texas; a study of children living in rural communities in six counties in Texas. Natl. Child Labor Com. Pub. 324, 124pp. New York, 1925. 283 N214

Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 31: 547-548. 1925.

Topics include: Child labor (number of children, ages, hours, tasks, etc.); School attendance and grade standing; Work of mothers in fields; Relationship of families to land (white and negro renters and croppers); Income and credit; Living conditions; Food, Health; Educational and social opportunities; Children away from home; Age, age at marriage and educational status of parents.

The bulletin shows the great economic dependence upon child labor for what it is able to do. White and negro families from croppers to owners were interviewed. Stress is laid on the economic and social poverty of the lives of these people who are tied to cotton production.

The ambitions of the families toward land ownership (their tenure history is sketched) and desires as to whether or not their children should leave the land are discussed.

250. Gibbons, C. E. Child labor and rural tenancy. Amer. Child 2: 296-303. 1921. L. C.

Farmers are individualistic and hard to persuade of the danger of overworking children and of the need of sending them to school. Play time appears to them to be wasted time. Children are very readily employed in tobacco and cotton crop production, for instance, and tenant families' children have poorer school attendance records by far than those of owner operators. The most common reason for keeping rural children out of school is work. Tenants moving about, usually in January, breaks up school attendance, as families decide not to send children to school for the short time possible and after moving fail to send them because they would enter school behind the classes; consequences: no schooling the year of the move (and many families move every year or two).

The landlord classes oppose school attendance enforcement laws, as their interests make them want tenants with large families, the children of which can work.

The proper attack upon the problem of reducing child labor would seem to be able to work indirectly through the school attendance laws, compelling attendance and consequent reduction of work in fields, allowing no absence for work. Children of less than 16 might be allowed to work for none except their parents during school terms: those 14 to 16 might be required to obtain proper excuses for a limited amount of absence from school for work at home.

251. Gibbons, C. E., and Bell, H. M. Children working on farms in certain sections of the western slope of Colorado. Natl. Child Labor Com. Pub. 327, 112pp. New York. 1925. 283 N214

Reviewed in Internatl. Labor Off., Internatl. Labor Rev. 16: 395-397. 1927; also in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 24(5): 152-155. May 1927.

Partial contents: Introduction (Purpose, location, description of Western slope, chief crops): Pt. I. Work of children (numbers, ages, hours of work, rest periods, number days worked, specified crops (sugar beets, onions, potatoes, beans, corn, grain, hay, fruit), with ages and numbers of children for the different crops); Family data (citizenship, nationality, education, tenure, living conditions, food, community and social interests - all in detail).

Pt. II, School attendance and grade standing, includes information on absences and their causes, exemption for work, retardation, etc.

The publication is very detailed, but is preceded by a summary.

252. Gibbons, C. E. The extent and control of rural child labor. Jour. Rural Ed. 2: 131-136. 1922. L. C.

Paper read before the National Education Association, Boston, July 7, 1922 and published also in Natl. Ed. Assoc. Jour. Proc. and Addresses (1922) 60: 1217-1222. L. C.

Child labor exists under general farming as in specialized farming, although under rather different conditions. In the former, work is largely on home farms. Despite increased use of machinery, much child labor is keeping up, somewhat as in the days of the sickle and cradle. Many parents consider that children need work more than schooling or play-time, and evaluate incorrectly their relative values and places. Parents need education. Illiterate parents are especial problems. Agricultural economic conditions are sometimes cause and effect of child labor - for instance in cotton and tobacco and the tenant systems. In so-called industrialized agriculture, tenancy and illiteracy are often high, especially in the South. Some of the workers are migrants; as in sugar beets. In tenancy and contract work, the land given a tenant or contractor (as in cotton or beets) may depend on the number of children of ages as low as 5. Some seasonal work engaged in by children interferes seriously with schooling. Local taxpayers consider themselves under no obligation to teach the children of migrants, especially when they want their labor, even in school terms.

253. Gibbons, C. E. What is rural child labor. Amer. Child 3: 171-176. 1921. L. C.

Reprinted in Alabama Childhood, Dec. 1921, pp.39-44.

"Child labor in the open country today is an evil, and an evil of no small consequence. It must be done away with, but the hope for its elimination does not lie in an attempt to formulate a legislative program to regulate the hours and conditions under which children work on the farms. Rather the hope lies in getting the parents to see and fully appreciate what childhood is. The problem is primarily one of education, not legislation. The latter may help in an indirect way, by establishing minimum health standards and compulsory school attendance laws, but the greatest hope is from the positive rather than the negative standpoint. The county and home demonstration agents through the Boys' and Girls' club work are doing more to eliminate the evils of rural child labor than any other single agency...There is just one drawback to this work at the present time. It is not extensive enough. Every rural county should have county and home demonstration agents, and every community its Boys' and Girls' Club leader."

254. Gleason, Arthur. Little gypsies of the fruit. Hearsts' Internatl. 45(2): 29-31, 158-161. February 1924. L. C.

Describes child labor in California farming. Estimated 5,000-20,000 migrant children work in California crops, mostly harvesting. Crops are grapes, oranges, lemons, figs, olives, cotton, cherries, apricots, peaches, pears, prunes, raisins, hops, tomatoes, rice, beans, rhubarb, grapefruit, berries, beets, cantaloupes, and apples.

These children's parents are homeless migrants, often or usually owning cheap autos or trucks. Schooling for the children is broken and poor. School years are planned according to county crop harvests, making it often impossible for children of migratory harvesters to attend if they wished. Crop work is usually within the children's strength. But there is considerable fatigue, some running into suffering.

Nationalities of migratory harvesters include Mexicans, Russians, Germans, Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, Japanese, Hindoos, negroes, and whites from cotton sections of Arizona, Oklahoma, and Texas. Also some Indians are found in grape and hop work.

Movements of these workers (by automobile) are extremely quick. Hundreds may pour in or out of a county in a day.

255. Gleason, Arthur. Raising children to move crops. Hearst's Internatl. 45(3): 90-91, 125-127. March 1924. L. C.

California organized migratory schools to care for children of migrant crop pickers as a social experiment. Its children started for school as parents started for work in the morning. They were dismissed at noon. It was demonstrated that the parents, unhindered by keeping track of children, could do as much work alone as all had done together - also, that the children in the afternoon would do as much work as they had been doing in a day. Employers were as a whole pleased. These schools have since been absorbed in the regular school system. They have demonstrated that child labor does not pay. They have forced attention to the menace to public health made by migratory workers. Travelling by automobile great distances, as these workers do, they have been responsible for several outbreaks of disease.

Employment agencies (apparently private agencies are meant) scatter help needless distances and often send more than necessary. Control of labor supply is needed to reduce area of migration. Private agencies should be closed.

Good housing would reduce migration as well as attract and hold labor, both permanent and migratory.

The migrants include not only the habitually migratory classes, but also thousands from the colder states who are attracted to the warmer sections. They stay for six months and are hard workers and thrifty.

California's low census figures concerning child labor are due to census date in 1920, the one month when children are not doing farm work.

A typical routine of a migratory family - Sugar beets at Oxnard; Fresno; onions, Coachella; cotton, Blythe; apricots, Santa Paula; potatoes, Zelzah; tomatoes, Zelzah also; olives, San Fernando; begin, again, beets, etc.

256. Gompers, Samuel. Tax child labor out of beet sugar. Amer. Fed. 29: 57-61. 1922. L. C.

Editorial summarizing the findings of the investigation made by the U. S. Children's Bureau in Colorado and Michigan and emphasizing the need for Federal control.

257. Hayhurst, E. R. Investigation of the employment of minors upon truck farms, particularly onion and celery farms in some localities in Ohio. Ohio Public Health Jour. 6: 316-325. 1915. 449.7 Oh3M

A physician of the State Board of Health toured sections of Ohio investigating child labor conditions. This State Board has power to determine whether any particular trade or work in which the employment of minors under 16 is not already forbidden, is sufficiently injurious or hazardous to justify such exclusion. He visited Lodi, Kent, Ravenna, Kenton, McGuffey, Scioto. Conclusions include - 1. Some of the work is too hard - prolonged abnormal posture and work in heat being stunting to children under 10 years. 2. Eight hours for children 10 to 12, and 3. Ten hours daily for those older, with rest period, and not over 48 or 59 hours weekly, respectively - for children with certificates as to physical fitness. 4. Long walks or drives should be considered part of the day's work. 5. Careful supervision of drinking water and sanitation recommended. 6. Observance of school laws, and supervision of moral conditions.

The narrative outlines living and working conditions and housing, sources of labor (local and Kentucky mountaineers), sanitary conditions, health conditions (trachoma common among the Kentuckians), typhoid, pneumonia, interruptions in schooling of children, exploitation of children by parents, and poor moral conditions.

258. Hess, R. L. The boy and the beet. Sugar 27: 540. November 1925. 65.8 Su33

"Thirty thousand dollars pocket money was earned during October of this year by the boys and girls of five Utah counties in the sugar beet fields of these sections. A 'beet vacation' of two weeks was held by the county schools in at least one of these counties in order that the boys, and such of the girls as cared to engage in the work, might top the sugar beets on the farms of the county and prepare them for shipment to some one of the thirteen sugar beet factories in the State. These five Utah counties, in which most of the beet farms of Utah are located and in which there has been generally a school beet vacation during each of the last ten years are: Cache, Weber, Boxelder, Utah, and San Pete..."

Much of the money earned by the boys and girls is used for clothing to see them through school. Teachers generally feel that this "beet vacation" is beneficial to the children, that they have no difficulty in taking up their school work again.

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259. International labor office. Control of the employment of children in agriculture in Canada and the United States of America. Internatl. Labor Off., Internatl. Labor Rev. 3: 382-396. 1921; 4: 170-194. 1921. L. C.

Control of the employment of children in agriculture has not attracted the attention the problem has in other industries, is far more difficult, and when accomplished, is brought about indirectly rather than directly, especially through compulsory education laws.

For the United States, tabulations are given, one of the exemption status of agriculture from child labor restrictions, and one of hours in which children may be employed in agriculture. Comments follow, as to ages covered, law enforcement, etc. In the October issue,

tables are given, showing by states, compulsory education ages, exemption conditions and minimum period of compulsory attendance per year

260. Joffe, Eva. Rural school attendance in Alabama. Child Labor Bull. 7: 101-125. 1918. L. C.

Reprinted as National Child Labor Committee Publication 287, September 1918.

This study made in 1918 by the National Child Labor Committee covered 151 schools in 12 counties.

"What conclusions can be drawn from all these data? We have seen that the children of tenants were absent a greater number of days than the children of home-owners, that children who did farmwork missed more time than the 'other classified absentees' and that farmworking tenants' children were absent more than farmworking owners' children. It was also found that in the distribution of the pupils among the school grades according to age the children of tenants were more retarded than the children of home owners; that the farmworkers were more retarded than the other classified absentees, and in this respect also the farmworking tenants' children made a worse showing than the farmworking owners' children. It has been observed also that among tenants' children the per cent promoted is lower than among owners' children and that per cent for farmworking tenants' boys was lower than for farmworking owners' boys. The children of migrants were more retarded than the children of non-migrants. There were four times as many owners' children as tenants' children who did not miss a day during the school term. The daily attendants were less retarded and more successful in passing to higher grades than any other group of children."

261. Johnsen, J. E., comp. Child labor. 109pp. New York, H. W. Wilson Co. 1926. L. C.

Bibliography, pp. 13-29.

A handbook, especially useful for debaters on child labor problems. Part of the collection of articles is devoted to general discussion, part to discussion of the proposed Federal amendment to the constitution.

The articles listed in the bibliography especially apply to child labor in agriculture.

Partial contents: Neglected children of migrant workers, p.98; Extent and control of rural child labor, p. 104; Control of employment of children in agriculture, p.241.

262. Johnson, E. M. Some unsolved child-labor problems. In Proceedings of 15th annual convention of the Association of Governmental Officials in Industry of the United States and Canada. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 480: 121-131. 1929. (Miscellaneous series) 158.6 B87

Discussion, pp. 127-131.

In a general discussion, much space is given to child labor in Massachusetts agriculture. Agriculture is exempted from application of State labor laws, except that controlling hours of minors. Estimates are that several thousand children are employed on Massachusetts tobacco plantations in summer - the majority under 14. Some complaints are heard as to hours, heat, moral risks, and harsh bosses. It should be possible to frame legislation to care for

industrialized agricultural child labor without interfering with proper home farm work by children.

The Massachusetts law requires physicians to examine each child candidate for employment papers and the doctor to issue a certificate of fitness. Some doctors sign such papers even when they know the child to be unfit or defective. Issuing of such papers should be limited to school physicians.

263. Jones, W. B. Farm machinery vs. political machinery. Power Farming 34(1): 7. February 1925. 58.8 T41

Discusses the question of child labor on the farm. Mr. Jones thinks that machinery will solve the problem, not political maneuvering.

264. Judge rules onion farm not sweat shop for children. Amer. Child 6(4): 7. April 1924. L. C.

An item reprinted from the Detroit Free Press of March 5th. R. H. McDonald who grows onions and employs school girls in their leisure time in his pickling factory was vindicated of the charge of running a sweat shop.

265. Keezer, Mrs. F. M. Migratory children in agriculture. In Proceedings of the 12th annual convention of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 411: 97-110. 1926. (Misc. Ser.) 158.6 B87

An address by Mrs. Keezer, Acting Chairman of the Colorado Child Labor Committee, in which she deals with the following topics: Localities of the United States using child labor for agriculture, automobile tramp problems, - jobs, unemployment, thieving, charitable aid, schooling, health of children, and distrust of foreign migrants.

Discussion, pp.102-110.

266. Kille, W. B. Is it slavery or opportunity? Rural New Yorker 84: 991. 1925. 6 R38

In response to news articles charging "child slavery" on New Jersey truck farms, a correspondent, apparently a truck grower himself - minimizes the trouble as overdrawn. Farmers contract with Italian men for crop harvest work on piecework basis; entire families come out - and children are under parental care entirely, and may or may not work with them. Peaked, unhealthy appearing children who come from the cities in spring return much improved in fall. True, they miss some schooling, but conditions in Philadelphia are said to be so crowded schooling was unsatisfactory. No attempt is made to enter children in New Jersey schools, as terms are so near at an end; there is less of tendency to stay in the country in the fall and miss part of the school term than formerly.

The correspondent does admit some child labor, but claims it to be as beneficial as possible - teaching industriousness and good habits, in contrast to those learned in idleness. The cases are doubtless placed in their best light.

267. Legg, Mrs. Orville. A farm woman's thoughts on Child labor amendment. Bur. Farmer (Nebr. ed.) 4(9): 19, 23. May 1929. 280.82 B89

Mrs. Legg thinks it is not the function of the Federal Government to regulate child labor, but believes that State laws regarding compulsory education and other child welfare regulations should be enforced. Says that some farmers will be obliged to abandon their farms if their children are prohibited from working on them, since they cannot afford to hire laborers to replace the children.

268. Lindeman, E. C. Child labor amendment and the farmers. Amer. Rev. of Reviews 70: 63-64. 1924. 110 Am32

The proposed amendment involves agriculture in that it makes no exceptions. It does not, however, interfere with children doing chores on the farm, as long as they attend school and are under their parents' supervision. "Work performed by children away from home, for wages, at long hours and under conditions which endanger the child's health, education and morals is child labor, whether the work be performed in a beet-field or a cotton-mill."

269. Loughran, M. E. The historical development of child-labor legislation in the United States. 111pp. Washington, D. C. 1921. Dept. Labor Lib.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Catholic University.

Bibliography, pp.103-109.

Legislation is given by States. Federal legislation, pp.89-93.

Many of the State laws exempted agriculture specifically.

270. Lovejoy, O. R. Child labor on the farm. Amer. Country Life Assoc. Proc. (The Rural Home) (1923) 6: 78-82. 1924. 281.2 N213

This is a brief outline of the work and objectives of the National Child Labor Committee, with especial reference to agriculture. There are two classes of farm working children - those on home farms, and those working with parents for other employers. Conditions for the first can be bettered by improvement in rural life conditions - schools, opportunity for religious instruction, social contacts, healthful recreation, etc. The second class is often migratory from cities to work such as sugar beets, onions, and truck crops. Maximum hours should be established and enforced, minimum age limits set, better educational opportunities provided, and health safeguarded.

271. Lovejoy, O. R. The child problem in the beet-sugar industry. In Proceedings of the 9th annual convention of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 323, pp.27-37. 1923. (Miscellaneous Series) 158.6 B87

A discussion of the problem of children in the work of growing sugar beets. Beet areas are noted and the processes outlined. The dangers to children lie in the long hours; in the hard work, especially of pulling and topping; in crowded, unsanitary cabins provided by farmers; in the loss of education (beet seasons last from sometime in April to November or December). The children are largely foreign, and for that reason do not get much sympathy from native Americans who would not think of putting their own children into such work.

The discussion, on pp. 32-37, brought out the fact that New York and Ohio have laws of limited application to the situation. The best present hope of alleviating the burden on children is to enforce school attendance laws - which is easier said than done.

272. Lovejoy, O. R. The country child and the social worker. Amer. Child 7(11): 1-2. November 1925. L. C.

Mr. Lovejoy thinks that we need another Jacob Riis to arouse the people of the country and particularly those who are doing social work to the needs of rural children. He speaks especially of the children of migratory families.

273. Lovejoy, O. R. Helping the farmer through his children. \$100,000,000 worth of children on the farm. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 98(187): 147-153. 1921. 280.9 Am34

The number of child agricultural workers, child labor and illiteracy, the school and the rural child problem, and the economic interpretation are the problems discussed.

274. Lovejoy, O. R. Legislative prohibitions of child labor. Amer. Child 1: 54-58. 1919. L. C.

"Although approximately three-fourths of working children are employed in agriculture, this is one of the most difficult of all occupations to regulate. Farm-work is undoubtedly harmful when accompanied by exploitation as in the Colorado beet fields and the southern cotton fields, and yet work about the home farm on a variety of occupations, or work for a neighbor may be highly healthful and instructive. The most serious objection to this form of work is that it almost invariably tends to keep the child out of school for more or less of the short period that rural schools are in session. The child gradually falls behind his normal grade, one year, two years, or three years. He is both ashamed and bored at being forced to study with younger children on matters that are too elementary to hold his attention. Retardation leads to further retardation, and to early dropping out altogether...

"The trouble suggests the cure. While it might be unfair and would undoubtedly be quite impossible to enforce a law directed against the employment of children on farms, we can raise the educational standard in rural communities, and we must do so at once if we wish to retain our rural population and our agricultural soundness."

275. Lovejoy, O. R. We have met the challenge. Amer. Child 5(11): 1, 6-7. November 1923. L. C.

Report of meeting with Michigan conference of social work held to discuss the Michigan report of the National Child Labor Committee.

276. McConnell, J. B. Migratory child workers and school attendance. Pa. Dept. Labor and Indus. Special Bull. 26, 20pp. [Harrisburg 1928] L.C.

Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 28: 500-501. 1929; Internatl. Labor Rev. 19: 421-422. 1929.

A study of the records of children who returned to school late in the fall of 1927, largely from New Jersey trucking, fruit and cranberry regions. School data are supplemented by those of a short questionnaire.

The children were mostly Italian of foreign born parentage - under 16 years of age. Most of them went to the country with their mothers - usually, also with their fathers, the bulk working or taking care of younger children. Nearly half go to Burlington County. Types of work were varied - and children pick truck crops mostly. Few go to school while away from home. Most of the children return late to school as well as leave early in spring. Retardation is consequently often great.

277. McFarland, A. K. Child labor in sugar beet fields of other states [Kansas and Wisconsin]. Amer. Child. 5(6): 4-5. June 1923. L. C.

"The problem of child labor in the sugar-beet fields of Kansas is, as always, a problem of poverty, tenantry and families of foreign birth or parentage: a problem of a big industry which is trying to maintain itself against competition with a more firmly established industry by the use of cheap agricultural labor and a tenant system of farming. In Kansas, it is not a question of lack of school facilities... Rather is it a problem of keeping the children in school during the beet topping season.

"Last fall, just as the school term was getting well under way and teachers were gaining a hold upon the children, the beet work interfered, and a fine group of 400 boys and girls was almost disorganized by the exodus to the beet fields...

"The women's department of the Wisconsin State Industrial Commission has published a report based on investigations during the beet growing seasons of 1921-1922 into the employment of children in the sugar beet fields of Wisconsin...

"There was a total of 292 persons working beets in the fields visited, and 56.8% of these, or 166 were minors. All but 14 of these minors were under 17 years of age, and 75 of them were under 12. This number covers only the children working in the fields, and does not include those who stay out of school to take care of the younger children in their families."

278. McFarland, A. K.... Report on child labor in Kansas sugar-beet fields. Kans. Court Indus. Relations. Ann. Rept. (1922) 3: 123-124. L. C.

Brief report of a visit by the Director of Women's Work to the beet fields west of Garden City. The problems are mainly of poverty, tenantry, and foreign families. School authorities report disorganization of schools by October exodus, from especially the primary grades, of school children. They are reluctant to grant permission for such absence, but State law provides that any child of 14 to 16 or over, who can read and write English, shall be exempt from over eight weeks of schooling, if actively engaged in support of self or others. Also, the school boards can sanction temporary absences of children of 8 to 16 years in an extreme case of emergency or domestic necessity. This loophole is the one most taken advantage of.

279. McGill, N. P. Children in agriculture. U. S. Dept. Labor, Children's Bur. Pub. 187, 81pp., illus., tables. 1929. 158.2 P96

Reviewed in School and Soc. 30: 273-274. 1929.

This publication "summarizes the principal findings of the published reports of investigations of the work of children in agriculture made by the Children's Bureau and by other agencies."

The principal subdivisions include: Children's work in agriculture (by certain crops or localities); child workers on home farms (working time, school retardation, etc.; hired children in agriculture (classes of workers, recruiting in cities, housing, working conditions, and school retardation); the outlook for children in agriculture; and legal regulation for the employment of children in agricultural pursuits.

A List of Reports on Children in Agriculture is included, p.56.

280. McGill, N. P. Children who work on farms. Natl. Ed. Assoc. Jour. 13: 193-194. 1924. L. C.

"While thought should be given as to whether or not it is possible to work out a method of regulating by law the age at which agricultural work may be begun and the number of hours a day that children may be permitted to do such work, an immediate improvement in opportunities for schooling can be effected by improving school attendance laws and their administration...

"If state supervision is needed in any field of legal regulation it certainly is in the matter of school attendance, but this need has been recognized thus far in only a few states, notably in Connecticut, where the law provides for State agents to assist in and supervise the local enforcement of the law. Possibly, since many rural schools are overcrowded, special schools for migratory workers may have to be provided by the state, as has been done in California, if this class of workers is to be guaranteed adequate schooling.

"At least one county farm bureau has officially stated that in its territory 'the demand for child labor is more a habit than a need.' But even where poverty and a shortage of labor seem to create a real 'necessity' the public intelligence and conscience cannot rest content to load the burden of its problems on to the shoulders of school children."

281. McIntire, Ruth. Children in agriculture. Natl. Child Labor Com. Pub. 284, 14pp. New York. 1918. 283 N214

Children on farms are virtually unprotected legally when at work. Thousands do much too hard work and are absent from school with consequently retarded education. Brief sketches of various types of work performed by children in sugar beets, home farm work in various localities, hiring out, etc., are given. Compulsory education laws are often ignored. Such evasion is fostered by keeping of school in busy seasons of farms and closing them in winter in some southern States. Cupidity of parents and lax public sentiment on the matter are additional handicaps to enforcement. The economic fallacy of the neglect of child education is hard for parents to see. Lessened chances for education mean lowered adult efficiency and opportunity for advance, without greater ultimate gain to the child and society in the end - in fact, with less gain.

282. McIntire, Ruth. The effect of agricultural employment upon school attendance. Elem. School Jour. 18: 533-542. 1918. L. C.

"It is evident beyond any shadow of doubt that in the rural districts studied the agricultural work of the children is responsible for the greater part of the non-attendance in the schools and consequently for general backwardness in education. For it is not only the children who remain intermittently out of school who fail

to progress normally, but also the children with whom they are associated. There are few people who have not experienced at one time or another the sensation of being behind - of the impossibility and hopelessness of trying to compete against odds... This is what happens to the over-age boy or girl in school. Once let him fall back among younger children, where he feels hopelessly out-distanced by his fellows, and he will easily and naturally give over the race. He will turn to farm work as a much more interesting occupation than the daily grind at school, like the Kentucky boy whose father said, 'He'd rather work than go to school.' In such a case the father is responsible, the school is responsible, for failing to make education as live and vital a thing as chores, and the attendance officer is also responsible.

"But very little can be done toward a strict enforcement of the existing laws in rural districts until there is a change in the method of selecting supervisory officers, both for the county and for the districts. In 27 out of 40 states in which the county superintendent is the supervisory officer, he is a partisan political officer elected by popular vote and consequently disinclined toward doing any thing unpopular."

283. McKay, J. S. Pennsylvania children on New Jersey cranberry farms. 16pp. [Philadelphia,] 1923. (Public Education and Child Labor Association of Pennsylvania. Pub. 102) 283 M19

"The present status of employment of children in the cranberry industry is set forth in this report.

"Miss McKay's investigation was made during September, October and November, 1923, and covered fourteen of New Jersey's seventy, more or less, cranberry establishments. Her findings... indicate the ineffectiveness not only of child labor laws but even of school attendance laws when the crossing of state lines is involved..."

The author discusses preparation for the day's work (including the care of young children); methods and arduousness for women and children of bog work; hours, earnings, living conditions (camps, overcrowding, sanitation, cleanliness, the procuring of foodstuffs, etc.) the lack of opportunity for recreation, health, lack of school facilities, and the retardation of schooling.

284. Mangold, G. B., and Hill, L. B. Migratory child workers. Natl. Child Labor Com. Pub. 354, 16pp. New York. 1929. 283 N214

Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 29: 557-559. 1929; in Hygeia 7: 1133. 1929; and in Rural Amer. 8(3): 16. March 1930.

The publication consists of two articles - The Migratory Child Worker; and Education of the Migrant Child. The latter applies mainly to California.

The first article is a speech reviewing child labor situation and problems. Topics include: Some reasons for migratory child labor; where migratory children work; social effects on children; education of the migratory child worker; problem of control; regulation of camps; traveling schools or State aid; and child labor legislation.

California's attempt to educate the migrant child is outlined in the second article.

According to the school census of 1927, 36,891 children declared

their homes to be migratory; children in auto camps were not counted; probably there were 2000 to 3000 such. There were 102,405 Mexican children, 85% of which engage in seasonal labor. There are migrants employed on crops in 46 of the 58 counties. It is possible for them to follow crops all year, moving frequently, depriving their children of all schooling in established schools. The State passed a law to provide education for these children, granting state aid to counties to provide adequate equipment and teachers. Examples of good and poor schools are noted. Curriculum is fitted to the class of pupils, largely Mexican. Certain social work must be undertaken to foster health programs. Teachers of these children should be especially trained, with a broad social outlook. The children need to be taught to play.

285. Maryland. Bureau of labor and statistics. Berry and vegetable pickers in Maryland fields. Child labor in vegetable canneries in Maryland. 26pp., illus., tables. [Baltimore] 1929. 283 M36

Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 29: 86-87. 1929.

The first part of this publication is a study made in 1928 of pickers of fruits and vegetables in Anne Arundel County. Of 262 families with 1255 members, about 560 children were employed. All were Poles from Baltimore who could get no other work, and were thus forced to migrate. Hours and earnings (by piece work) were irregular because of weather and crop conditions. Some farmers take children under 8, others place limits at higher ages, believing young children destructive. Living conditions are generally bad, water poor, sanitary conditions disgusting, overcrowding universal. Interruption to schooling, spring and fall, is often considerable. In canneries, negroes also worked. Housing conditions there were apt to be better than on farms.

286. Massachusetts. Laws, statutes, etc. Employment of children under sixteen without employment certificates, etc., forbidden; penalty. Mass. Laws, Statutes, etc. Annotated Laws of Mass. v. 4, ch. 149, par. 86. 1932-33. 274.39 L44A

Children between fourteen and sixteen employed on farms must secure a special certificate from the superintendent of schools.

287. Matthews, E. N. Rural child labor and its regulation. In Proceedings of the 10th annual convention of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 352, pp. 110-117. 1923. 158.6 B87

Discussion, pp. 115-117.

The Bureau has devoted 2 years of intensive study to typical localities using large numbers of children in agriculture.

School attendance laws seem the only ones supposedly protecting young children. But they seldom protect in fact, because enforcement is so lax.

Census figures give the number of children gainfully employed in agriculture over 9 years of age. The Bureau found 35 percent of the 10,000 children it has interviewed to be under 10 years - hence making the agricultural child labor situation even worse than pictured.

Farm work absences from school retard the majority of children doing such work.

The education of migratory children is a particularly difficult problem because of the usual refusal of authorities of the localities in which they work temporarily to take any responsibility for their training. California has made a step in advance in providing special schools for such children.

Ohio is the only State which has attempted to regulate general agricultural employment. Its law of 1921 prohibits employment of children under 14 at all kinds of work except irregularly and then for not over 4 hours a day.

20 states prohibit gainful employment of children in school hours, and 8 regulate maximum hours for children in all employment but the tendency is to ignore the application of these laws to agriculture.

288. Mautner, B. H., Abbott, W. L., Bell, H. M., and Bispham, Anne. Child labor in agriculture and farm life in the Arkansas Valley of Colorado. Based upon studies made during summer, fall, and winter, 1924. In cooperation with the National Child Labor Committee. Natl. Child Labor Com. Pub. 359, 158pp. New York. 1929. 283 N214

Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis., Monthly Labor Rev. 30: 561-562. 1930.

The study was made in cooperation with several Colorado agencies.

Topics include: Part I. Work and Working Conditions of Children (scope and methods of study, types of families studied, crops and acreage worked by families, number and ages of children who worked, crops in which children worked, kinds of work done by children, length of time children worked, and number of seasons children had worked); child labor in beets (organization of the industry, work processes in beets, number of children working, ages of children, and length of time children worked); child labor in other crops (melons, cucumbers, hay, corn, small grains - barley, oats, wheat, and rye - beans, and other farm work).

Part II, Child Workers and Their Families (parents, size of family, farm holdings and history of families - owners and renters, acreage worked and history of families, contract laborers, income of contract labor families, standard of living (housing, food and diet, community and recreational opportunities and interests).

Part III. Child Workers and the Schools (scope and methods of study, attendance, grade standing, school law provisions and enforcement).

289. Michigan starts cleaning house. Amer. Child 5(11): 2. November 1923. L. C.

Michigan people had challenged the findings of the National Child Labor Committee as to child labor in sugar beet fields of the State. One accuser had an off-season trip through the beet fields upon which to base his charges. Others were equally uninformed. The Committee presented evidence in its case in a clear cut fashion. As a result "Michigan Starts Cleaning House" describes not only an editorial but a fact.

290. Migratory child workers. School and Soc. 30: 272-273. 1929. 275.8 Sch62
Quoted from the New York Times.
The education of these children is reduced to little or nothing.
The California law for migrant schools is mentioned.
291. Minehan, Thomas. Boy and girl tramps of America. 267pp., illus. New York, Farrar & Rinehart, Inc. 1934. L. C.
The book is the result of two years' life with, and study of, child tramps from all parts of the country. The reasons for leaving home, daily life of these migrants (getting food, clothing, their sleeping places, philosophy, religion, etc., topics of conversation and "tribal life"); results of their life upon themselves; sketch of vagabondage problems in the past; and America's failure to meet her problem.
These youngsters occasionally do farm work, usually for very short periods only, to earn a little money or food. They often raid crops for food or steal chickens or small pigs.
Data cover the years 1932-33 after the beginning of the depression and before the establishment of the Youth Administration.
292. Monahan, A. C. The rural child labor problem; with discussion. Child Labor Bull. 6: 50-56. 1917. L. C.
Issued also as National Child Labor Committee Publication 279.
"Poor attendance in rural districts is due of course to several conditions, such as greater distance from the school, poor roads, poor teaching, etc., but the greatest reason is again the supposed need of the labor of the boy and the girl on the farm. The poor attendance and the short terms are together responsible for the higher rate of retardation of country boys and country girls in school progress as compared with urban schools."
293. National child labor committee, New York. Child labor facts, 1930. Natl. Child Labor Com. Pub. 357, 17pp. New York. 1930. 283 N214
Occupations in which children are employed, p. 3, shows the number of child farm laborers both on home farms and working out (U. S. Census, 1920, figures); Agricultural child labor, pp. 12-14, gives a brief resume of the subject and contains a short bibliography.
294. National child labor committee, New York. Child welfare in North Carolina; an inquiry...for the North Carolina conference for social service. Under the direction of W. H. Swift. 314pp. New York. 1918. L.C.
Partial contents: Agriculture, by C. E. Gibbons, pp. 153-175; Rural school attendance, by Eva Joffe, pp. 176-208; Child labor, by Theresa Wolfson, pp. 209-237.
295. National child labor committee, New York. Child welfare in Oklahoma. An inquiry...for the University of Oklahoma. 285pp. New York. 1918. 320 N21
Reviewed in Survey 38: 576. 1917.
Part of the chapter on Agriculture, pp. 118-140, by C. E. Gibbons, has a brief section on children's work on farms. School attendance is seriously interrupted by farm- and house-work in rural sections. Children help prepare soil for planting, hoe, weed, cultivate, shock grain, shuck corn, pick cotton. Much of the work, especially handling teams and horse tools is beyond their strength.

This chapter is reprinted in Child Labor Bull. 7: 32-53. 1918 with title "Farm Children in Oklahoma."

296. National child labor committee, New York. Child welfare in Tennessee; an inquiry...for the Tennessee Child Welfare Commission. Under the direction of Edward W. Clopper. 616pp. [Nashville. 1920] L. C.

A study for the Tennessee Child Welfare Commission, involving a general varied urban and rural investigation. Ch. V., Rural Life, contains a section on child labor, pp.329-337. This stresses the labor of tenants' children of especially one crop sections. Owners' incomes are far higher than tenants', and there seems little excuse for the former keeping their children out of school. Farm work here does not often train children to be better farmers than their parents, nor does it give them any interest in their own little projects (calf, pig, poultry, garden, etc.), of which they get the profit.

In eliminating excessive child labor, education of parents to its evil must be part of the program, though some will need application of law enforcement to be convinced.

The best means seems to be the indirect one of enforcement of compulsory school laws. Rural school terms should be lengthened and attendance enforced. No children under 14 should be allowed to stay out for work: those 14 to 16 might be permitted a certain amount of absence under a permit system, and then only to work for parents, at least during school session.

297. National child labor committee, New York. Comparison of studies of child labor in Michigan sugar beet fields made by the National child labor committee and by the Federal Children's bureau. 4pp. [New York, 1923] Dept. Labor Lib.

The two studies are very similar. In many instances, the National Child Labor Committee's report is more conservative than is that of the Children's Bureau.

298. National child labor committee, New York. Control of the employment of children in agriculture. Amer. Child 9(4): 2. April 1927. L. C.

A program to control child labor must be fourfold: (1) The enactment of school laws to require children under 16 to attend school for a minimum term of eight months of each year unless the 8th grade has been completed; (2) the extension of health service and physical examinations in rural communities; (3) general education...as to the process of child development and the harmful effects of fatigue and overwork; and (4) legislation to prohibit the unemployment for hire of children under 14 years."

299. National child labor committee, New York. The doctor looks at child labor; a series of statements. Natl. Child Labor Com. Pub. 356, 22pp. New York. 1929. 283 N214

Statements of interest to agriculture are: Chronic fatigue (as in beet or cotton fields), by C. H. Smith; Years of growth, by Haven Emerson; and Young nomads, by R. A. Bolt.

300. National child labor committee, New York. The farmer - and the Federal child labor amendment. 8pp. New York. [1935?] Pam. Coll.
Reprinted from the Kansas Farmer, Feb. 20, 1934.
"The permanent abolition of child labor, which can be accomplished under this Amendment, has a dollar and cents value to the farmer.
"Child labor means lowered wages. Even the presence in the labor market of a large group of low-paid children competing with adults, forces down adult wage rates and low wage scales mean low purchasing power for farm products..."
The Amendment would not affect the work that children do for their parents about the home or farm.
301. National child labor committee, New York. Notes on compilation of child labor and compulsory attendance laws as they affect the employment of children in agriculture. Amer. Child 2: 310-319. 1921. L. C.
Tables include A-1. States not mentioning agriculture in child labor law, and regulation therefore depending entirely upon terms of compulsory attendance law; A-2. States modifying provisions of child labor laws as applied to agriculture; A-3. States including agriculture in child labor law restrictions.
302. National child labor committee, New York. Rural child labor; a symposium. Amer. Child 3: 33-45. 1921. L. C.
"Editor's Note. - Recent reports and articles published in the American Child and dealing with child labor have attracted widespread attention. The subject has not yet been exhausted. Indeed, only a beginning, though a very important and rather extensive beginning, has been made in knowledge of conditions and in analysis of the many problems presented by the existence of rural child labor. In this number of the American Child we are publishing contributions to the general subject from four leaders in rural life and thought - B. H. Crocheron...Elwood Mead....Dwight Sanderson, J. R. Howard...No restriction has been placed on any of these writers as to the opinions he may express or the stand he may take in this symposium; a free and open discussion has, on the contrary, been invited."
303. National child labor committee, New York. Rural child welfare; an inquiry... based upon conditions in West Virginia. 355pp. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1922. L. C.
Contents: Introductory Chapter. The rights of children and standards for their welfare, by E. N. Clopper; Ch. I. The rural home, by C. E. Gibbons; Ch. II. Child labor on farms, by W. W. Armentrout; Ch. III. Rural school attendance, by Gertrude H. Folks; Ch. IV. Rural recreation, by R. G. Fuller; Ch. V. Rural child dependency, neglect and delinquency, by Sara A. Brown; Ch. VI. Taxation and the child, by Hettie L. Hazlett; Ch. VII. The child and the State, by W. H. Swift.
304. National conference of social work. [Recommendations regarding the employment of city boys and girls on farms.] Natl. Conf. Social Work. Proc. (1917) 44: 636-637. L. C.

305. Nebraska. Department of public welfare. Report, 1st-2d. 1918/20-1920/22. [Lincoln, 1921-1923, L. C.

Child labor in beet fields: 1919-1920, p.7; 1921-1922, p.58.

The Department of Public Welfare investigated the matter. Many children under 8 years were found working long hours, highly nourished with 5 daily meals containing much meat and coffee but poorly, often deplorably housed. Cause of overwork is family desire for large earnings. Many expectant mothers work in the fields almost up to confinement, and then again within a few days after. The baby is often taken to the fields in a "little dog house", or left locked in the shack in care of children too young to work.

306. New Jersey. Commission to investigate the employment of migratory children in the state of New Jersey. Report. 129pp. Trenton, N. J., MacCrellish & Quigley Co., Printers. 1931. 283 N46

Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 32: 1330-1332. 1931; 33: 1304. 1932; also in Bur. Farmer (N. J. ed.) 6(9): 14. May 1931.

This investigation was made in 1930 by field workers. It is a summary of working, living and social conditions dealing especially with out-of-state migratory families' children doing farm work, and with some investigation of home conditions of the same families (principally in Philadelphia).

Topics treated include: Financial status of New Jersey farmers; why New Jersey farmers employ Italian family labor; source, nationality, numbers and distribution of migratory families and children. Living quarters, sleeping accommodations, sanitary arrangements, water supply, garbage disposal, etc. are described.

The work of children- character, hours and days per week, fatigue, earnings per day and per week; earnings of heads of families and of whole families and their use - per season, day, week, etc.; school attendance (local and non-local) of migratory children and their scholastic standing; working mothers (care of non-working children during working hours) are all discussed.

307. New Jersey. Commission to investigate the employment of migratory children in the State of New Jersey. Supplement to the report. 64pp. Trenton. 1932. 283 N46 Suppl.

"Our second survey conducted during the summer of 1931 revealed that out of 146 fathers of families only 22 were not willing to send their children to school while they were on the farms. The reason for this unwillingness was not a lack of understanding of the value of education. Starvation and long suffering was the real cause of their unwillingness. The fathers, happy to have a temporary summer job, try to earn as much as they can, using every available hand of the family in order to have some money to meet the hardships of the coming winter.

"The commission will recommend a definite plan for the creation of educational facilities for these migrant children while they are in New Jersey. In order to carry out this plan, the authorities in each educational district need detailed information pertaining to the number, time of arriving, time of leaving, school standing, etc., of the children. The following tables give this information by counties and townships. This information is an elaboration and extension of the material published in the 1931 report on pages 67 to 95."

308. New York State law for employment of children in agricultural pursuits.
World Almanac and Encyclopedia 1918: 319-320. 250 W89
Passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor May 29, 1917.
309. Newman, Ralph. Farm afraid of the child labor law. Pacific Rural Press
100: 273. 1920. 6 P112
Discusses the exploitation of child labor on farms in California
and the East.
310. O'Hara, E. V. Agricultural child labor. Rural Amer. 3(5): 8. May
1925. 281.28 C83
A discussion of the child labor situation on farms in the United
States and its relation to the proposed child labor amendment to the
Federal constitution.
"It is constantly assumed that the manifold benefits of un-
regulated agricultural child labor are so obvious and outstanding
and the evils so insignificant that for one merely to raise a
question concerning the matter is to convict oneself of hostility
to farmers as a class and of ignorance concerning farm home condi-
tions. It is also repeatedly asserted that the enactment of the
child labor amendment would cripple agriculture."
Mr. O'Hara endeavors to dispel these illusions.
311. Paradise, Viola. The lost million. Good Housekeeping 77(5): 33, 144-146,
149, 150, 152. November 1923. 321.8 G61
Issued also under title "Behind the Statistic" in Natl. Conf.
Social Work. Proc. (1923) 50: 314-321. L. C.
A description of children of migratory families in the berry
picking and vegetable growing industries.
The article shows how some of these families became migratory
in the first place, and the unspeakable living and working condi-
tions which they were forced to endure.
It is a strong argument for the abolishment of child labor.
312. Parker, L. H. Migratory children. Natl. Conf. Social Work. Proc.
(1927) 54: 302-309. L. C.
Back of the tin cans on grocery shelves lies an army of migratory
folk. The Council of Women for Home Missions, representing 23
Protestant churches has undertaken social center work in the Ches-
apeake Bay district and the Pacific Northwest.
Examples of conditions among migrants of the Imperial Valley,
and the Mexican demands for improved conditions; New Jersey truck
farm labor conditions; school retardation of agriculturally employed
migrant children; undernourishment; etc. Suggestions are made as
to bettering conditions.
313. Pennsylvania. Laws, statutes, etc. An Act to prohibit the employment in
any factory or cannery, or in berry, fruit and vegetable raising
and harvesting, in this commonwealth, of any child under sixteen
years of age, residing in another state, during the time when the
laws of the state of such child's residence require his attendance
at school, to regulate the conditions of such employment of such
child during the time when the laws of the state of such child's
residence do not require his attendance at school, to prescribe the

duties of the employer of such child, to provide for the issuance of school requirement certificates for children resident in this Commonwealth desiring such employment in other states; providing for the enforcement of this act by certain officers, and defining the procedure in prosecutions thereunder; providing penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof; and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith. Pa. Laws, Statutes, etc. Laws 1931, no. 309, pp.923-925. 274.73 G28L

314. Philippine Islands. Laws, statutes, etc. An Act to regulate the employment of women and children in shops, factories, industrial, agricultural, and mercantile establishments and other places of labor in the Philippine Islands; to provide penalties for violations hereof, and for other purposes. P. I. Laws, Statutes, etc. Laws 1923, no. 3071.

Not seen.

315. Phillips, Hubert. The school follows the child; education of the children of migratory families. Survey 66: 493-495, 524-525. 1931. 280.8 C37

A description of the schools for migratory children, which have been established by the State of California.

In five years of operation of these schools, the children have acquired the language which many of them will use for the rest of their lives, in addition to the rudiments of mathematics, and some knowledge of the system of government under which they will live. The contact with teachers, social workers, visiting nurses, etc., has been valuable.

316. Pringle, H. F. Set the children free. Nation 118: 392-393. 1924. L. C.

Noting prevailing conceptions of the public that child labor affects very few children, and that it is good for them anyway, the author gives examples of occupations at which children labor - part of them agricultural, and notes some of the ill effects upon the children. Sugar beet work is emphasized.

The failure of attempts at Federal control of child labor because of unconstitutionality were preceded by periods of effective enforcement compared to prevailing lack of State laws and lack of ability to enforce those on the books.

317. Roberts, Horace. Child labor in South Jersey. Rural New Yorker 84: 979. 1925. 6 R88

News reports have recently featured lurid stories about child labor in southern New Jersey agriculture. A local man responds. Italians love outdoor work and the whole family come to the farms. Children under 14 are a nuisance in the fields, but families bring them and growers have to endure it. Pay is by piece work - "well paid" for the work done. Padrones are necessary go-betweens between farmers and non-English speaking workers. A "few" lose late spring and early fall schooling. Italians are efficient, hard working, and thrifty.

318. Shepard, H. H. Boy scout help. Country Gent. 90(25): 10. June 20, 1925. 6 C833

A farmer's satisfactory experience with Boy Scouts as farm laborers at haying. Boy Scout rules and spirit and their application to the work are described.

319. Smith, C. H. A doctor speaks (agricultural labor and child health). Amer. Child 7(12): 2. December 1925. Dept. Labor Lib.
Long hours of tiring work in beet cultivation and cotton picking result in chronic fatigue, according to Dr. Smith. This works serious harm to children both in retarding growth and in lowered resistance to disease.
320. Smith, J. F. Pinkie: the little cotton picker. Amer. Child 2: 330-344. 1921; 3: 52-70, 247-266. 1921. L. C.
"A story of home and social life in the Southland of Pinkie, the little cotton picker. Pinkie's father, David, is a tenant cropper, always in debt to his landlord and the storekeeper - the evil fortune of hundreds, thousands of other renters. Pinkie's mother is Winnie, broken down from hard work and the bearing of many babies. 'Old Marg' is the midwife of the countryside. 'Old Monk Dan'l' and Jepp are neighbors. 'Old Angeline' is a negro woman."
321. Survey of child labor conditions in sugar beet fields. Nation's Health 5: 453-454. 1923. 449.8 N21
Synopsis in Amer. Child 5(3): 1-2. March 1923.
On a survey made by the National child labor committee in Michigan sugar beet areas. Living and working conditions, and amount of schooling lost are discussed.
322. Swett, Maude. Child labor laws as applied to the cranberry industry. Wis. State Cranberry Growers' Assoc. Proc. 1930(44): 20-24. 1931. 81 W752
The law allows the Commission to establish regulations to protect the welfare of children working in industrialized agriculture. So far it has not done so for the cranberry industry. The Commission has found that the industry is not employing so many children as formerly, partly due to changes in harvesting methods, and to the fact that the children were local and were sent to school according to law. Cranberry growers are paying about the minimum wages - which the Commission determines to be the living wage now 22c per hour for experienced women and minors. No minimum has been set for minors under 14 years of age.
The same article also treats briefly conditions relating to children in sugar beet fields and in cherry orchards.
323. Swett, Maude. Children in industrialized agriculture. Rural Amer. 9(9): 7-9. December 1931. 281.28 C83
A survey of the nature and ill effects of child labor, with comment on results of studies in the matter, by the Committee on Child Labor in Agriculture of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, National Child Labor Committee, Consumers' League of Massachusetts, Interstate Conference on Migratory Child Labor at Baltimore, and New Jersey Commission to Investigate the Employment of Migratory Children. Discusses California special schools for migrants, Delaware and Maryland efforts to facilitate the education of migrants, Nebraska limitation of dates of transportation of migrants, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania regulation of child labor in agriculture, and recommendations of the White House Conference Committee on agricultural child labor and of the National Child Labor Committee concerning employment and working conditions of children in agriculture.

324. Swift, W. H. Is the use of children in agriculture a child welfare problem? Natl. Conf. Social Work. Proc. (1924) 51: 170-172. L. C.
"The States that have the highest percentages of agricultural child workers have the highest percentages in illiteracy. If we should measure by the completion of any definite grade above the third the showing against the States using the highest percentages of agricultural child workers would be very much worse. Child labor and illiteracy are close akin if indeed not sisters of darkness. The use of children in agriculture is the direct cause of the fact that thousands of rural boys and girls enter the race of life hamstrung by a lack of education. They lose in childhood because of work and that loss hangs to them through life. Forget if you will, if you can, all other sides of the question - this alone ought to make the use of children in agriculture a matter for the serious and immediate consideration of all persons interested in the welfare of children or of society."
325. Three aspects of the child labor amendment. Effect on State laws - The 18-year limit - Agriculture. Amer. Child. 6(9): 1-3. Sept. 1924. L.C.
The National Child Labor Committee believes that Congress will not attempt to regulate employment of children on farms.
326. U. S. Department of agriculture. Child labor. U. S. Dept. Agr., Off. Sec. Rept. 105: 22-23. 1915. 1 Ag84Sp
Correspondent's remarks concerning child labor on farms in Georgia and Tennessee. The hardships of cotton farming on children and the lack of educational opportunities are set forth.
327. U. S. Department of commerce, Bureau of the census. Fifteenth census of the United States: 1930. Population. Volume V. General report on occupations. 591pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1933. 157.4 C152
Chapter 6: Children in Gainful Occupations, includes a section, Children returned as farm laborers; and Table 4 is Number and proportion of children 10 to 15 years old engaged in all occupations, in agricultural pursuits, and in non-agricultural pursuits, by sex for the United States: 1900 to 1930.
328. U. S. Department of labor, Children's bureau. Child labor and the work of mothers in the beet fields of Colorado and Michigan. U. S. Dept. Labor, Children's Bur. Pub. 115, 123pp. 1923. 158.2 P96
Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 16: 1047-1051. 1923; also in School and Soc. 17: 554-556. 1923.
Deals with families working in beet fields - especially children. Conditions of child labor, education of children, family earnings, housing, health of children are described.
329. U. S. Department of labor, Children's bureau. Child labor and the work of mothers on Norfolk truck farms. U. S. Dept. Labor, Children's Bur. Pub. 130, 27pp., illus. 1924. 158.2 P96
Reviewed in Internatl. Labor Off., Internatl. Labor Rev. 14(2-3): 35-39. 1925; also in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 18: 801-802. 1924.
A survey of child and woman labor on farms near Norfolk, Virginia; mostly colored.

Classes of child laborers, kinds of work, duration, hours, earnings, school attendance, absence, retardation are treated as well as the work of mothers, conditions of labor, and effect on welfare of children.

330. U. S. Department of labor, Children's bureau. Child labor: facts and figures. U. S. Dept. Labor, Children's Bur. Pub. 197, 133pp., maps. 1930. 158.2 P96

Some reference is made to children in agriculture but the publication deals mainly with industry.

Main topics discussed are: History of the movement for the prohibition and regulation of child labor (both in England and in the United States); extent and distribution of child labor in the United States; the causes, social cost and prevention of child labor; the present legal status of child labor in the United States; vocational guidance and vocational education.

Bibliography follows each major topic.

331. U. S. Department of labor, Children's bureau. Child labor in North Dakota. U. S. Dept. Labor, Children's Bur. Pub. 129, 67pp., illus. 1923. 158.2 P96

Work of rural children: Field work, other farm work, at home and away; chores and housework; accidents to children engaged in farm work; schooling. Work of employed children in Fargo, Grand Forks, Minot: Industrial work, street trades, agricultural, mercantile, and other work; disposition of earnings; and violations of State child-labor law are included.

332. U. S. Department of labor, Children's bureau. Child labor in the United States. Ten questions answered. U. S. Dept. Labor, Children's Bur. Pub. 114, Ed. 4, 36pp. 1926. 158.2 P96

1. Number of children at work. 2. Occupations in which children work. 3. Sections of United States in which largest numbers of children are working. 4. Is number of working children decreasing? 5. 1910-20 decrease real or apparent? 6. Progress in child labor legislation concerning mine, mill and factory work. 7. Provisions of first, second Federal child labor laws. 8. Proposed Federal child labor amendment. 9. How is child labor now regulated by States? a. Age entering employment, b. educational requirements, c. physical examinations, d. working day, e. hours, f. night work, g. street trades, h. compulsory school attendance and part time attendance, i. employment regulation for minors 16 years or more of age. 10. Suggested minimum standards for children entering employment.

The pamphlet is popular in nature, and intended to increase sentiment toward the child labor amendment proposed for ratification.

333. U. S. Department of labor, Children's bureau. Summary of information obtained by United States Children's Bureau on migratory child workers in industrialized agriculture. In Proceedings of the 13th annual convention of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 429, pp.41-52. 1927. (Miscellaneous series) 158.6 B87

The Report of the Committee on migratory children to the convention is given on p. 40.

The summary by the Children's Bureau discusses the following topics: Character of child labor on farms in different sections; number of migratory child workers in Children's Bureau studies; race and nationality of migratory workers; recruiting migratory family labor; housing and sanitation; conditions of work; schooling; legal regulation of employment of children in agricultural pursuits (minimum age, maximum hours, and prohibitions of night work, employment certificates); State compulsory school attendance laws as affecting migratory workers; State regulation of labor camps.

Discussion is included on pp.50-52.

334. U. S. Department of labor, Children's bureau. The welfare of children in cotton-growing areas of Texas. U. S. Dept. Labor, Children's Bur. Pub. 134, 83pp. 1924. 158.2 P96

Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 19: 128-130. 1924.

Much of the bulletin is devoted to a discussion of the welfare of children on home farms, but some attention is paid to the children of migratory laborers' families.

"The welfare of children in migratory laborers' families deserves special consideration, particularly as regards their education and housing. Few communities making use of migratory labor make any provision for the schooling of the children in the seasonal workers' families or attempt to enforce the compulsory school attendance law in their behalf, though so far as the community profits by such labor the responsibility of providing adequate schooling is clearly a local one. If, however, local authorities can not or will not meet the need, some provision should be made by the State..."

The experience of California in providing special schools for these children is mentioned.

335. U. S. Department of labor, Children's bureau. Work of children on truck and small-fruit farms in southern New Jersey. U. S. Dept. Labor, Children's Bur. Pub. 132, 58pp., illus. 1924. 158.2 P96

Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 18: 1047-1048. 1924; also in Internatl. Labor Off., Indus. and Labor Inform. 14: 77-84. 1925.

A study involving both local and migratory children. Kinds of work, hours, duration, earnings, families of children, and effect of farm work on school attendance are discussed.

336. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Conference on migratory child labor. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 30: 560-561. 1930. 158.6 B87M

"On January 21-22, a conference was held in Baltimore, Md., by representatives of four States - Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania - on the extent, importance, and possible solution of the problem of seasonal child workers migrating among those States. The conference...was under the auspices of the Maryland League of Women Voters..."

Reviewing the situation caused by children leaving school in such cities as Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Wilmington, to go with their parents to truck farms and canneries, the poor housing conditions and poor working conditions for children, the view is expressed

that the problem grows out of the demand for cheap labor, and cannot be remedied until the cause is removed. A joint legislative committee was appointed to draft uniform legislation dealing with the matter.

337. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Laws governing night work of minors. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 31: 933-938. 1930. 158.6 B87M

Laws prohibiting night work for minors have been passed in all states except Montana and Washington, also in Hawaii, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands. Agriculture is often excluded. A table gives by States the occupations specified in the laws, the hours during which work is prohibited, and the ages covered; citations of laws are noted. According to the chart, the following States seem to include agriculture in the occupations covered - Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Mexico, Oregon, Pennsylvania. The following exclude it specifically - Alabama, Arizona, District of Columbia, Indiana, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Puerto Rico, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Ages included are usually to 16 years, sometimes to 18, especially for women.

338. U. S. Department of the interior, Office of education. State compulsory school attendance standards affecting the employment of minors. State child-labor standards. 54pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C., 1935. 156.31 St22

"Material prepared by the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of labor."

State regulations affecting the employment of minors are given. Agriculture is excepted in many states.

339. Waldo, E. L. Children of the trail. Survey 66: 435-437, illus. 1931. 280.8 C37

Letters of a resident in a semi-permanent tourist camp near Klamath Falls, Oreg., telling of life in the camp, which was patronized by automobile tramps to a great extent. Many of them are agricultural workers - with their families - many just depending on charity. The destitution of many families, the flooded labor market, the lack of opportunities for children (for play and education) are stressed.

340. Welles, M. C. Child laborers in the shade grown tobacco industry in Connecticut. Consumers' League Conn. Pamphlet 11, 7pp. 1917. L.C.

A general sketch of conditions is included - numbers of children seen enroute to work and at work; and sources of such labor.

The work of women and girls - e.g. stringing mostly. Pay - 33 1/3¢ bundle of 50 lathes strung with leaves; earnings, \$.66 2/3 - 3.66 2/3 per day, mostly \$2 - 2.66 2/3. Hours - irregular daily, not over 55 per week. Work of boys - mostly priming or picking leaves - some hanging filled lathes in sheds. No legal regulation of this work: employers apparently not unwilling it be placed under employment certificate law.

New workers in sheds feel some nausea at first working in fresh tobacco.

Medical opinion sees little or no danger to health of women and children in this work. There is much to be said in favor of this outdoor work. The National Child Labor Committee has also studied this problem.

341. White House conference on child health and protection. White House conference on child health and protection. 48pp. Washington, D. C. 1930. 320.9 W58.

This publication is made up of plans for the work committees preparatory to the actual conference.

Of interest from the standpoint of child labor in agriculture are: Sect. 3 C, XIV. The migrant school child (the child engaged in migratory labor or his parents thus engaged); Sect. 3D, Committee on vocational guidance and child labor (fact finding about the occupations children enter and their experiences there).

A Supplement was issued by the U. S. Daily on November 28, giving a complete stenographic report of the conference.

A summary report was given in Indus. and Labour Inform. 37: 30-31. Jan. 12, 1931.

342. White House conference on child health and protection, Sect. III. Education and training, Committee on vocational guidance and child labor. Child labor. Report of the subcommittee on child labor, Ellen Nathalie Matthews, chairman. 592pp. New York, London, The Century Co. 1932. 320.9 W587Ch

Bibliography, pp. 537-559.

Reviewed in Indus. and Labour Inform. 37: 1281-1288. Jan. 12, 1931; also in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 32(6): 19-20. June 1931; 34: 1278-1285. 1932; Amer. Child 13(4): 1, 4, 8. April 1931

Pt. II. Employment in Agriculture.

Contents: General problems and recommendations (difficulties of control, school attendance standards, child labor standards); children employed in agricultural work (extent and distribution, nature and conditions of work - crops, hours of work, duration of season, wages, housing of migratory workers, health hazards, accident hazards); the school and children in agriculture (urban and rural school attendance - census figures, Office of Education figures, Report of the National Education Association); farm work and school attendance (extent of absence for farm work, concessions for agricultural work, retardation, educational problems of migratory workers); control of children in agriculture (legislative provisions - compulsory school attendance laws, child labor laws - Legislative provisions in other countries).

343. Williams, F. B. Picking our greatest crop too soon. Hygeia 2: 71-73, illus. 1924. 449.8 H993

A discussion of child labor in agriculture and industry and the injurious effects which such labor may have.

344. Williams, F. B. Wlad of the beets. New Repub. 35: 284-286. 1923. L.C. Reprinted in Amer. Child v. 5, no. 9, Suppl. with title "Wlad."

A more or less sarcastic sketch of the wonderful advantages (?) for sugar beet work for foreign families and their children. Wlad

starts in at 6 years in Michigan. He weeds, thins, hoes, pulls, tops (losing a couple of finger tips), living with 10 others of his family in a former stable half a mile from water and with other accommodations equally attractive. He returns to Detroit winters and at 11 is in the 2d grade.

345. Wisconsin. Industrial commission. Children in sugar beet fields in Wisconsin. [1.] p. [1923]

Issued as supplement to Wisconsin Labor Statistics, October 1923. (Dept. Labor Lib.) See also issue for July-August 1924, p.5.

Agricultural pursuits are exempt from child labor laws and the Industrial Commission has no power over what in other industries would be serious violations of law. Much the larger part of beet workers consists of migratory families employing all members, including young children. Work days are 7-12, 1-6, or longer. Children miss much schooling, spring and fall. Conditions of work are often too hard for children. Child labor binds young workers to too steady, prolonged, monotonous, unsuitable labor which is not educative and is harmful to the average child's health. But economic urge compels many families to consider it necessary and many children want to leave school to work.

346. Wisconsin. Laws, statutes, etc. Child labor in agriculture. Wisconsin. Laws, Statutes, etc. Wisconsin Statutes 1931, p.1217. 274.97 Sa5

Duty of the Industrial Commission and it shall have the power, jurisdiction and authority to investigate, determine and fix by general or special order, reasonable regulations relative to employment of children under 16 years of age in cherry orchards, market gardening, gardening conducted or controlled by canning companies, and the culture of sugar beets and cranberries, for the purpose of protecting the life, health, safety and welfare of such children. (Directions for investigations and issuance of orders follow.)

In 1926, a new section of the child labor law of Wisconsin, covering industrialized agriculture, was passed.

347. Wolfson, Theresa. People who go to beets. Amer. Child 1: 217-239. 1919. L. C.

Issued also as National Child Labor Comn. Publication 299. 1920.

This study was made in five counties of the Michigan sugar-beet belt ---Saginaw, Bay, Tuscola, Huron, and Shiawassee.

It aims to report the living and working conditions of sugar beet workers and to determine the effect of migration upon schooling of children. The work in spring and harvest are discussed separately. Topics include: Labor contracts, nationality of help, jobs quit to go to beets, reasons for going to beets, living and working conditions, industrial unrest on beet work and causes, child labor and education, hours of school time, variation of the term, American-Invasion, migration, and attendance at public and parochial schools.

The Summary advises curbing misrepresentation by labor agents, better housing conditions, enforcement of compulsory education laws.

348. Young field hands. Survey 70(2): 53-54. February 1934. 280.8 C37

The Secretary of Labor has appointed Charles Wyzanski, Jr. solicitor, Department of Labor, chairman of a committee to "take immediate steps to formulate a plan for reorganization of labor

policies and to present suggestions for improving labor conditions in the sugar beet fields." The six other members of the committee are from the Department of Labor, the Department of Agriculture, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The Children's Bureau and the National Child Labor Committee are not represented. The existing sugar industry code covers refineries, and not production of raw material. Senator Costigan of Colorado has suggested defining sugar as a basic commodity - with contracts including labor provisions.

The number of children engaged in such work is unknown. Beet work seriously interferes with their education.

The number of migratory families has decreased in late years. Many of those who engaged in beet work have become settled in the communities nearby. But because their earnings are insufficient to carry them over, many such families are on relief rolls.

349. Your questions answered. Agriculture and the child-labor amendment. Amer. Child 6(6): 4. June 1924. L. C.

War-time

350. Artman, C. E. "Camp Liberty." An analysis of the social adjustments of city boys in a farm labor camp. Survey 40: 149-154. 1918. 280.8 C37
Describes the camp established by the Bureau of Educational Experiments of New York City 6 miles west of Geneva, N. Y.
351. The boys rescue the crops. Saint Nicholas 44: 881-882. 1917. L. C.
Describes the farm work done by some of the schoolboys of the country as a patriotic measure.
352. Butler, B. D. Boys as farm hands; with discussion. Ill. Farmers' Inst. Rept. 1918: 79-87. L. C.
The subject is treated under the following topics: The Boys Working Reserve in Illinois, six hundred Chicago boys on farms last year, training the boys for farm service, the farmers' part in the work, and Illinois' mission in this war.
353. Dean, A. D. Our schools in war time - and after. 335pp. Boston, New York [etc.] Ginn and Co. 1918. L. C.
Farm cadets, pp.234-271; The organization of a cadet camp, pp.272-303.
354. Dennis, L. H. The high school boy and agricultural production. Pa. Dept. Agr. Bull. 1(1): 136-142. April 1918. (General Bull. 310) 2 P38B
Discussion, pp.139-142.
Advocates the use of high school boys on farms to relieve the labor shortage.
355. Dewey, John. Enlistment for the farmer. Columbia Univ. Div. Intel. and Publicity. Columbia War Papers ser. 1, no. 1, 10pp. New York. 1917. L. C.
This is "a message to the school boards, principals and teachers of the nation on how school children can" aid the farmers to overcome the labor shortage.

356. Discarding school books for farming. Survey 38: 68-69. 1917. 280.8 C37
On the proposal to relax compulsory school attendance laws in New York in order that boys might help on farms.
357. Dunham, R. S. City boys on the farm. Farm Engin. 7(1): 14-15. March 1918. 58.8 F224
"It will have to be by some weeding out process that city boys will make good as farm help. All will most certainly not make good..."
Because of the farm labor shortage, the utilization of city high school boys for work on the farms had been suggested.
358. Farm labor and boy camps. Country Life Amer. 32(4): 68. August 1917. 80 C832
Reproduces in full a pamphlet with the same title, issued by Bureau of Educational Experiments, New York City. (Not in U. S. Department of Agriculture.) The need of additional farm labor and the utilization of boys for farm work are discussed. The camps organized by the U. S. Boys Working Reserve are described.
359. Federal enlistment of boys for farms. Survey 38: 195. 1917. 280.8 C37
"Governors of practically all of the states have notified the national director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve of their intention to cooperate in its plan of mobilization of boys between the ages of 16 and 21 years this summer for work on the farms."
360. Fisher, H. D. The boy, the war and the harrow. Survey 39: 704-706. 1918. 280.8 C37
"The planting season of 1918 is at hand. What part shall boys play in it? President Wilson has already issued a call to the farm, urging young men of sixteen and over 'not now permanently employed' to join the United States Boys' Working Reserve; at the same time, he has repeatedly deprecated any lowering of school and labor standards. What the Reserve stands for and how it utilizes the services of boys are described in the following article."
361. Folks, G. H. Junior farm recruits of New Jersey. School and Soc. 6: 195-199. 1917. 275.8 Sch62
Describes the Agriculture section of the Junior Industrial Army. Boys of 14 years of age and over have been excused from school to work on farms. The Froh-Heim Farm Club at Far Hills, under the management of the Y.M.C.A. is discussed.
362. Hamilton, W. I. Mobilizing boys for farm labor. School and Soc. 5: 714-717. 1917. L. C.
Describes the plan of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety for cooperating schools in Massachusetts.
363. Hayes, D. G. The Chicago plan of high school boys in agriculture. The response to a patriotic call. "Over the top" in success. The evidence. 55pp. Chicago, Bd. Ed. Print. Plant. 1917. 283 H32
The results of the plan of sending Chicago high school boys to work on the farms during the summer of 1917. In general the plan was quite satisfactory.

364. Heald, A. A. Boy patriotism in farm labor. Rural Manhood 8: 434-436, 442. 1917. 6 R8842

Reviewed in Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. 9: 173. 1918.

Describes the work done by the Junior Volunteer Movement of Maine, under the leadership of the Young Men's Christian Association, in training boys for active farm labor to aid in overcoming the farm labor shortage.

365. Hunt, J. L., and Artman, C. E. Camp Liberty; a farm cadet experiment. N. Y. Bur. Ed. Expts. Bull. 7, 24pp., illus. New York. 1918. 31.3 B89

"A year ago in our folder 'Farm Labor and Boy Camps,' we summarized the results of a previous inquiry concerning the function of the labor camp in relation to the enlistment of city boys for work on farms. The recommendations made then were of necessity *a priori*. They represented a consensus of opinion on the part of leaders experienced in questions of agriculture, of labor and of education. They were put forth in the hope that they might prove of value to those about to undertake the pioneer experiments in this field.

"To-day the nation has back of it a season of these pioneer experiments and they should furnish a degree of guidance for future effort of the kind. To contribute in some measure to the general fund of experience we publish the following report of Camp Liberty, a farm labor experiment in which twenty-five young men of New York City, the farmers of a New York State community and the Bureau of Educational Experiments co-operated in the summer of 1917."

366. Hurd, W. D. The utilization of non-productive or partially non-productive labor in the farm labor shortage. Assoc. Amer. Agr. Col. and Expt. Sta. Proc. (1917) 31: 298-305. Burlington, Vt. 1918. 4 As7

Largely a discussion of the labor camp idea. The Maryland Agricultural Army, The Farm Cadet Camp of the School Boys' League for Farm Service in New York State, and other "State camps" of New York, The Junior Volunteer Work Camps at Winthrop Center, Maine, The Mobilization of School Boy Labor Camps of Massachusetts, and The United States Boys' Working Reserve are described and their activities discussed.

367. Illinois. State council of defense, Educational committee. Training the boy to win the war. Outline of a plan for principals and teachers prepared by the Educational committee of the State council of defense for the Illinois division, U. S. Boys' working reserve (Department of labor). 16pp. [Chicago? 1918] Dept. Labor Lib.

"Prepared for use in training the city and town boy for farm work."

368. Knight, H. R. War farming forces mobilized in farm cadet camps on Long Island, N. Y. Rural Manhood 8: 288-292. 1917. 6 R8842

The organization, equipment, commissary department, wages, promotions, and educational program, of these camps are described.

369. Lane, W. D. Making the war safe for childhood. Survey 38: 381-391. 1917. 280.8 C37
- I. The case for conservation. II. Schooling and child labor. III. Boys and farms.
- Part III emphasizes the need for boy labor on farms and the different plans which have been presented and in some cases are being tried out to meet the situation.
370. Lovejoy, O. R. Warning from the experience of England. Amer. City 16: 501-502. 1917. 98.58 Am31
- On agricultural war service for children and how it worked to the detriment of the children in England.
371. Massachusetts. Committee on mobilization of high school boys for farm service. Report...to the Executive committee, Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. October 1, 1917. 60pp. Boston, Wright & Potter Print. Co., State Printers. 1917. 283 M382
- The summary of recommendations includes: I. Lessons for the future; II. Training camp supervisors and cooks; III. History of the movement; IV. Camps; V. Evaluation of the movement; VI. United States Boys' Working Reserve; VII. Training boys for farm service; Appendices A to E.
- Basing its report on the 1917 work which was largely experimental, the committee makes recommendations for 1918 activities: suspension of educational and labor laws to allow farm work by minors; notes on compulsory labor laws; and numerous notes on practices in other States.
372. National child labor committee, New York. The children's part in food production. Child Labor Bull. 6: 114-121. 1917. L. C.
- Based on investigations made by C. E. Gibbons and Gertrude H. Folks.
- A brief inquiry into the action taken by school officials in five states excusing children from school for farm labor.
373. National child labor committee, New York. Children in food production. A summary of the results of the use of children in food production in the United States in 1917 with suggestions for the coming year. Natl. Child Labor Com. Pub. 277, rev. 8pp. New York. 1917. 283 N214
- Suggestions formulated by the Committee for "the control and supervision of children in such work during [1918]" are: (1) Safe-guard American children from loss of education, overwork, or neglect; (2) Make sure that what the children can do to increase crops is accomplished in the most effective way.
- More concretely the Committee suggests: (1) No boys under 16 shall be sent away from home to work on farms (No girls under 18 should be sent away from home for farm work); (2) Children under 16 shall be used where there is opportunity either on home farms and gardens or in community or school gardens under supervision, but no compulsory education laws shall be relaxed to allow children to work in agriculture even at home.

374. National child labor committee, New York. A plan to safeguard children in farm work. Survey 38: 86. 1917. 280.8 C37
375. National child labor committee, New York. A war measure. Children in farmwork. Natl. Child Labor Com. Leaflet 69, 4pp. 1917. L. C.
The plan applies to children over 14 who may be hired out to farmers or sent away from home in groups to work in farm districts, and to younger children who may be used at home.
376. New York (State) Military training commission, Bureau of vocational training. Farm cadet report. 116pp. Albany. 1918. 275.1 N484
Contents: Part I. General report. II. Letters pertaining to employment of boys. III. Summary of recommendations on farm cadets and farm cadet camps. IV. Appendix.
377. Pearmain, J. D. City boys as farm workers. An experience with one camp. Rural New Yorker 77: 577. 1918. 6 R88
Mr. Pearmain tells of some of his mistakes in handling a camp of about 20 boys on his fruit farm. The camp was made up of Boy Scouts and high school boys.
Lack of experience on the part of the camp supervisor and too many duties placed upon him, the need of constant supervision and discipline, week-end vacations, wages paid, and expenses are some of the topics discussed. Suggestions as to management of such a camp are given.
378. Pennsylvania. Committee of public safety, Department of civilian service and labor. Bulletin nos. 2-5. Philadelphia 1917. Dept. Labor Lib.
No. 2. Purpose and general policy of the Boys' Working Reserve, U. S. A., Pennsylvania Division; no. 3. Organization of the Boys' Working Reserve, U. S. A., Pennsylvania Division; no. 4. Information for parents concerning the Boys' Working Reserve, U.S.A., Pennsylvania Division; no. 5. Information for members, Boys' Working Reserve, U.S.A., Pennsylvania Division.
379. Sandfort, J. H. Boys' working reserve, U.S.A. Orange Judd Farmer 62(26): 4. June 30, 1917. 6 Or1
This reserve is made up of "young men from the towns who are willing to work on the farms and eager to learn farm work."
380. School boys to help labor shortage. Plans for utilizing youthful energy next season in crop raising. Orange Judd Farmer 63(22): 1, 10. Dec. 1, 1917. 6 Or1
"The shortage of labor on Illinois farms will be made up in part next season by the use of high school boys from towns and cities who will spend the summer season at farm work... These boys will be sent out under the supervision of the Federal boys' working reserve organization at Chicago..."
381. Smart, T. J. Policies of State superintendents toward students entering agricultural employment during the war. School and Soc. 8: 481-487. 1918. 275.8 Sca52
"The purpose of this article is to present facts concerning the attempt of the schools to meet the national emergency of growing enough food crops. The data bears on two periods in the movement, the policies of 1917 and the program for 1918..."

382. Solving crisis in farm labor. How it is being done in Illinois - War department to the rescue. Orange Judd Farmer 64(16): 1, 7. Apr. 20, 1918. 6 Orl
 "The biggest single source of farm hands is the young men between the ages of 16 and 20, who are now being enrolled in the United States boys' working reserve for farm work, by the federal government. There are now thousands of these young men in high school and college, many of whom have had farm experience, who will be ready to help cultivate corn and do harvest work this season. The farmers of the state it seems to me should look upon this force as its volunteer army and honor and train it for more trying times which will come if the war continues another season. Our slogan should be, 'Take a boy and train him to be a farmer.'"
383. Squire, I. B. Other side of boy labor. A successful Long Island camp. Rural New Yorker 77: 761. 1918. 6 R88
 A reply to J. D. Pearmain's article "City Boys as Farm Workers" in which the author tells of the successful management of such a camp on his farm.
384. Straus, I. D. A reserve of man-power for industries and farms. Ind. State Bd. Ed., Ind. War Serv. Text-Book for Ind. High Schools. pp.53-74. [Indianapolis] 1918. 180 In2I
 A description of the United States Boys' Working Reserve.
385. Taggart, Lawrence. Wanted: Two million boys for the farms. Youngsters under the draft age are being enlisted as 'soldiers of the soil' to help overcome the shortage of labor and food. Evening Post Mag. [New York] April 13, 1918, p.5, illus. L. C.
386. Training town boys for farm work. Wallaces' Farmer 43: 1103. 1918. 6 W15
 A description of the Liberty training camps for boys in Pennsylvania which were organized by the Pennsylvania Committee of Public Safety under the auspices of the United States Boys' Working Reserve.
 Rates of pay, length of training, etc., are described. It was hoped that similar camps could be established in Iowa.
387. U. S. Department of labor, Boys' working reserve. Boy power. v. 1, no. 1-v. 2, no. 5, Nov. 15, 1917-June 15, 1919. Washington, D. C. 158.12 B71
 This is the official bulletin of the Boys' Working Reserve. It was issued as "a medium of information and instruction to the state organizations of the Reserve."
388. United States boys' working reserve. School and Soc. 6: 50-51. 1917. L. C.
389. Vrooman, Carl. Fabricating farmers. Rev. of Reviews 58: 265-268. 1918. 110 Am32
 A discussion of how city boys have been trained so that they make acceptable help for farmers.

390. What farmers think of boy labor. Survey 38: 142. 1917. 280.8 C37
 "In order to get the viewpoint of the persons most concerned - after the children themselves - the National Child Labor Committee has sent a questionnaire to grange officers throughout the country. The answers that have so far come in indicate that farmers do not want or need city or town children."

391. Wilson, W. H. Rural education in war. Columbia Univ., Div. Intel. and Publicity. Columbia War Papers, ser. 1, no. 12, 8pp. New York. 1917. 280.9 C72
 A pamphlet on how to organize high-school boys for farm work.

COMPARED WITH CITY LABOR

392. Farm labor problems. Power Farming 25(1): 44. January 1916. 58.8 T41
 "Few things could be more deceptive than the inference drawn by some farm laborers on comparing their wages and hours of work with those of their city cousins," says O. R. Johnson of the University of Missouri college of agriculture, after a very careful study of the farm labor problem in one Missouri county and a general review of the situation in the state as a whole. He finds that the average Missouri farm laborer works 9.64 hours a day for 12.8 cents an hour in money and board..."

393. The hired man's problems. Agr. Digest 2: 959-960. 1918. L. C.
 Quotes figures prepared by the Employment division of the Ohio Council of Defense comparing items of income and expense of city and country.
 "A married man...who is working on a farm for \$30 per month can do fully as well as though earning \$105 in a city; a \$35 wage equals \$110; \$40 equals \$115 and \$45 equals \$120."
 These figures were first published in Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

394. How to tell farmer from laborer. NRA defines difference between agricultural and industrial workers. U. S. News 2(3): 4. Jan. 22, 1934. 280.8 Un33A
 The NRA on January 17 adopted an official definition to clear up confusion of operation in NRA and AAA codes. It follows: "Agricultural workers are employed by farmers, on the farm, growing and preparing for sale the products of the soil or livestock; also they include labor used in growing and preparing perishable farm products for market in the original form.

"On the other hand, workers employed in processing farm products or preparing them for market, beyond the stage customarily performed within the production area are classified as industrial employees."

395. Stephenson, C. W. The shop hand and the farm hand. Outlook 126: 161-163. 1920. L. C.

A contrast of shop life and work compared to farm work and life. Shop life is shown to be mechanical, monotonous, to have certain comforts, but social isolation from employers. The corresponding advantages or disadvantages of farm work and life are noted. The life of the town has greatly higher expenses than country life. Saving of money is difficult there compared to the farm, with its lower expenses, and its perquisites which make up for the difference in wages.

CONTRACT LABOR

396. Contract labor admitted for farmers. Survey 38: 295-296. 1917. 280.8 C37
"Secretary of Labor Wilson, taking advantage of a clause in the immigration act of last February, empowering the commissioner-general of immigration with his approval 'to control and regulate the admission and return of otherwise inadmissible aliens applying for temporary admission, has issued a circular instructing immigration officers that the contract labor clause and the literacy test may be waived in the case of aliens who in all other respects are admissible and who are shown to be coming to the United States for the purpose of accepting employment in agricultural pursuits. By later circular, this exemption was confined for the present to agricultural laborers from Mexico and Canada."
397. Contract labor must be insured. Pacific Rural Press. 117: 773. 1929. 6 P112
Under California law the farmer for whom contract labor works is ordinarily considered the employer responsible for providing insurance for such labor. In dealing with bosses of such gangs, farmers should require such bosses who claim they have insured their workers to produce a certificate from the carrier stating that the boss (or contractor) is fully insured and that if the policy is cancelled, the farmer will be notified of the fact. Most contract bosses expect the farmer to look after the insurance.
398. Koch, E. C. The terms of the labor contract used in the sugar beet industry of the United States. N. Dak. Univ. Quart. Jour. 19(3): 290-310. April 1929. 280.8 N81
A discussion of the terms and practices under the various contracts used in the different sugar beet growing sections. The different portions of the contract are separately discussed. Variations from the letter of the contract in favor of the laborer are noted - such as payment of transportation from point of recruiting to the beet district. Seasonal earnings are estimated, perquisite values noted, and earnings compared to other farm labor wages. Supervision of laborer's performance of contract, settlement of accounts upon completion of work, labor turnover, and encouragement of laborers to stay over winter in the beet territory are discussed.
Beet workers' average daily cash earnings are found to be decidedly lower than those of regular farm laborers.
399. Midkiff, J. H. Short term contracts on Hawaiian plantations. Hawaiian Planters' Rec. 30: 134-149. 1926. 25 H311
This is a discussion of relative efficiency of labor under day work, long and short time contracts, with emphasis on the results of short time contracts, and the advantages and disadvantages of the system.
Several pages are given to quoting piecework rates on each of the four principal islands for a long list of jobs. Usually it is impossible to estimate a fair day's pay from these rates; some hints tend to show average wages for much work may not be over \$1.50 per day. Harvest rates not quoted.

400. A prune picking contract. Pacific Rural Press 116: 103. 1928. 6 P112
Copy of contract used by Santa Clara Valley growers, prepared by Geo. Moore, Deputy State Labor Commissioner and commended for its fairness and bonus feature by the Pacific Rural Press.

"AGREEMENT

"San Jose, California

"-----, 1928.

"WHEREIN, -----, contractor, agrees to furnish all the help necessary to harvest the 1928 crop of prunes on the property of ----- at -----, this to include the shaking of the trees on the last ("clean up") picking and all other work necessary to place the fruit in boxes or other receptacles furnished by the owner.

"In consideration of the above----- agrees to pay to ---- the sum of \$----- for each ton of fruit picked, weight to be determined by weighing not less than 10 boxes of fruit each day, deducting tare and averaging; payments to be made weekly at the rate of ---- percent of the amount due each week, the balance to be paid upon completion of the contract.

"----- further agrees that upon the satisfactory completion of the above contract he will pay a sum of \$----- per ton, the same to be considered as a bonus; in no way a part of the contract price.

"It is understood that ----- will furnish and distribute all boxes necessary to keep pickers busy at all times.

"The owner reserves the right to see that all laborers employed by the contractor hereunder are paid in full the wages due them before making final payment to the contractor. The owner also reserves the right that in the event the contractor does not supply sufficient help, he may employ additional help and charge same to contractor.

"(Signed) -----

Contractor

Owner."

COST AND STANDARD OF LIVING

401. Anderson, W. A. Farm family living among white owner and tenant operators in Wake County. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 269, 101pp. Raleigh. 1929.
69 percent of the tenants studied were croppers.

Contents: Introduction; incomes of the farm families; relationship of use of farmhouse and food; expenditures and living conditions; expenditures on the business side of the farm enterprise and their relation to living conditions; expenditures for farm family living; clothing consumption; food and fuel produced and purchased; home and household expenditures; maintenance of health; personal expenditures; etc.

402. Gillette, J. M. Standards of living on the farm. N. Dak. Univ. Quart. Jour. 17: 350-364. July 1927. L. C.

Data include material as to cost of living of cropper families.

403. Jones, E. J. "New deal" hurts farm labor. Prog. Farmer and South. Ruralist 50(3): 23. March 1935. 6 T311
An Ellis County, Texas, farm laborer complains that farm wages have not risen, but living costs have doubled. In 1932 and 1934 cotton picking was \$1.00 per cwt., boll pulling 50¢ per cwt., and day labor \$1.00. Grocery prices are quoted.
404. Kirkpatrick, E. L., and Sanders, J. T. The cost of living among colored farm families of selected localities of Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas. A preliminary report. 13pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. 1925. 1.9 Ec763Cc
Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 20: 797-799. 1925.
"Localities chosen in Kentucky lay in Shelby, Mercer, Jessamine, Montgomery, Bourbon, Scott, Woodford, and Fayette counties. Localities in Tennessee were confined to three counties, Madison, Montgomery, and Williamston. Localities in Texas comprised ten counties in the "Black Prairie"; Dallas, Ellis, Hill, Johnson, McLennan, Bell, Falls, Limestone, Navarro and Williamson."
Data are given as to cropper as well as owner and tenant families.
405. Kirkpatrick, E. L., and Sanders, J. T. Cost of living in farm homes in certain areas of Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas. A preliminary report. 14pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. 1924. 1.9 Ec763Cl
Data are given for owners, tenants, and croppers - average expenditures for various groups of items, average number of rooms, and value of furnishings and equipment per family, for the year 1919 are given.
406. Kirkpatrick, E. L., and Von Tüngeln, G. H. Cost of living in farm homes in several areas of Iowa. A preliminary report. 30pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. 1924. 1.9 Ec763Ci
"The areas studied, four in number, lay in Boone, Story and Sac counties, all typical of a region of general farming of average or slightly better than average conditions as they prevail throughout the state." Data are given for owners, tenants and hired men.
Total cost of living for hired man families for the year ending July 1, 1923 - \$1431.50; furnished by farm - \$589.10 (41.15% of total); spent off farm - \$842.40.
407. Kirkpatrick, E. L. The farmer's standard of living. 299pp. New York & London, The Century Co. 1929. 284.4 K63
"This book is the outgrowth of several years' work of the author on the farmer's standard of living...
"The work is based on information resulting from scientific investigations in the field of farm family living. It represents the first attempt to bring the available facts together in book form. It should be regarded as tentative rather than final in a field which shows promise of development with further progress in research in the rural social sciences - rural sociology, farm economics and home economics..."
Several of the author's preliminary reports which appeared in mimeographed form and several bulletins are summarized here.
Data as to living expenditures are included for the farm laborer and cropper families in many cases.
408. Kirkpatrick, E. L. The farmer's standard of living: a socio-economic study of 2,886 white farm families of selected localities in 11 states. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 1466, 64pp. 1926. 1 Ag84B

The States in which the studies were made are: New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Kentucky, South Carolina, Alabama, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and Ohio. Some attention is paid to the standard of living for hired man families and comparisons for owners, tenants and hired men are included. 69 hired man families in a total of 2,886 were included. The length of the working day is discussed.

409. Kirkpatrick, E. L., and Melvin, B. L. Living conditions and the cost of living in farm homes of Delaware County, Ohio. A preliminary report. 18pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. 1924. 1.9 Ec763Lo

Data are given for owner, tenant, and hired man families.

410. Kirkpatrick, E. L., and Harris, A. E. Living conditions and the cost of living in farm homes of selected areas of Alabama. A preliminary report. 20pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. 1924. 1.9 Ec763L

Data as to living conditions and expenditures are given for croppers as well as for owners and tenants. The areas studied, five in number, lay in Pike, Lee, Coosa, and Madison Counties.

411. Kirkpatrick, E. L., and Sanders, J. T. The relation between the ability to pay and the standard of living among farmers. A socio-economic study of white farm families of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas. U. S. Dept. Agr. Dept. Bull. 1382, 32pp. 1926. 1 Ag84B

Data are given for owner, tenant, cropper, and all families. Expenditures, goods used, comparative expenditures of various classes, and relation of factors influencing desires of family to standards of living, are discussed.

412. Lively, C. E. Cost of living in farm homes of Delaware County, Ohio. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bimonthly Bull. 11: 126. 1926.

Average expenditures per family for 383 Delaware County farmers for the year ending Oct. 1, 1923 by tenure groups, and values purchased and furnished by the farm, include data for hired men.

413. National bureau of economic research, inc. Changes in the "cost of living" 1909-1928: farm hands' dollar nearest to 1913 value; families in \$5,000 a year group benefit by price declines since 1926. Natl. Bur. Econ. Research. News-Bull.no.29, pp.1-3. New York. Sept. 10, 1928. 280.9 N215

414. National bureau of economic research, inc. Recent changes in the cost of living. Prices of goods consumed by all classes moved very slightly in 1928. Natl. Bur. Econ. Research News-Bull. no.32, 4pp. New York. June 10, 1929. 280.9 N215

Indices of the prices of consumption goods for 5 classes of population are given - for families spending \$5,000 annually, 25,000 annually, urban employees, and farmers and farm laborers.

415. Rankin, J. O. The cost of clothing the Nebraska farm family. Nebr. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 248, 22pp. Lincoln. 1930.

Data relating to hired men include: Homes by tenure and expenditure groups; and clothing costs per home and per person.

416. Rankin, J. O., and Hinman, E. H. A summary of the standard of living in Nebraska farm homes. Nebr. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 267, 36pp. Lincoln. 1932.

Data are given for hired men as well as for owner operator families. Age, nativity, education of hired man, size and value of farm and dwelling, non-farm income, value of family living, by items, etc., are included.

417. Von Tungeln, G. H., Thaden, J. F., and Kirkpatrick, E. D. Cost of living on Iowa farms: an economic and sociological study of 472 farm families and farm homes in Boone, Story, and Sac Counties, Iowa. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 237, 54pp. Ames. 1926.

Bibliography, pp.55-56.

The character of families is considered; their education, economic and social conditions, and cost of living of farm owners, tenants and hired men.

Figures having to do with hired men families are: Amount and percentage distribution of average expenditures in 21 married hired men farm families for 1923; average expenditures per family; proportion of family living furnished by the farm; and distribution of average expenditure for the year ending July 1, 1923. The number of families studied varies.

EFFICIENCY

418. American farm bureau federation. County bureau uses "recommendation" cards. Amer. Farm Bur. Fed. Weekly News Letter 5(25): 4. June 18, 1925. 280.83 Am3W

Apparently H. B. Creel, Secretary, Yakima Co. Farm Bureau, Washington is the first to issue an official card for his membership to use to give to farm hands who have been satisfactory workers-- as follows:

Farm Bureau Recommendation Card.

To All Members of Farm Bureau:

I have employed.....
during the past season in the capacity of
....., and found him competent
and reliable.

1925.

.....
(Member Yakima County Farm Bureau)

419. Balchin, N. Time experiments on hoeing. Human Factor 6(1): 12-25. January 1932. Pam. Coll.

"Timings of workers engaged in hoeing suggested that the men were working far below their maximum capacity. The work curves reached an early 'peak' followed by a steep and rapid fall - this fall being due not so much to a slowing of the essential movements as to a steady increase in the number of pauses made. This increase was unquestionably due to boredom rather than to fatigue. A simple form of incentive resulted in an increase of over 86 per cent in output during a period of one-and-a-half hours."

420. Chamber of commerce of the United States. Proceedings Agricultural Conference of Chambers of Commerce (Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington). Portland, Oregon, July 17-18, 1925. 53pp., mimeogr. [Washington, D. C.] 1925. 5 C35

In The Farm Labor Supply, p.52, discussion is included of cards of efficiency for farm hands. Giving such cards to good hands would enable them to more easily obtain new jobs compared to men without them. Such cards in use in Oregon (how extensively was not stated) contain signatures of employees, employer and county agent. Little abuse of the system is made where it is used. Farm hands seldom try to transfer the cards.

421. Davis, I. G., ed. Labor efficiency in planting and harvesting on Eastern Connecticut dairy farms. Conn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 172, 54pp. Storrs. 1931.

"This bulletin is a digest and summary of a thesis on the same subject offered in partial fulfillment of his requirements for the degree of Master of Science in 1930 by Donald O. Hammerberg. Digested, summarized, and edited by I. G. Davis, assisted by Cecil G. Tilton and Albert E. Waugh."

The effect of size of fields, and use of machinery on labor expenditure is shown, and the size and organization of the crew in haying, silo-filling and in silo-filling on test farms are given.

422. Efficiency of Iowa farm labor. Wallaces Farmer 43: 1816. 1918. 6 W15

A discussion of the results of a systematic study by the Iowa extension department of the effect upon farming of the continued drafts of farmers and farm boys, both for war and for industrial purposes. Efficiency varies in the different counties of the State. Labor seems less efficient in those counties where there are large cities. The topography of the State also has an effect upon efficiency.

423. Hodgkin, G. B. Reducing labor costs; what it really means. Calif. Citrograph 6: 384, 394. 1921. 80 C125

Too much emphasis is placed on wages as labor cost. Too often efficiency is overlooked. If wages are cut too much, labor becomes inefficient and uninterested, and labor costs are brought up.

424. Mathews, I. J. Increasing man efficiency on the farm. A discussion of facts taken from actual experience. Ohio Farmer 142: 453-454. 1918. 6 Oh3

"For the past five years accurate records have been kept on a number of Pulaski County farms...Each year these records have been taken up and summarized. This summarization pointed out efficient practices as well as inefficient ones; and what was more natural than that each year the efficiency with which they got work done should increase. The number who have kept records has varied from 93 to 62 per year. When they found out that they were inefficient some just naturally quit and didn't try to improve. Others welcomed constructive criticism. These last just took another hitch in their belts and went to it for another year.

"When it became apparent that labor was the deciding factor in agricultural production, it was easy to study both the records and field practices of those men ranking high in labor efficiency. After securing the men with high labor efficiency of both horse and man labor, the next thing to do in order to make this of practical benefit, is to study out the reasons why these men were able to get so much accomplished with the man and horse labor at their disposal."

425. Myers, W. I. An economic study of farm layout. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Memoir 34, pp.385-563. Ithaca. 1920.

Many diagrams are included. Topics discussed include: Location and description of farms studied; methods of investigation; how farm layouts have developed; farm layout: Size of fields (effect on labor, on economy of fencing and of land); shape of fields (effect on labor, on economy of fencing and of land); location of fields with

respect to buildings; obstructions in fields (swampy spots, open ditches and streams, stone piles, trees); fences (relation of type of farming to fencing practice, distribution of fence on farms, land occupied by fences, proportion of area in fenced fields, relative advantages and disadvantages of fenced and unfenced fields, gates, cost of fence maintenance); farm lanes and driveways (utility of lanes, width of lanes); crop land; pasture land; woodland; public highways; the farmstead; tenant houses; relation of farm layout to other factors; actual and possible rearrangements of some farms; land utilization; summary.

426. Ramsey, H. J. Factors governing the successful shipment of red raspberries from the Puyallup Valley. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 274, 32pp. Issued July 8, 1915; Rev. July 7, 1924. 1 Ag84B

The labor problem, p. 18. Many of the pickers are children or inexperienced and careless. Payment on piecework basis makes careful picking all the more difficult to obtain. It is almost impossible to get children to pick carefully.

427. Stewart, Ethelbert. Wastage of men. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 19: 1-8. 1924. 158.6 B87M

Paper read before 11th annual convention of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada... Chicago, Ill., May 19, 1924.

Published also in Assoc. Govt. Labor Officials of U. S. and Canada. Proc...1924. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 389: 3-10. 1925; also in Internatl. Assoc. Public Employment Serv. Proc...1924. U. S. Dept. Labor Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 400: 4-11. 1925.

Wastage of men in industry is so common it is ignored, although wastage of material is discouraged. This is neither logical, humane, nor profitable. Men should be concentrated upon productive effort, and machinery made to do all possible operations performed by "cheap" labor, such as "wops" and "hunkies" have been doing, and the men put at work paying higher in wages and respectability. Enormous wastage of men through employment of cheap labor for operations possible by machine, through unemployment and lost time, through labor turnover (much of it due to dissatisfaction with conditions of employment), through plant inefficiency in agriculture, through social restriction of respectability of certain types of labor (the negro and white attitude in the South, the native and "wop" immigrant in the North). (A rather interesting table concerning comparative average numbers of workers in certain states in agriculture indicates that nearly half of the agricultural workers might be dispensed with - on the face of the figures, however, crops, soils and many other factors limit this deduction, but not the point that there is considerable wastage of labor).

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

428. Allred, C. E., Luebke, B. H., and others. Rural relief and rehabilitation possibilities in Wayne County, Tennessee. U. S. Fed. Emergency Relief Admin. Rept. 2, 31pp., mimeogr. 1935. 173.2 R27Rep

In cooperation with Tennessee Emergency Relief Administration and Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station.

The per cent of tenants and croppers and of farm laborers on relief is shown.

429. American statistical association, Committee on governmental labor statistics. Employment statistics for the United States. A plan for their national collection and a handbook of methods... Edited by Ralph G. Hurlin... and William A. Berridge. 215pp. New York, Russell Sage Found. 1926. 252 An3

The collection of employment statistics for agriculture is discussed on pp.99-104. A diagram showing preliminary indexes of employment on farms in the United States, January 1924 to January 1926 is included.

430. Brandt, Karl. The employment capacity of agriculture. Social Research 2(1): 1-19. February 1935. 280.8 Sol0

The object of this study is "to consider whether the economic forces that have operated to expel labor from agriculture have exhausted their potency, and whether counterbalancing forces increasing the employment capacity of agriculture are gaining strength." The writer finds that "as matters stand today, with agricultural employment sharply set off against industrial, transportation and commercial employments, we find no ground for forecasting either an absolute increase or an absolute decrease in the employment capacity of agriculture. There can be little question that relatively to other departments of economic life the employment capacity of agriculture will diminish..."

431. Brown, Theo. How the use of farm machinery creates employment. Agr. Engin. 15(7): 233-237. July 1934. 58.8 Ag83

Discussion by R. U. Blasingame (pp.237-238), Fred W. Hawthorn (pp.238-240), Frank N. G. Kranick (pp.240-243), and Wm. Aitkenhead (p.243).

"The record of the past 110 years...demonstrates that as the labor-saving farm machine has been perfected and its use extended, total employment has been expanded. Of course there have been, and probably will be, temporary recessions in employment due to economic conditions, rather than to mechanization. From each of these recessions in the past we have recovered, not through abandoning machine methods, but rather by more extensive use of labor-saving equipment. This we will do again..."

432. Butler, H. B. Unemployment problems in the United States. Internatl. Labor Off. Studies and Repts. Ser. C (Employment and Unemployment) no. 17, 112pp. Geneva. 1931. L. C.

Rationalization in agriculture discusses the need for fewer farm laborers because of the advance made in labor-saving machinery.

433. California. State unemployment commission. Abstract of hearings on unemployment. April and May, 1932. 244pp. San Francisco. 1932. 283 Cl24A

The problem of migratory and agricultural workers and homeless men is discussed on pp.33-48.

The testimony and stories of charity and relief workers of their contacts with unemployed agricultural workers (largely migratory) are given. The experiences of two workers are detailed in two stories (p. 172). Low wages, uncertainty of employment, poor living and working conditions are detailed. Illustrated.

434. California. State unemployment commission. Report and recommendations. 81Opp. Sacramento. 1928. 283 C124

Labor productivity and labor displacement in agriculture are discussed on pp.208-212. A brief sketch of the general and specific effects of the introduction and use of improved machinery in agriculture, with specific reference to plowing; harrowing, disking, seeding; harvesting; corn harvesting; corn shelling; hay harvesting. A table shows for 15 machines the number of workers required for their operation, and the number of those displaced by it.

Unemployment in agriculture in California is shown on pp.180-181. Figures are given for 1926 through July, 1932.

435. Carson, Daniel. Unemployment in the United States. Natl. Research League. Monograph 1, 37pp. New York, 1935. 280.9 N2192

The unemployment situation in agriculture is presented on page 22. The number of workers available, and the number employed April 1930 are shown. Numbers employed and unemployed November 1934 are given.

436. Chew, A. P. Unemployment in agriculture. New Repub. 63; 14-16. 1930. L.C.

This is "the fourth contribution to the symposium 'Hard times for farmers.'"

"The immediate purpose is to examine the remedies proposed for overproduction and unemployment on the farm.

"These may be roughly put in three categories. Only the first seems completely without economic justification - namely, the proposal, now made by an increasing number of farmers, that agriculture should call a halt in the race for more efficiency...

"The second remedy for farm unemployment would seek a cure by temporarily heightening the malady. It contemplates driving not fewer, but more, farmers from the farms...Large farms, specialized production and increased use of power machinery are held to be steadily reducing the number of necessary farmers...

"The third remedy is that proposed by the federal government - namely, that farmers should act in concert to reduce production. Admittedly, this method has defects from a strictly economic standpoint."

437. Croxton, F. C., Croxton, F. E., and Croxton, Frank C. Average annual wage and salary payments in Ohio 1916 to 1932. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 613, 181pp. 1935.

The reports from which these data are assembled are from establishments required by law to so report. In earlier years (1914-23) these were employers of five or more persons; since then, of three or more. For agriculture the data given are for "all employers; wage earners; bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks; and salespeople (not traveling); numbers of establishments reporting amounts of wage payments in the year, and average payments are tabulated.

The bulletin supplements and brings to date U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 553 "Fluctuation in Employment in Ohio 1914 to 1929."

It "brings together 12 articles published in the January, February, March, April, May, June, August, September, October, November and December 1934, and January 1935 issues of the Monthly Labor Review."

438. Croxton, F. C., and Croxton, F. E. Average annual wage and salary payments in Ohio, 1929 to 1933. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 40: 986-993. 1935. 158.6 B87M

Agriculture is among the industries reported upon.

439. Croxton, F. C., and Croxton, F. E. Fluctuation of employment in Franklin County, Ohio, 1923 to 1928. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 30: 973-984. 1930. 158.6 B87M

The number of males and females employed in agriculture, maximum and minimum figures, is shown.

440. Croxton, F. C., and Croxton, F. E. Fluctuation of employment in Ohio in 1929 and comparisons with 1924 to 1928. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 31: 1297-1320. 1930. 158.6 B87M

All establishments regularly employing three or more persons are required to report to the Department of Industrial Relations their numbers of employees monthly, but numbers of farms reporting 1924-29 are noted. Numbers of employees in agriculture are divided by sex and by month. 1,444 farms reported - with employees ranging from 6646 in January to 10,696 in June, 11,395 in July, 10,173 in August, 7324 in December.

441. Croxton, F. E., and Croxton, F. C. Fluctuation of employment in Ohio in 1930, and comparisons with previous years. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 34: 516-528. 1932. 158.6 B87M

For statistics 1914 to 1929, see U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bulletin 553.

The Division of Labor Statistics, Department of Industrial Relations, gathers annual reports as to numbers of persons employed on the 15th of each month, of establishments having three or more employees. Reports from those employing less are not sought, but a few are received. Few farms hire as many as three. Consequently the agricultural picture is incomplete.

442. Croxton, F. C., and Croxton, F. E. Fluctuation of employment in Ohio in 1931 and 1932 and comparison with previous years. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 37: 1307-1327. 1933. 158.6 B87M

For the years 1914-1929 and 1933 See U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Fluctuation of employment in Ohio...

Numbers of employees in agriculture are given.

443. Croxton, F. C., and Croxton, F. E. Fluctuation of employment in Ohio in 1934 and comparison with previous years. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 42(1): 46-61. January 1936. 158.6 B87M

"Similar data for previous years were given in Bulletin no. 553 and in the Monthly Labor Review for March 1932, December 1933, and February 1935."

444. Grist, F. D. Employment problems of the Southern States. In Internatl. Assoc. Public Employment Serv. Proc. 16th ann. meeting...1928. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 501, pp.132-137. 1928. 158.6 B87

Discussion, pp.134-137.

The South has developed greatly in the past 20 years, towns and industries have boomed and attracted people to the States. Some of the booms have broken, many people are out of work and constitute surplus population. Farmers of the South have left their lands to go to towns. Labor, too, has gone to towns or other States, leaving severe shortages of harvest labor. Recruiting by the State employment service has been difficult - city people refusing farm work, even though idle. This applies to truck crops, cotton and tobacco.

The paper is written largely from the standpoint of North Carolina.

445. Hoffsommer, Harold. Landlord-tenant relations and relief in Alabama. U. S. Fed. Emergency Relief Admin. Div. Research Statis., and Finance, Research Sect., Research Bull., ser. II, no. 9, 33pp., map, mimeogr. Washington, D. C., November 14, 1935.
- This survey covered 1,022 farm households residing in the open country or in places of 1,000 or less population and receiving relief in December, 1933. Many of the households were cropper households. The study is in two parts: I, Landlord-tenant Relations, in which are considered maintenance of tenants by landlords, indebtedness, relief as a demoralizing factor, and landowners' attitudes toward tenant relief; and II, The Farm Household Receiving Relief. In this latter section are considered the place of residence, color, nativity and sex of head, size of household, age and education of head of household, combined families, jobs other than farm tenure, mobility, the agricultural ladder, contributions of household members, relief history, and governmental assistance.
446. Iowa. State planning board, Committee on population and social trends. Seasonal unemployment in Iowa, by Howard Bowen. 34pp., mimeogr. [Ames?] 1935. 280.7 Io92
- Ch. VII, Agriculture, includes table showing seasonal variations in employment of agricultural wage workers, p.29.
447. Johnson, C. S. Incidence upon the negroes. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 40(6): 737-745. May 1935. 280.8 Am3
- "As a result of the marginal status of Negro workers both in industry and agriculture the depression began for them ahead of American workers generally. In industrial centers their unemployment rates have consistently exceeded the rate for white workers, due both to mass employment on the common labor level of those industries most seriously curtailed and to increased racial competition. Recovery programs have tended on the whole to follow regional practices with respect to types of work and relief. In many urban centers larger proportions of Negroes are permitted on the relief rolls in consideration of higher unemployment rates. In rural areas the proportions on relief and amount spent per person have been less than the white, despite greater need." -Abstract, p.737..
448. Klein, Philip. The burden of unemployment; a study of unemployment relief measures in fifteen American cities, 1921-22. 260pp. New York, Russell Sage Found. 1923. L. C.
- Farm labor is mentioned in several instances - on p. 153 as migratory labor; on p. 168 in relation to low wages offered by farmers to harvest and other migratory labor in the Middle West.

449. Mangus, A. R. The rural negro on relief, February 1935. U. S. Fed. Emergency Relief Admin., Div. Research, Statis. and Finance, Research Sect. Research Bull. H-3, 16pp., mimeogr. Oct. 17, 1935. Statistics as to unemployment of colored share croppers and farm laborers are included.
450. Massachusetts. Department of labor and industries, Division of statistics. Monthly survey - Agricultural employment. Mimeographed. [Boston] 283.9 M38
The Library of the United States Department of Agriculture has October 1931 to date.
A monthly mimeographed statement, giving on the farms of reporters for the week ending "near the 15th" of the month the number of wage-earners employed and amount of weekly payroll. Classification as to types of employees and farms varies.
The series is from employers doing far more hiring than average, and consequently fails to represent average conditions.
451. Massachusetts. Department of labor and industries, Division of statistics. Report on the census of unemployment in Massachusetts as of January 2, 1934 (Labor bulletin no. 171). Provided for by Federal funds granted under CWA and FERA projects. 202pp. [Boston, 1935] 283 M3823
This is "Part III of the Annual Report on the Statistics of labor for the year ending November 30, 1934."
The report includes the number of farm laborers, both men and women, unemployed.
452. National industrial conference board, inc. The employment of young persons in the United States. 150pp. New York. 1925. L. C.
1927 issue not in L. C.
I. Factors in the employment of young persons: Necessity; lack of interest in school, desire to learn trade; influences of industry, of family, of legislative restriction.
II. Extent and character of employment of young persons.
III. Effects of employment of young persons: on the individual, economic life, political and social life.
IV. Regulation of employment of young persons State and Federal.
V. Problem of Federal regulation: past experience; need; States' and personal rights.
VI. Summary.
Written largely from the standpoint of industry, but with occasional reference to agriculture, which employed in 1920, 87% of the working children under 14 years of age, and 61% of those under 16.
453. Puerto Rico. Legislature, Committee on unemployment. Report of the Legislative committee to investigate the industrial and agricultural uneasiness and restlessness causing unemployment in Puerto Rico. 3v. San Juan. 1930-1932. 280.14 P83
Issued in both Spanish and English.
Unemployment statistics, notes of organizations of agricultural workers and discussion of the health of the unemployed are included in these reports.
454. Slichter, S. H. Market shifts, price movements, and employment. Amer. Econ. Rev. Sup. 19(1): 5-22. March 1929. 280.8 Am32
Discusses the drop in employment in agriculture since 1920, and the reasons for such a drop.

455. Slichter, S. H. Recent employment movement. Survey 62: 16-18, 78. 1929. 280.8 C37
"For the first time in the history of this rapidly growing country, employment in our two largest branches of industry - farming and manufacturing - is manifesting a definitely downward trend. The drop has not been a momentary slump such as business depressions have often produced. It is a long-time trend which has been going on in agriculture since about 1910..."
Some of the causes of this drop in employment are discussed.
456. U. S. Department of commerce, Bureau of the census. Fifteenth census of the United States; 1930. Unemployment. v.I-II. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1931-1932. 157.4 C152U
V. I. Unemployment returns by classes for States and counties, for urban and rural areas, and for cities with a population of 10,000 or more.
V. II. Unemployment by occupation, April, 1930 with returns from the special census of unemployment January, 1931.
Data as to the unemployment of farm laborers are included.
457. U. S. Department of labor, Employment service. Industrial, agricultural, and general employment prospects for 1925-1930. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1925-1930. 158.31 In2
The outlook for employment is given by States.
458. U. S. Department of labor, Employment service. Industrial employment information bulletin v. 1, January 1921 to v. 8, no. 1, January 1933. Washington, D. C. Govt. Print. Off. 1921-1933. 158.3 In2
V. 1, January 1921-v. 2, no. 5, May 1922 have title: Industrial Employment Survey Bulletin.
A monthly summary of employment conditions for each state, by specified localities is included. Agricultural employment conditions are given consideration. While treating largely current conditions, occasional short-time forecasts are made.
459. U. S. Department of labor, Employment service. A special survey made by the U. S. Employment Service showing employment prospects, for the remainder of 1927. 18pp. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1927. L. C.
Information is given by States. Agriculture is given consideration. This publication supplements "Industrial, Agricultural, and General Employment Prospects for 1927."
460. U. S. Department of labor, Employment service. A special survey of 44 States based on information received from Federal-State directors of the U. S. Employment service and commissioners of labor, showing present employment conditions of the country and the general, industrial, and agricultural employment prospects for 1924. 15pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1924. L. C.
461. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. California unemployment-reserves law. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 41(2): 335-337. August 1935. 158.6 B87M
The California law excludes agricultural laborers, domestic servants, etc.

462. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Fluctuation in employment in Ohio, 1914 to 1929. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 553, 585pp. 1932. 158.6 B87
- Material for later years published in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 34: 516-528. 1932; 37: 1307-1327. 1933; 40(2): 279-292. February 1935; 42(1): 46-61. January 1936.
- Number employed on the 15th of each month is given by industries. Agriculture is included - males, females, dairy farming (males, females), florists, fruitgrowers, and nurserymen (males, females), general farming (males, females), and operating farm machinery (not by farmers, males, females).
- The number of farms reporting and the variation from maximum are included.
- Employers with less than five employees were not required to report before 1924, nor those with less than three after the beginning of that year.
463. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Fluctuation of employment in Ohio in 1933 and comparison with previous years. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 40(2): 279-292. February 1935. 158.6 B87M
- Fluctuations by month by industries are recorded for all establishments with three or more employees. Agriculture is represented, but by only 1,683 farms. Data are gathered and issued by the Ohio Department of Industrial Relations.
- Data are largely confined to numbers of wage earners.
- Wages are not given by industries. Some comparisons with previous years are given.
464. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Unemployment in Hawaii, summer of 1932. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 35: 794-800. 1932. 158.6 B87M
- "A brief survey of unemployment conditions in Hawaii was made by the chairman of the Governor's Committee on Unemployment in that Territory in a talk to a conference of social workers. That portion describing the situation, reproduced from the Honolulu Star-Bulletin of July 29, 1932; is given below."
- Curtailment of pineapple industry (as well as others non-agricultural) has created an unemployment situation severe enough to require attention, though not so severe as on the mainland. Pineapple companies and their planters laid off about 4,000 field laborers. These were largely Filipinos who drifted to the towns, went to relatives on the islands, returned to the Philippines, or were reemployed by the sugar companies who created chances by part-time employment. This situation largely rectified itself thus. The non-agricultural employment, however, was not so easily handled; the steps taken are outlined. Filipinos have stopped coming to Hawaii, and little such labor is now unemployed in the islands; apparently, at present, though there will be many thrown out of work by the end of the sugar season in the fall. Many of them will return to the Philippines then.
465. U. S. Federal emergency relief administration, Division of research, statistics and finance, Research section. The unemployment of male heads of rural relief and non-relief households in 47 counties.

U. S. Fed. Emergency Relief Admin., Div. Research, Statis. and Finance,
Research Sect. Research Bull. G-4, 7pp., mimeogr. 1934.

Croppers are included in the data given.

466. Yerkes, A. P. Economic aspects of farm mechanization. Agr. Engin.
13(12): 307-312. 1932. 58.8 Ag83

Shows why and how the machine creates more employment.

"...while machines do save man labor in producing farm crops, considerably more on the whole than is required in building and distributing the machines themselves, they are also directly responsible for creating an enormous number of jobs in many different lines. And, as already pointed out, many people entirely overlook these effects."

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES AND SERVICES

467. Adams, R. L. Emergency farm labor agencies. 12pp. Berkeley, Calif.
Agr. Expt. Sta. 1918. 283 Ad1E

Lists and describes the work of the various organizations within California - Federal, State, and private - which are equipped for supplying farmers with help and workers with jobs.

468. Balancing labor needs. Calif. Cult. 70: 450. 1928. 6 C12

The organization of an agricultural labor bureau a couple or so years ago has resulted in much more uniform labor distribution and in more nearly uniform wage scales for the various classes of work. The bureau in 1927 placed about 12,000 from its main office at Fresno, not counting large numbers routed direct from the labor centers of Los Angeles, Sacramento, Stockton, and San Francisco. The total number of seasonal workers in the valley is estimated at 25,000 to 27,000. The Bureau endeavors to prevent strikes by adjusting differences between employees and employers. It constantly urges employers to provide better housing facilities for the laborers. This is considered one of the biggest obstacles in securing adequate help.

469. Beckerle, H. J. Developing a farm-hand business. In Amer. Assoc. Pub. Employment Offices Proc. 1st-3d, 1913-1915. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 192, pp.114-116. 1916. (Employment and Unemployment series no. 1) 158.6 B87

The speaker outlines the methods used to create publicity for the State employment service of Wisconsin among rural people, and to keep careful record at the employment office of the qualifications and performance as reported by employers. Speakers were sent to farmers' institutes. Decided increase of business followed. Personal contacts were made. Farmers' use of foreign-born experienced in their own country's farming was urged, and often there were excellent results of such - relieving some city unemployment.

Men were sometimes sent out to farmers who had prepaid their transportation. The employment office looked over their baggage to make sure the men had proper work clothes, checked the baggage and mailed checks to the farmer. This practically always insured the man's reporting for work.

470. Bellerby, J. R. Stabilisation of employment in the United States. Internatl. Labour Office; Studies and Repts. Series C (Employment and unemployment) no. 11, 112pp. Geneva. 1926. 283 B413
Describes the Federal system of employment offices for the placing of seasonal farm laborers in the principal crop areas, p.25. This system was organized by the "Farm Labour Bureau of the United States Department of Labor."
471. California. Department of industrial relations, Division of state employment agencies. Report 1926/27-1927/28. Sacramento. 1928. Dept. Labor Lib.
Subsequent reports in Biennial Report of California Department of Industrial Relations.
Agriculture is one of the industries served.
472. California. Laws, statutes, etc. Act 2349. - An act regulating private employment agencies...Calif. Laws, Statutes, etc. General Laws 1931, v. 1, pp.1136-1147.
The act covers, among others, farm labor agencies.
473. Cannon, A. S. A Government service for Utah farmers. Utah Farmer 14(21): 5. June 10, 1934. 6 D45
"The United States government established a Farm Labor Service some 12 years ago; but the farmers of Utah did not begin to receive government aid with their employment problems until the fall of last year, when the National Re-employment Service, under the direction of George A. Yager, was set up in this state..." Discusses the aid which this service has rendered the farmers.
474. Crane, T. J. Ten years of recruiting labor. Through the Leaves 17: 326-327. 1917. 66.8 T41
A sugar company employee outlines the work necessary in recruiting a season's labor. He went South February 18th, entrained first group in early April; last, June 10. Six weeks spent in advertising, booking labor, securing subagents, instructing them, explaining living and working conditions on beet work, issuing handbills, canvassing. This year's competition for labor was the keenest of 10 years' experience, - other sugar companies, sheep men, lumber mill men, highway contractors, copper mines, railroads. Practically no families are coming in from Mexico and the labor supply of the South is decreasing.
475. Crawford, J. H. How the public employment service meets the need of the Great Wheat Belt. In Internatl. Assoc. Pub. Employment Servs. Proc. 12th ann. meeting...1924. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 400, pp.44-46. 1925. 158.6 B87
A brief sketch of the chaos in the wheat labor market preceding the organization of the work of distribution of wheat harvesters by the U. S. Employment Service and the results of its work. Kansas is used as an example.
476. Croxton, F. C. War employment work in Ohio. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 4: 995-1002. 1917. 158.6 B87M
Ohio was divided into 21 employment divisions, with a free employment office in each division. The employment divisions were

determined by transportation facilities, although in all cases county lines were followed. The employment office is located in the principal city in the division.

Each office had an agricultural division with at least one office man and one outside man to solicit farm labor.

477. Farm labor. Ohio Farmer 141: 519-520. 1918. 6 Oh3

Describes the efforts made by various organizations of Ohio to aid in supplying farm labor and gives a list of Ohio employment offices.

478. Farm labor employment office. Calif. Cult. 76: 87. 1931. 6 Cl2

For the benefit of agricultural employers and employees in Southern California, the Los Angeles Office of the U. S. Employment Service has established a farm labor division to better distribute labor. One automobile crew travels the roads, and an experienced office force carries on its part of the work.

479. Farm labor exchange. Calif. Cult. 62: 175. 1924. 6 Cl2

"A meeting of delegates from the various counties north of Tehachapi, appointed by the regional directors of the California Farm Bureau Federation was held in Sacramento January 24 [1924]."

Its purpose was to consider the question of seasonal farm labor and the necessity for a northern California organization.

480. Farm labor situation. Power Farming 27(5): 56. May 1918. 58.8 T41

"The United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor makes the following statement regarding the farm labor situation:

"Hysterical and exaggerated statements as to shortages of farm workers and the unfitness of boys for emergency farm work are harmful to the efforts of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor and cooperating services to furnish labor to the farmers of the country. If the publicity given to the shortage question and superficial estimates of farm labor needs for the coming season were devoted to telling the farmers of the machinery provided by the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor for ascertaining their needs, the question would go a long way toward solution."

481. Farm supply organization in every state to meet problem of food shortage.

World famine a real danger. An executive under each Federal director will have charge of farm labor supply in his state. U. S. Dept. Labor Employment Serv. Bull. 1(39): 1, 2. Oct. 29, 1918. L. C.

482. Findings of Labor bureau. Men object to long hours and milking on farms.

Orange Judd Farmer 62(7): 10. Feb. 17, 1917. 6 Or1

"Long hours on the farm is the greatest obstacle found by the federal labor bureau of Chicago in placing men on farms. This bureau places an average of 125 men a month on farms in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin."

483. Five facts on furnishing field labor, 1926. Through the Leaves 14: 296. 1926. 66.8 T41

The Great Western Sugar Company in 1926 - shipped 14,500 persons from 18 states either by train or auto, of which 10,800 were full fare, 3,700 half fare.

For train meals - it furnished 7,500 loaves of bread, 3,200 lbs. meat, 2,800 lbs. cheese, 9,000 lbs. fruit, 2,600 gallons coffee and milk.

55 agents solicited and shipped the help - 20 on full time for three months, 35 part time. 8000 Spanish booklets were distributed, also 1,000 posters, 20,000 handbills, 5000 calendars. Advertisements were run in 15 papers. \$90.75 was the average cost of delivering a 40-acre family at the railroad station nearest the farm. Total cost of spring operations will probably be over \$250,000.

Only 700 full fares and 60 half fares were shipped after June 1st. Labor markets were depleted. It took 20 days extraordinary efforts to procure those. 75 Indians and 500 schoolboys were also used.

484. Fredericks, Leif. The United States Employment Service and its relation to the farm labor problem. Mont. Hort. Soc. Rept. (1919) 22: 69-79. 81 M762

Describes the work done by the Employment Service during the war and states the reasons for continuing it afterwards. One of these reasons is the awakening of labor, which, "in the future is going to demand - and receive - justice." The other reason lies in the cooperative spirit engendered by the war.

485. Gage, E. W. The army of the harvest fields. How the men are assembled for gathering the crops and moved in requisite numbers to where needed. Amer. Elevator and Grain Trade 44: 21-22. 1925. 298.8 Am3
Describes the work of the Farm Labor Division of the Employment Service of the United States Department of Labor, the central office of which is located at Kansas City, Mo.

486. Harrison, S. M. Public employment offices; their purpose, structure and methods. In collaboration with Bradley Buell, Mary La Dame, Leslie E. Woodcock, and Frederick A. King. 685pp. New York, Russell Sage Found. 1924. 283 H24

Chapter XXIX, Farm Labor, pp.527-547, discusses seasonal farm labor, failure of public employment offices to extend service directly to farming communities, types of farm labor, difficulties of farm labor placement, general placement methods in local office, wartime administrative methods, organization in Ohio under diversified farming conditions, conditions in the Central Wheat Belt, and organized placement work there, placement methods in Oklahoma, present status of harvest labor problem, and the relation between departments of labor and agriculture.

487. Herndon, J. G., Jr. Public employment offices in the United States. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 241, 100pp. 1918. (Employment and Unemployment series) 158.6 B87

Many of these employment offices handle harvest and other agricultural labor.

488. Houston, D. F. The farm labor problem. 4pp. [Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. Agr. 1917] 1 Ag86Hf

Discusses the steps taken by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to aid in supplying farm laborers.

489. Houston, D. F. The farm-labor problem. Rural Manhood 9: 47-49. 1918.
6 R8842

Describes the work done by the Department of Agriculture in overcoming the farm labor shortage.

"The most promising lines of effort seem to me to embrace the following:

"First. A systematic survey of the farm-labor situation in order to ascertain the possible needs of farmers and to determine ways of meeting them...

"Second. The promotion of fuller cooperation in the utilization of labor among farmers in the same community.

"Third. The further development of machinery for assisting in the transfer of labor from sections where the seasonal pressure has passed to regions where additional help is urgently needed.

"Fourth. Making available labor which heretofore has not been fully or regularly utilized in farming operations...

"Fifth. The releasing of men for agricultural purposes, so far as possible, by replacing them with women and diverting labor from relatively non-essential enterprises...

"Sixth. Steps to see that any able-bodied men who are not now doing a full and useful day's work shall be fully and regularly employed...

"Seventh. The largest possible production and fullest use of farm labor-saving machinery..."

490. How the farm labor problem is handled by the Government. Power Farming 27(7): 57-58. July 1918. 58.8 T41

A discussion of the work of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor.

491. Illinois farm labor plans; Roy C. Bishop is administrator of farm help supply. Orange Judd Farmer 64(9): 24. Mar. 2, 1918. 6 Orl

"The farm labor question in Illinois has at last been placed under centralized control, and plans are now working by which the man and the job will be brought together as nearly as is possible. Roy C. Bishop, agricultural adviser of Livingston county, Ill., has been made farm labor administrator under the State council of defense food production committee, and is in full charge of the plans.

"Briefly summarized the methods of handling the situation will be as follows: In each county of the State a local farm labor administrator either has been appointed or will be appointed in the immediate future. This man will work in close touch with the local food production committee.

"He will receive applications for men and for jobs, and will classify them according to the needs. When ever possible he will send the local man to the local job. If he has an excess of jobs, he will send full descriptions of each to the state headquarters. If he has an excess of men, he will likewise notify headquarters, and through this main office the nearest available men will be supplied to the jobs nearest them."

- 492., Iowa. Bureau of labor statistics. The State free employment bureau (Co-operating as The State-Federal Employment Service) including farm wage data for biennium ending June 30, 1922. Iowa. Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 11, 32pp. Des Moines. 1922. L. C.

An earlier edition was issued in 1920.

Harvest belt labor in 1922 is discussed.

Data collected by the chief clerk, Sioux City office, Federal-State Employment Service showed harvest hands (3509 in number) represented all states except Delaware; 136 occupations (1540 were farmers and farm hands); all ages except 68 from 16 to 69 inclusive (half of them included in ages 19-29); from 1 to 40 times following the harvests (over half had made the trek five times or less; 392 were making it the first time.) The men were directed as follows: to South Dakota: 83%; to North Dakota: 9%; to Iowa: 4%; to Minnesota: 3%; to Nebraska: 1%.

Farm wage data are given by counties. The State-Federal Employment Service shows the number of farm hands placed.

493. Iowa. State college of agriculture and mechanic arts. A plan for volunteer farm labor bureaus. [Ames, Ia.] April 1917. 4pp. (Emergency leaflet, no. 10) . 275.29 I09E

494. Jones, F. I. United States employment service. In Internatl. Assoc. Pub. Employment Servs. 11th Ann. meeting...1923. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 355, pp.12-17. 1924. (Employment and unemployment series) 158.6 B87

An account of the purposes and activities of the U. S. Employment Service in a general way, - the employment service placements, junior service, industrial employment information, harvest labor placement, in wheat and cotton.

495. Jones, R. T. The Employment service and the agricultural interests. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 478, pp.22-24. 1928. (Employment and unemployment series) 158.6 B87

An outline of experiences and difficulties of supplying labor for the wheat harvest of the midwest, also the expansion of the employment service into the Cotton Belt; and the effect of the increased use of the combine upon labor demand.

496. Leiserson, W. M. Mobilizing and distributing farm labor in Ohio. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 6: 781-791. 1918. 158.6 B87M

The system of labor exchanges which was established in Ohio is described.

"Instead of making appeals for farm hands in the newspapers, a business organization was established. Only by establishing labor exchanges for farmers and workers, conducted by efficient employment agents, can anything practical and permanent be accomplished toward supplying the farmers' needs for labor. By May 1, 1917, the whole system of employment exchanges was in fair working order, and the first season more than 7,000 farm hands were sent to farmers in Ohio. The employment bureaus received reports that 5,000 of these 7,000 were at work on the farms to which they were sent, although the actual number working was probably greater than that."

497. Lloyd, W. A. Status and results of county-agent work, Northern and Western States, 1917-18. U. S. Dept. Agr., States Relations Serv. Doc. 88, 24pp. 1918. 1 Ex89D

Instances of county agricultural agents' supplying labor to farms in war-time emergencies are given. Most of such needs for labor are

met in own communities by means of unusual types of labor such as boys and girls, release of factory or business employees, interchange of labor and machinery, among farmers, use of labor saving machinery of new types or to an increased extent.

In 470 counties of the Northern and Western States, farm bureaus secured 60,036 male and 36,004 female workers - over 3 times the number secured in all other ways combined in those counties.

498. M'Caffree, Charles. National Farm Labor Exchange. In Amer. Assoc. Pub. Employment Offices. Proc. 1st-3d, 1913-1915. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 192, pp.117-122. 1916. (Employment and unemployment series no. 1) 158.6 B87

The system followed by the Exchange in recruiting and supplying labor for farm work is discussed. Pages 118 to 122 describe standard schedules and blanks for use in public employment agencies.

499. Macdonald, A. B. The moving army of harvest hands. They come from nowhere, cut the grain, then vanish mysteriously. Country Gent. 89(32): 15, 38. Aug. 9, 1924. 6 C833

Harvest hands never fail the farmers because the Farm Labor Division of the U. S. Employment Service has organized and perfected the business of recruiting and distributing harvest hands. This is accomplished by publicity about the wheat crop sent to 2200 newspapers, and answers (22,000 in one season) the letters requesting further information. Posters hung in Post Offices and other public places give further publicity. Special agents gather crop prospect information as the harvest moves north. County agents head local organizations and report the situation daily to Kansas City. Recruiting offices are opened in the field and they as well as permanent offices of the Farm Labor Division direct the men in proper numbers to points where they are needed.

500. Missouri. Bureau of labor statistics. Missouri State free employment department, 1921. Missouri Bur. Labor Statis. Missouri Red Book 1922, 1921, pp.703-724. Jefferson City, Mo. 1922. 252.47 L11R

Kansas City harvest rush, 1921, p.705; Harvest hands, berry pickers, farm help, dairy workers, both sexes, applying for work and put to work; farmers and dairy owners applying for help and supplied with help...p.706; Federal-State call for harvesters, June, 1922, pp.717-720; Call for harvest hands, 1921; Federal and State, p. 722. Employment activities of various city employment services are given.

501. National league of women voters, Committee on women in industry. A Federal-State employment service. 22pp. Washington, D. C. 1932. 283 N216
Selected references, p.22.

Presents the need for a nation-wide employment service. "The failure to relate eager workers to existing jobs, a situation which permits wheat fields to go unharvested while men in the next state are looking for agricultural work; indicates the need for a system of filling available jobs with qualified workers at a minimum expenditure of time, effort and money."

502. Oregon. Bureau of labor statistics and inspector of factories and workshops. Seasonal employment commission. Oreg. Bur. Labor Statis. and Inspector Factories and Workshops. Bien. Rept. (1922/1924) 11: 19. Salem. 1924. L. C.

Recognizing the waste of time and expense to especially migratory workers in the States, conferences of labor officials and others interested agreed upon wide publicity of existing labor demand and supply as the best means of guiding labor to points where it was needed with least loss of time and money, and with greatest economy of workers. With the cooperation of local correspondents the press and the U. S. Employment Service, etc., considerable good was accomplished in this manner in 1924.

Other reports contain material on seasonal employment.

503. Pennsylvania. Department of labor and industry. How the Department of labor and industry aided in supplying workers on Pennsylvania farms through the Bureau of Employment during the months of May, June and July, 1917. Pa. Dept. Labor and Indus. Bull. 1917, v. 4, no. 7, pp.56-64. L. C.

504. Philippine Islands. Bureau of labor. Laborers recruited by bonded "capataces." P. I. Dept. Com. and Communications Bur. Labor Labor 4(17-18): 8-9. July-December 1923. L. C.

Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 19: 174-175. 1924.

These "capataces" would take charge of recruiting laborers in groups of 40 or more as needed by employers.

505. Pickett, J. E. The farm-labor round-up. What Uncle Sam is doing to find hands for the crop season. Country Gent. 83(14): 3-4, 30, 32. Apr. 6, 1918. 6 C833

A discussion of "the recent agreement between the Department of Labor and the Post Office Department, whereby 55,000 third and fourth class postmasters and 44,000 rural mail carriers become labor agents, under supervision of traveling representatives of the Department of Labor.

"It is planned that the farmer who needs one or more hands shall tell the nearest postmaster or his rural mail carrier. The postmaster will then, by means of a poster in his window or by cooperation with the county agent, local council of defense, commercial club or other interested agency, attempt to find help for the farmer locally. Failing to do so in three days he will then mail a card, filled out by the farmer, to the nearest free-employment office of the Department of Labor. Such offices are located in every State and are rapidly being established in all large cities.

"The postmaster also has blanks for the man, woman or boy who desires to work on a farm or for anyone desiring any sort of city labor. Thus he is expected to become an active labor-exchange market."

506. Post Office as farm labor exchange. Power Farming 27(3): 40. March 1918. 58.8 T41

"To furnish enough labor to the farmers of the country for the coming season, the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor now is establishing a public farm labor employment office in every post office in the agricultural regions...If farmers will

but use these offices, none should fail to obtain all the labor available to plant, cultivate, and harvest a maximum acreage this year."

507. Seager, H. R. Coordination of Federal, State, and municipal employment bureaus. Amer. Econ. Rev. Sup. 8(1): 141-146. March 1918. 280.8 Am32
- War time labor needs for essential war and agricultural industries plainly require governmental coordination of existing employment agencies, and also the creation of new local ones and of regional or Federal clearing houses for proper distribution of labor. Officials of the public employment systems realize this. Interested parties have drawn up the Robinson-Keating bill. It has been presented to Congress but not acted upon. A small congressional appropriation supplemented by a larger emergency one by the President enables the Department of Labor to proceed. One emergency war employment bureau has been established in Seattle, and has accomplished good results for both agriculture and industry. Various war time questions regarding labor supply, demand, distribution and utilization can be answered only by a comprehensive public employment service.
- Dilution of labor (as in England) seems hardly a necessity yet in the United States. (Dilution means the increasing of the proportion of women engaged in an industry, even in many hitherto practically monopolized by men.)
508. Stewart, B. M. The functions of public employment services and public works. Amer. Labor Legis. Rev. 13: 54-63. 1923. L. C.
- The need for employment services for the great army of migratory laborers, in farming and in other occupations is emphasized.
509. Tesche, W. C. San Joaquin labor plan works. Pacific Rural Press 113: 469. 1927. 6 P112
- Farm bureaus, chambers of commerce and the raisin, cotton and fresh fruit industries of six southern San Joaquin Valley counties organized in 1925 the San Joaquin Valley Labor Bureau to recruit and distribute especially harvest labor to jobs. In 1926 the Bureau directed 12,000 to 15,000 laborers; other thousands found their own jobs. The Bureau's work is reported to have avoided feared labor shortages, and even local gluts. The Bureau aided in setting and encouraging uniform wage scales. It seems to have recruited in Los Angeles, at least, quite actively.
- Administration cost about \$9,000 in 1926. Increased business and expense is expected in 1927. The article hints at the possibility that effort may have been made at the end of the crop season to provide work for winter for many of the laborers brought in by the Bureau.
- The Bureau was organized in response to fear of growers that the addition of cotton as a crop to be harvested in the Valley would create a labor shortage.
- Cotton picking - 1 1/4¢ 1st picking; 1 1/2¢ 2nd picking, 1926. Vineyard and orchard work, 35¢ hour.
- Some anxiety concerning getting pickers for cotton resulted in enough bidding to raise prices for first picking to 1 1/2¢ in 5 of the 6 counties. The sixth county saved itself \$50,000 by keeping to the 1 1/4¢ set by the labor bureau.

510. Tucker, G. E. Handling of harvest labor problems. In Proceedings of 12th annual convention of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 411, pp.26-41. 1926. (Miscellaneous series) 158.6 B87

Mr. Tucker, who is the Director of the Farm Labor Division, United States Employment Service, presents the work of that division.

Agricultural prosperity demands prompt harvesting of crops, in turn, harvest demands interstate movement of labor guided by a thoroughly posted central agency. The cooperating agencies of the United States Employment Service are noted and their work commended. The agents of the Farm Labor Division work long hours for low wages with enthusiasm for the good of their service. The work of the Division should be extended to all parts of the United States needing seasonal farm labor, especially at harvest.

Discussion, pp.31-41.

Discussion by Miss Shields of the problem in Oregon of the migratory harvester of fruits, vegetables, and hops. The superiority of local labor for such work to automobile floaters; need of health and recreation service for harvesters; need of information and placement services for the State's own workers who are sufficient in number without outsiders are included. There is need of continuous employment and of winter work for those who harvest. Problems of homeless migratory children, of child labor, and illiteracy are discussed.

511. Tucker, G. E. Labor and the grain harvest. Emergency farm labor. In Internatl. Assoc. Pub. Employment Serv. 10th ann. meeting...1922. U. S. Dept. Labor Bur., Labor Statis. Bull. 337, pp.70-76. 1923. (Employment and unemployment series) 158.6 B87

The Farm Labor Division of the U. S. Employment Service recruits labor for farming in general and especially for harvest or rush work - in cotton, wheat, sugar beets, fruit, livestock, etc. An outline is given for its work, and its cooperating agencies. Efforts to place labor where needed, when needed, and to reguide it to new work as the season progresses are described. Kansas takes the largest number of wheat harvest hands, and there the season's principal test of the efficiency of the placement service comes. The government hopes to extend the service of the Farm Labor Division as rapidly as it can get funds.

512. U. S. Congress. House, Committee on labor. National employment system. Hearings...seventy-third Congress, first session on H.R. 4559, a bill to provide for the establishment of a national employment system and for cooperation with the states in the promotion of such system, and for other purposes...May 17 and 18, 1933. 45pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1933. 283 Un3N

513. U. S. Congress. House, Committee on the judiciary. Establishment of a Federal unemployment agency. Statements of the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of Labor made before the Committee, setting forth objections to Senate Bill 3060 and suggesting a substitute therefor. 25pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1931. 283 Un394E

One objection mentioned to the bill (the so-called Wagner bill) was that the seasonal farm labor division which was being maintained would be wiped out. This was felt to be a necessary service.

514. U. S. Congress, Senate, Committee on commerce. National and state employment service. Hearings...seventy-second Congress, first session, pursuant to S. 2687, a bill to provide for the establishment of a national employment system and for cooperation with the states in the promotion of such system, and for other purposes. March 24-31. 1932 Corrected print. 170pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1932. 283 Un392N

515. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Activities of the United States Employment service.

The Monthly Labor Review of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, (158.6 B87M) shows at intervals the activities of the U. S. Employment Service. Placements in agriculture are included in the data presented.

516. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Operations of United States Employment Service during 1934-35. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 41: 449-458. 1935. 158.6 B87M

Agriculture, forestry and fishing are grouped together in this study. Numbers of persons placed in jobs, men and women, ages of applicants, operations of offices of State employment services, etc. are shown.

517. U. S. Department of labor, Employment service. Harvesting in the "big wheat belt." 8pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1930. 158.3 B87

An earlier edition was issued in 1927.

"Seasonal farm-labor requirements provide employment for many thousands of laborers who need work. Upon the prompt and adequate supply of such labor rests the prosperity of the particular community and, indirectly, the business well-being of the Nation. The supplying of seasonal farm labor can not be accomplished successfully through the regular channels. Therefore the United States Employment Service of the United States Department of Labor, through its Farm Labor Division, has developed a field organization that finds and furnishes farm help to care for a number of important crops that require emergency help."

This publication is devoted exclusively to the small-grain harvest in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Information as to the number of laborers needed, when they will be needed, and the address of the field employment office are given.

518. U. S. Department of labor, Employment service, Farm labor division. Report...1923-1926, 1929. Washington, D. C., Govt. Print. Off. 1923-1930. 158.3 An72

1926-1929 have title "Summary of activities of the Farm Labor Division, U. S. Employment Service."

519. U. S. Department of labor, Employment service, National reemployment service, Iowa. Report of the National reemployment service for Iowa...July 1, 1933/Dec. 31, 1934. 41pp, mimeogr. Des Moines [1935] 283.9 Un31o

Openings, applications and placements, men and women, in Agriculture, forestry, fishing, are included.

520. United States Employment service and its aid to America's farmers. U. S. Dept. Labor Employment Serv. Bull. 2(3): 9. Feb. 28, 1919. L. C.

521. Where can I get men? System on the Farm 4: 160, 162. 1919. 6 Sy8
Lists the State employment bureaus, the commercial associations in various cities; and other plans for securing farm labor.

522. Wilson, W. B. If folks will go back to the barn-raising idea we'll have no trouble finding labor for harvest. What Uncle Sam is doing to help the farmers get in this year's crops. Country Gent. 82: 1193-1194. 1917. 6 C833

On the difficulties of finding labor to harvest the crops, and what the various departments of the U. S. Government as well as State organizations are doing to help the farmer. The farmer himself must cooperate by paying good wages and furnishing good accommodations.

See also Supply and demand, war-time

FARM LABORERS' ALLOTMENTS

523. California. State land settlement board. Farm allotments and farm laborers' allotments in the Delhi State land settlement located at Delhi, Merced County. 8pp., illus. Sacramento. 1920. 282 C13F
A pamphlet which gives information to intending settlers on this area. A map which shows a sub-divisional plan of the first unit of the settlement is included.

524. California. State land settlement board. Farm allotments and farm laborers' allotments in the Durham State land settlement. 10pp. Sacramento, 1918. 282 C13

A 7-page pamphlet dealing with additional farms and farm laborers' allotments offered to settlers in the State land settlement at Durham, California, is bound with this pamphlet.

Discussion of the capital the farm worker must possess in order to buy one of these allotments is included.

525. California. State land settlement board. Reports...June 30, 1918 - September 30, 1920. illus. Sacramento. 1918-21. 282.9 C13R

This board was organized in 1917 to administer the State land settlement act under the chairmanship of Elwood Mead. These reports cover its operations from June 1, 1917 to June 30, 1920, and show the development and progress of the Delhi and Durham settlements.

For later reports see California. Department of Public Works, Land Settlement Division Report, pt. 5 (290.9 C122); and California. Department of Agriculture, Division of Land Settlement. [Report], 282.9 C12

526. Mead, Elwood. Planning rural development. Calif. Dept. Agr. Monthly Bull. 10: 539-544. 1921. 2 C12M

Farm laborers' allotments in the Durham land settlement are described. Each home was allotted two acres. What these farm laborers are doing

with the land they have is discussed. They have put most of it into fruit and have built and paid for their homes. They work in the large orchards nearby.

527. Puerto Rico. Laws, statutes, etc. Act to amend certain sections of act no. 53, entitled "an act to create a homestead commission; to authorize the construction of houses for artisans and laborers with funds of the peoples of Porto Rico; to provide for the leasing of same, with a right to the ownership thereof; to improve the conditions of such lands of the peoples of Porto Rico as may be selected for the construction of said houses and for the formation of farms; to promote the creation of farms to be leased to farm laborers and to grant them title thereto, and for other purposes." Puerto Rico. Laws, Statutes, etc. Laws. 1925, no. 97.

Not seen.

528. Stewart, C. L. Are farm workers' tracts advisable? Jour. Farm Econ. 2: 110-114. 1920. 280.8 J822.

"Farm workers' tracts as proposed for government land settlement projects (1) are designed as concessions to regular farm hands, more particularly those with families...

"Advantages claimed for the proposed system of independent tracts for workers are briefly summarized as follows:

"1. Non-agricultural workers whose services are needed in rural communities may be induced to become rural citizens rather than to remain in town... 2. Workers can have more voice in determining the kinds of dwellings and tracts they want to occupy... 3. Occupiers can exercise greater freedom in conducting gardening and poultry operations and may, therefore, be expected to achieve results more advantageous to them both educationally and financially. 4. Workers and their families will have a more self-respecting social position. 5. Tract occupiers will obtain experience in business lines more rapidly and will be able to undertake full farm responsibilities after a briefer apprenticeship."

529. Vandereike, Paul. Planning land settlement. Amer. Coop. Jour. 15(1): 6-7. illus. January 1920. 280.28 Am3

A description of the farm laborers allotments in the Durham settlement is included. These tracts contain about two acres and cannot exceed \$400 in value.

HIRED MAN

Characteristics

530. Beaty, J. Y. What do farm hands think about? and how to guide them to the right frame of mind. System on the Farm 7: 337, 354. 1920. 6 Sy8
Some farm hands are likely to think that they could do things in a much more efficient way than their employer has ordered. Others are willing to learn and ask questions.
531. De Graff, A. H. A discussion of the hired man. Rural New Yorker 81: 579. 1922. 6 R83
City help is nearly worthless - want top prices, short hours, are not experienced, but "know it all."

Foreign help is usually faithful and industrious, but ignorant of our ways, good as handworkers but poor horsemen.

Boy help is usually worth no more than it is paid; but some farm-bred boys of 16 are worth more than some adults.

Unmarried men are not so steady as married, single men are more restless, can quit easily.

Married men are best, especially if there is a tenant house on the farm.

It is cheaper to let a man board himself.

Best men are cheapest. Pay good wages. The calling of agriculture ought to be considered skilled. Farm hands have much less freedom and lower wages than unskilled city laborers. Let the present flow of help to the cities continue until farm production is cut to the point where it is profitable.

The best hired help - so far as it is possible to use it - is machinery.

532. Drips, W. E. Who is your hired man? Care in selecting hired men will help stop thievery. Wallaces' Farmer 53: 867, 889. 1928. 6 W15

Is he criminal or immoral? Too many farmers engage men of whom they know nothing. Instances are given of theft by such hands.

One county agent requires all men he places as farm hands to sign first a card showing previous working places, and farmers are advised to look up these references.

533. Hopkins, M. A. Hired men. Amer. Mercury 5: 463-467. 1925. L. C.

A popular article describing the old-time hired man of New England, who still exists under changed conditions.

"When we New Englanders were an agricultural people, soon after pioneer days, our smartest young men went into agriculture. They hired themselves out to neighboring farmers, worked hard, and, if tradition may be trusted, saved their wages...

"A pretty picture has been handed down to us of high hopes, hard work, and pleasant, deserved achievement. Jacob Abbott portrays in the 'Rollo' books a marvelous hired man named Jonas, who absorbed wisdom like a sponge and gave it out like a fountain. I have, too, the shadowy memory of another hired man in Abbott literature who paused under a window to listen to the farmer's remarks on cautiousness, addressed to his young son, and went on his way murmuring, 'Think, think, think; then act!'

"Now that we New Englanders are no longer an agricultural people, better openings for our worthy youths offer themselves in commerce, industry and transportation...

"The Puritan farmer and his farmhand have almost disappeared.

"A peculiar phase of this change is that these Slavic and Latin farmers have taken over with the acres a residue of elderly farmhands, many from pioneer stock...

"These unsuccessful old men, who have never attained land or families of their own are all damaged in one way or another - mainly in the spirit... They are content to live in other men's households, shifting from one farm to another to evade the difficulties of even slight domestic adjustment. The existence of their forebears has become too hard for them. They have declined to assault life gallantly. Yet in their retreat from the struggle they have developed strange and variegated individualities."

534. Kenson, O. W. Some hired men I have known. Hoard's Dairyman 57: 1249-1250. 1919. 44.8 H65

A dairy farmer gives characteristics of seven of the hired men he had had in one season. Out of the seven, only one proved satisfactory.

535. Lyon, H. H. The hired man quit in haying time. Hoard's Dairyman 58: 165. 1919. 44.8 H65

On the difficulty of getting reliable help, who will stay. His hired man left without warning in the midst of haying with no other help in sight.

536. Sewell, Mrs. C. E. Where is the vanishing hired man? There are still opportunities for the good farm hand. Prairie Farmer 96: 635, 645. 1924. 6 P883

Notes the increasing scarcity of the man who often stayed as farm hand for years and became practically a member of the farm family. Some reminiscences about men hired by her husband.

537. Smith, D. C. Country-bred hired men. Rural New Yorker 76: 831. 1917. 6 R38

Farmers will be obliged to get much of their help from the city this year. They should encourage the sending of country-bred men to the farms by the various employment services as these men make better hands.

538. Tilden, Freeman. Hired men I have known. Taking a look at six familiar varieties. Country Gent. 84(37): 6-7, 46. Sept. 13, 1919. 6 C833

The six familiar varieties are: 1. The bonafide hired man; 2. The superior hired man or the man with a brilliant past; 3. The intellectual hired man or the deep thinker; 4. The greenhorn, or city filbert; 5. The souse, or decayed artisan; 6. The perpetual grouch or man with a standing grievance.

These different types are facetiously described.

539. Tugwell, R. G. The hired man. Nation 121: 164-166. 1925. L. C.

The old time hired man - faithful worker from sun to sun, sharing family life and the hardships of pioneer clearing of farms - has gone from us, due to the hardships and social isolation, to cities where attractions seemed greater, and success easier. He looked for and got little reward on the farm in its self-sufficient era. Now farm life and processes are changing; good mechanics - alert, capable - are needed increasingly; farmers are less self-sufficient in supplying their needs and in finding new methods. The farm bureau steps in. Casual labor forms most of the labor now. Farmers are interested in laborers only to get their help, especially at harvest. Many of them are recruited from low city classes - diseased, immoral - and farm families shun them. Others come from rural failures - men who for some reason have not made a success of life, have a soured outlook - have taken to drink - and depend upon odd jobs in town and nearby farming country.

540. Willcox, H. S. K. The eternal question - hired help. Hoard's Dairyman 58: 606-607. 1919. 44.8 H65

Discusses Mr. Kenson's article in an earlier issue and says his

experience is common to all farmers. The reason it is difficult to keep steady, reliable help on the farm year in and year out is that this type of farm hand is interested in owning his own farm, which he will manage to acquire after a few years.

Viewpoint

541. B., J. H. Hired man's side of it. Rural New Yorker 76: 789. 1917.
6 R88
Experiences of a man who has worked for 25 years as a hired hand. Long hours, and no overtime pay are the general rule.
542. Baylor, W. W. Farm-hand's point of view. Wallaces' Farmer 43: 685.
1918. 6 W15
A criticism of the living conditions and long hours of labor, as well as the poor food, which the farm hand often faces.
543. Browing, A. B. Farm labor questions. Prairie Farmer 107(18): 14.
Aug. 31, 1935. 6 P883
A laborer writes asking if 5:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. is to be considered a day's work?
Also, now that farmers are getting twice as much as formerly for corn, hogs, and beef, why wages are still only \$1 - \$2.00 per day.
He believes that farmers should divide increased income with their help.
544. Chadwick, T. A. Hired man speaks up. New England Homestead 84(6): 10.
Feb. 11, 1922. 6 N442
A hired man suggests that after bonus rates are agreed upon the employer deposit in a bank monthly the bonus earned, with the agreement that if the laborer quits he forfeits the money, but if discharged he receives it.
545. Hired man speaks out in meeting. Iowa farm worker gives his side of the owner-hired man argument. Wallaces' Farmer 48: 1364. 1923. 6 W15
Tells why farmers complain of scarcity of labor. He says agriculture does not offer axman the inducements other industries do in the way of wages, housing, perquisites and privileges possible for farmers to give (garden, chance to keep poultry, pigs, etc.). Farm laborers' wages are insufficient to provide savings against family emergencies, often too low for adequate support without provision for emergencies or for unemployment which may come at any time. Lack of opportunity for recreation, for social contacts are deplored, also poor schools. Long hours, and hard work prevail on farms compared to elsewhere and more varied ability is required.
546. The hired man's side of the story. Hoard's Dairyman 58: 659. 1919.
44.8 H65
Farmers expect hired men to make and be satisfied with the barest of livings, and work their men long, irregular hours. Married men are not able to save enough to move from many jobs they dislike. Houses for men are apt to be old, in poor repair, garden space small, the quart of milk usually furnished is insufficient for average families, fuel is furnished standing - for the hired man to cut on his off time.

547. The hired man's wife. Rural New Yorker 79: 1669. 1920. 6 R88

The wife of a hired man tells of experiences on two New York farms. On the first the cottage was a disappointment, hours of farm work long, the employer a tyrant, perquisites few, and favors grudgingly granted or charged for and often refused, social recognition refused by employer's family and all others except the children. At the end of the contract period, the employer's entreaties failed to hold this couple. They moved to another farm where accommodations, hours and employer's attitudes were better, but still favors and perquisites of farm products might have been more generous at no expense to the employer, and would have meant considerable savings to the man and his wife. These people plan to return to the city where hours are more regular, Sundays free, and social recognition is accorded among those of their rank.

548. The hired man's wife. It's not all fun helping your husband get a start. Country Gent. 87(42): 9, 31. Nov. 25, 1922. 6 C833

The experiences of the wife of a hired man on a Minnesota farm. House and poultry furnished. The hired man and his family were kept in "their places" at first. Friendship between the two families subsequently developed.

549. Hubert, William. Ex-hired man states his case. Rural New Yorker 78: 1149. 1919. 6 R88

Describes the living conditions encountered while working as a farm laborer. Now that he is married, could not go back to work on a farm as his wife and children would be made to feel the social distinction.

550. K., F. Another side of farm labor. Rural New Yorker 77: 185. 1918. 6 R88

A farm hand who has held positions from laborer to manager on various farms, always finding something wrong on these farms and moving after about a year, wants to buy 30 or 40 acres in some industrial section where he can find work when not busy on his own land. He asks what his chances for success in such a venture may be.

551. Lacey, John. Hired men and proud of it! Stories of farm hands who like their jobs. Prairie Farmer 106(10): 3, 22, 24. May 12, 1934. 6 P883

A brief discussion of some advantages of being a hired man, followed by brief sketches of men who have worked for long periods for their employers.

552. M., S. J. A hired man's experience. Natl. Stockman and Farmer 47: 1376. 1924. 6 N21

Complains that an employer worked him too long hours. Will leave farming for industrial regular hours. Also complains that renters do not get a fair deal. Wants regular hours, 10 per day, less work Sunday, and occasional privileges.

553. Muilenberg, W. J. The lot of the hired man. Wallaces' Farmer 44: 2324. 1919. 6 W15

Shortcomings of farm employment from hired laborers' standpoint. Wages plus values of board and lodging are considered satisfactory,

but the "mode of life" is criticised. Lack of reading matter (farm papers, daily newspapers), of recreation, of decent, comfortable rooms, of fair bedding, of opportunity to associate with employers' families to some extent and with others; of anything to develop an interest in the farm or in sharing country life.

In the issue of Jan. 2, 1920, p. 24 - a reply to the correspondent, by Wm. Pennings is quoted.

Reading matter is absent on few farms, and most farmers take their men into their homes as much as possible. The average man's room does not resemble a poor prison cell. Also, hired men do get away to congregate places evenings where they find others of their kind and of other occupations. Farm labor is no more immune to the present unrest than is other labor.

554. Phillips, Roswell. If you treat em rough. You deserve to be left in the lurch when labor is scarce. Country Gent. 84(45): 17, 56, 58. Nov. 8, 1919. 6 C833

A description by a man who had worked as a harvest hand in the northwest of some of the conditions under which the men were supposed to live. Dirt and flies were plentiful; in some places no provision was made for sleeping, in others the bunkhouse was filthy.

555. Smith, G. G. Some experiences of a farm hand. Country Gent. 91(4): 17. April 1926. 6 C833

Some account of living conditions and of employers of hired labor in Aroostook County, Me.; Manitoba, California and Idaho. The author was furnished living quarters from a caboose to a mahogany furnished room.

556. A square deal for the hired man. Rural New Yorker 78: 1024. 1919. 6 R88

A hired man writes of some of his own experiences. He objects to conditions.

"When at the same table the man I am working for has one end of the table with good food and nice things, while the other end where the hired men sit has what is handy...

"To get out at 5 a.m. by the new time, do the chores, helping to milk included, then go into breakfast with the boss, sit down to a cold breakfast, in cold, stormy weather, not a mouthful of anything warm excepting coffee, which even a hired man cannot always stand, while a nice meal is being prepared in the same or adjoining room for the family after the hired man goes out to work, the boss waiting in the meantime until the hired man is through, is not a treatment that makes for a feeling of interest in the work."

557. That hired man question. Rural New Yorker 81: 412. 1922. 6 R88

This hired man's wife states that she and her husband are poorer than when they started. They are now getting (in Cayuga County, N. Y.) \$65 a month, a tiny, unimproved cottage, hay for horse, milk, and garden space. They have to buy all fuel, chicken feed, butter, potatoes, and work their garden on their own time. The hardships do not hurt the writer so much as the misunderstandings of others who think the man ought to be saving money.

558. Two new views of the hired man question. Rural New Yorker 82: 1086-1087.
6 R88

The first correspondent writes that because he is interested in doing his work well, in reading on farm subjects, in staying home nights rather than running around he is regarded as a freak; he is not supposed to have ideas worth anything. He deplors the lack of opportunity for recreation days.

The second man has been discouraged by living or working conditions offered himself and wife; by lack of appreciation on the part of employers of services rendered above the average in some respects.

559. Van Nostrand, Mary. Are farm hands people? New Repub. 16: 79. 1918. L. C.

Mrs. Van Nostrand tells of the low wages and wretched living conditions which her family and others are forced to endure, though she reads of "the crying need for farm laborers."

"As a consequence my husband, who is young and progressive, who is a good farmer, and who loves the land, will be forced off it and into some sort of factory labor which he hates, but which pays him a living wage. Circumstances in turn have forced us into the towns as we have seen others go - not because they wish to, but because they must, if they are to have bread - literally."

560. Wagoner, Lottie. Willing to work. Prairie Farmer 107(18): 14. Aug. 31, 1935. 6 P883

A correspondent, wife of a farm laborer, writes protesting the paper's attitude toward "reliefers." She defends their attitude by stating laborers' difficulties in getting their pay, even at "half price" rates. Farmers have reduced acreage in accordance with the corn-hog and wheat programs, and are employing less help. This, and low wage rates, force farm laborers onto relief despite their willingness to work if decent wage rates can be obtained.

561. Why hired men leave; a frank statement with facts to think about. By an ex-hired man. Amer. Agr. 116: 293, 310. 1925. 6 Am3

Fuel usually furnished under varying conditions requiring considerable work on part of the hired man; one quart of milk daily is not enough for a family; farmers charge the men more than they can get at door or market for any farm product needed; housing often of poor construction, out of repair, dirty, cold or hot. Wages often cut 50% in winter, although little cut in work; wages so low family and children often not properly clothed, especially in winter; farmer makes no provision for man to get off the farm occasionally - man must have his own second hand flivver or old horse - without which he would economically be better off. Farm hours too long - 3.45 to 5 a.m. to 6.45 to 7.45 p.m. Farmers very grudging about wages - will grant a single man more money and furnish more value in perquisites or both - than to the married man who cannot so easily pick up and move; unwilling to pay a valuable man according to his worth.

The article seems to apply to the Middle Atlantic States.

HISTORY

562. Bidwell, P. W., and Falconer, J. I. History of agriculture in the northern United States, 1620-1860. 512pp. Washington, Carnegie Inst. Washington, 1925. (Carnegie Institution of Washington. Pub. 358) 30.9 B47H

Ch. III of Part I, Farm Labor, Equipment and Land, deals with the problem in the earliest settlements; Ch. IX of Part II, includes material on the wages of farm labor in the eighteenth century; Ch. XVI of Part III, Farm Labor and Labor-saving Machinery, deals with the period from 1800 to 1840; and Ch. XXII of Part IV, Agricultural Labor and Population, treats the problem in the period, 1840-1860.

563. Gray, L. C. History of agriculture in the southern United States to 1860, by Lewis Cecil Gray assisted by Esther Katherine Thompson. With an introductory note by Henry Charles Taylor. 2v. Washington, Carnegie institution of Washington, 1933. (Carnegie Inst. Washington. Pub. 430.) 30.9 G79

This work contains numerous references to agricultural labor, both free and slave, in addition to the chapters named below: 16. Development of the Labor Bases of the Colonial Plantation System; 21-22. Economic Types and Social Classes; 23. Extent and Character of Plantation Organization in the Post Colonial Period; 24. Organization and Management of Slave Labor; 28. Changes in the Supply of Slave Labor.

564. Hedrick, U. P. A history of agriculture in the State of New York. 462pp. Albany, N. Y., Printed for the New York State Agr. Soc. [by J. B. Lyon Co.] 1933. 30.9 H35

Books helpful to the author, pp.445-450.

Early agricultural labor conditions are described on pp.51, 75, 77-80.

Free labor of this kind did not exist. It made impossible the running of large estates. Land was always available to settlers, enabling them to become owners without passing through labor or renter stages. Slavery was permitted until 1827, but negroes were poor workers in northern forests.

Labor was costly here as in other states, and land cheap, and when hired, the object was to get as much out of labor as possible by extensive, careless cultivation.

Indentured labor from England (both felon and voluntary) was so common as to be considered disgraceful. Binding out persisted until well toward the Civil War, despite prejudice against it. A boy bound out usually received in return for his services his board, clothing, three to four terms of school, and upon becoming of age, a horse or yoke of oxen, and \$100 in money.

Slavery existed among the Dutch settlers, and also among some Southern immigrants to western New York. Few slaves were used in agriculture, as uncongenial climate and diversified crops required better labor.

Most native white labor was strikingly a jack of all trades, and a good one. Foreign born labor was considered poor, being not so efficient, nor willing to work so long hours.

Farm wages are described on pp.109-110, 352-353.

In 1806 - one entry records paying 2 shillings, 6 pence for 1 day's cradling, (in vicinity of Delaware County).

In 1804 - Genesee County - day labor - \$10-15 a month and board.

"To toil 12-15 hours a day for \$8-10 a month" was the lot of the day laborer.

From the time of settlement, almost to the time of the Civil War, farm wages seem to have changed little. For example, a bushel a day for cradling and grinding wheat, or a bushel of corn for husking, was a common day's wage. Money wages were 25-50¢ a day, depending on the work, and board, with cider, rum, or whiskey at times of heavy work.

By the 1850's farmers were complaining of rising wages. Mowers of hay asked 75¢ to \$1 per day for cutting 1 1/2 acres; average cradlers wanted the same, and would not cut over three acres a day. On Long Island, in the early 19th century, labor received "£25 sterling" a year and board and lodging. (The £ evidently was figured at about \$4).

On pp.287-306, a sketch of the development of important farming tools is given, following notes on labor displacements, and on crude early implements among farmers. Plows, cultivators, seeders, mowing machines, reapers, rakes, threshers are considered. The treatment is partly historical.

565. Kirkland, E. C. A history of American economic life. 767pp. New York, F. S. Crofts & Co. 1932. 277.12 K63

Bibliography, pp.713-755.

A discussion of farm labor in colonial times is included.

In northern colonies farmers hired little, but exchanged labor on seasonal tasks and others beyond their own ability. Hired labor was scarce and costly. Employees usually soon became farmers. Bondage seemed necessary to tie labor to the land. Negro slavery was found unsuited to northern varied tasks; as to the south, there gang labor on less diverse jobs was found practicable. Indentured labor was extensively used in Pennsylvania. Some such labor was indentured before sailing for America, some after arrival. Many persons sought passage upon promise to pay for it upon arrival by submitting to indenture. Persons desiring to hire - or secure - indentured labor resorted to arriving ships for it; or sometimes agents peddled such labor through the country. Terms of service were carefully regulated by legislation. The servant was bound to be industrious and avoid vice; the master to give fair treatment, food and lodging; also at the end of the indenture, certain rewards. In Pennsylvania, in 1700 these rewards were legally specified as two complete units of apparel, one new axe, 1 grubbing hoe, one weeding hoe, also, under Penn's regulations, he was entitled to 50 acres of land. There was a tendency to overwork indentured servants - to get all possible out of them during their terms - for the employer did not afterwards have any responsibility for their upkeep and health as in the case of slaves. Courts protected the indentured servants against abuse, and also punished runaways.

At the close of the Civil War, the land owners, former slave holders, anticipated recourse to the wage system of employing the freed slaves. The landowners found the negroes unwilling to work steadily and anticipating governmental gifts of land and mules. The wage system failed. Negroes gradually sought to escape from the prevailing gang system and to work independently. Planters then scattered cabins over their lands and rented to their negroes. The latter

were often furnished all necessities and shared the crop they produced. Tenants who had work stock and tools gave less shares of various crops. Under this system the plantation has been largely perpetuated. Many croppers have been unable to get out of debt to their landlords or other creditors and are virtually in peonage. Crop mortgage is used to secure necessities of life to the croppers while growing crops, and to bind the negroes to the crop until produced. The system has kept up the one-crop system, cotton. For most croppers, their tenure stage is permanent, rather than a step on the agricultural ladder.

566. Leopincott, Isaac. Economic development of the United States. 691pp. New York and London, D. Appleton & Co. 1921. 277.12 L66

Farm labor in colonial times is discussed in Chapter IV, Colonial Industries.

Labor was in great demand because of necessities in development of the new country, ease of acquiring land, lack of anything except hand methods, opportunities for becoming tradesmen. The labor system included family members, free artisans, servants (including redemptions and free-willers), slaves (negro and Indian) and indentured servants. The sources and terms of supply of the latter are outlined. History and conditions of slavery of negroes are sketched. The primitive conditions of life and labor are sketched.

567. Woodward, C. R. Agriculture in New Jersey. 144pp., illus. New York, Amer. Hist. Soc., Inc. 1930. 30.9 W87A

"Reprinted from 'New Jersey - A History' Irving S. Kull, editor-in-chief.

Pages 31-32 deal with farm labor in Colonial times.

All members of the family took part in the farm work. In addition there were at various times free hired servants, indentured servants, and slaves. Indentured servants were numerous in the early days; they served three to five years to pay their passage from abroad, and were at the end of the period given a small reward. Indian slaves were not important, but negro slaves were. Demand for labor was keen. Wages of servants (farm?) in 1675 were listed at 2s. to 2s. 6p. a day with board. Exchange labor was used at peak load times, and at times requiring extra labor.

Slavery is discussed on pp.64-65.

The peak in the number of slaves was 12,422 in 1800; by 1830 there were only 2,254. Slaves born after July 4, 1804 were to be legally freed upon reaching 25 years. Quakers as early as 1696 protested against slavery. Slaves appear to have been relatively well cared for.

"Indentured service" of boys bound out on farms until they were of age is noted. Some such boys were treated no better than slaves.

HOURS OF LABOR

568. Allen, F. L. A shorter farm day. Ohio Farmer 143: 858. 1919. 6 Oh3

"The advantages of a shorter day on the farm must be apparent to all. More time and energy to devote to the study of the farm business and to the planning of the farm work; more time to spend in beautifying the farm home and improving surroundings; more time for reading, rest and recreation; more time for social development

and enjoyment; more time for matters of public and community interest - in short a richer rural life more worth while. Remember, there are no disadvantages to the farmer in a general reduction of hours of field labor - the only supposed disadvantage that can be mentioned would be a possible reduction of total production. This we have shown is not a disadvantage but a positive advantage if we consider the farmer alone.

"To consider the advantage of the farmer alone is short-sighted and narrow-minded and should not be countenanced. It is the farmer's business to feed the world; he must see that the world is well fed; but it is just as truly to the interest of society at large that the farmers - the largest and most fundamentally important of all classes of society - are enabled to live upon just as high a plane as other groups of workers which are essential to human welfare."

569. Berry, D. L. Farm labor. Wallaces' Farmer 45: 1278-1279. 1920. 6 W15

The author elaborates and defends his statement that "the 'single tax' together with the eight-hour day, or forty-eight-hour week, for all hired farm labor and for all farm labor on rented land (with certain exceptions), would go a tremendously long way toward a satisfactory solution of the land tenure and tenantry problem."

570. Cosline, H. L. Is a shorter farm day practical? Would shorter hours bring farmers skilled workmen's pay. Amer. Agr. 112: 87, 94. 1923. 6 Am3

1. "Why do farmers work long hours?" To get work done, to get ahead, fear of seeming idleness. It results in competition and overproduction. 2. "What are the results of long farm hours?" Overtime work results in overproduction which brings maybe less profit than shorter crops, as is well known in cases of short crops from natural causes; loss of time for recreation and education, and migration of farm children to the cities. 3. "Can shorter hours be made practical on a farm?" Why not work two eight-hour shifts as industries do, or take off an hour or two more at noon?

571. Davis, R. W. The eight-hour day pays. Rural New Yorker 83: 623. 1924. 6 R88

Mr. Davis who was formerly in the building trades and is now a market gardener, is strongly in favor of the eight hour day in agriculture. Men and horses both do a better day's work when not exhausted.

572. Don't believe a farmer when he shouts daylight! Lit. Digest 89(7): 60-62. May 15, 1926. L. C.

Comments on and quotes from an article written by Guy H. Smith in the Country Gentleman. The length of the farm day is discussed in detail.

573. Engberg, R. C. How long is your working day? Minnesota dairymen put in long hours but it was time profitably spent. Dairy Farmer 21(12): 17. June 15, 1923. 44.8 K56

"Dairymen in southern Minnesota average eleven to twelve hours of work a day..."

574. Freehoff, W. A. Farm labor and the eight-hour day. Outlook 128: 57. 1921. L. C.

"One of the main objections which the farmer has to the eight-hour day in industries, established by law, is that it will attract even more men from the farms, and make it harder to get men from the cities to go back to the farm. There is some ground for this contention of course, but the fact remains that even to-day, when thousands of men are idle in the cities and we are not on an eight-hour basis, farmers cannot get all the help they need. Men would rather remain in the cities without work, and starve than to go to the farm, where the food and keep are pretty well, thank you."

575. Hutson, J. B. Working day of farmers a high average. U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1926: 785-786. 1927. 1 Ag84Y

Data compiled from farm management studies in various parts of the country by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with State Colleges of Agriculture (for not over 29 farms in any study), show annual hours of operator's and all other labor.

Average hours of farm operators per season and year are noted.

576. Kirby, R. G. Farmers' eight hour day. Labor adjustments and their effect on farming. Rural New Yorker 78: 1065. 1919. 6 R88

The author discusses what the eight hour day would mean to the farmer and to the hired man, and what it would mean to the consumer of food products.

577. McKelvie, S. R. If I could - this is what I would do for agriculture. Nebr. Farmer 69(1): 3-4, 18. Jan. 1, 1927. 6 N27

The use of the 8-hour day in industry is proving successful; labor produces more per time unit than before. Farmers are as well protected by tariffs and legislation as industries, but nullify the effect by working for greater production. The eight-hour day in agriculture would mean greater economy of time by use of better planning and better working equipment, and division of labor; for instance - one man do the chores, others the field work, the operator of a large place might do chores, supervising, and planning. Fewer acres might well be farmed better.

578. Marquis, J. C. The farmer's eight-hour day. Country Gent. 84(48): 3-4, 41. 1919. 6 C833

On the difficulties of inaugurating an eight-hour day on the farm and what it would mean to the country as a whole if such hours were established.

579. Mitchell, D. R. The long work day continues. Rural Amer. 9(4): 6-7. April 1931. 281.28 C83

The use of power equipment has not shortened the working day of farmers, apparently. Records of Wisconsin farms show the following:

Summer season, 10.2 hours week days, 5 hours Sundays, 66 hours per week. Winter season, 9 hours week days, 6 1/2 hours Sundays, 61 hours per week. General average, 9.6 hours week days, 5.7 hours Sundays.

Records indicate that time saved by use of machinery is used for increased production, rather than for leisure.

Minnesota records show dairy and small grain farmers working 2 hours more a day than 28 years ago.

In Kansas, wheat farmers are often able to dispense with livestock, put away their machinery, and leave the farms winters, to spend their time in leisure in towns or winter resorts, or at other occupations. In Eastern Kansas many wheat farmers are giving increased attention to dairying, thus adding to their annual working hours.

Dry land farmers have doubled or trebled acreage by use of machinery, and are putting in more time than ever before.

Irrigated farms use machinery to increase production rather than to shorten hours. Increase of acreage is common, in an effort to make an adequate income.

Thus all reports tend to show increased use of power machinery has resulted in larger farm units rather than increased leisure for farmers.

580. Mowry, H. H. The normal day's work of farm implements, workmen, and crews in western New York. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 412, 16pp. 1916.
1 Ag84B

Normal day's work is given for the operations of plowing, harrowing, rolling, etc., and for the different processes in growing and harvesting grains, corn, beans, hay, cabbage, and fruit.

581. Pond, G. A. How long is the farmer's day? Minn. Hort. (1925) 53: 150-151. 81 M66

Data gathered in several counties of Minnesota show that the day varies from 8.7 to 11.3 hours on week days, with 2.4 to 6 hours on Sundays. 40% of the labor on these farms was hired.

582. Pond, G. A. The length of the farmer's working day. Jour. Farm Econ. 3: 146. 1921. 280.8 J822

The working day varies from 8.7 to 10.9 hours on week days and from 3.1 to 5.7 hours on Sunday.

583. Sherman, C. B. Do farmers work too many hours a day? Southern Agr. May 15, 1927, p. 10. 6 So83

Based on U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin, 1466, by E. L. Kirkpatrick. "The Farmer's Standard of Living."

584. Shorter hours on the farm. Bur. Farmer (Wyo. ed) 9: 8. December 1933. 280.82 B89

Not seen.

585. Tolley, H. R., and Church, L. M. The standard day's work in central Illinois. Performance of implements and crews as indicated by reports from 600 farmers in a typical corn-belt area. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 814, 32pp. 1920. 1 Ag84B

Performance of implements and crews in corn belt area, confined largely to horse and tractor and man power with implements on corn and hay crops. Comparison of Illinois and New York practices.

586. U. S. Department of agriculture. Farm operations. U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1922: 1045-1078. 1923. 1 Ag84Y

Includes summaries of work factors for operations with field implements; for a normal day's work in specified operations; hours of

use of horse labor; average length of day required of hired labor, by seasons; length of work day of farm operator and hired labor on specified types of farms in certain States.

587. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Laws relating to the Saturday half holiday. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 31: 67-69. 1930. 158.6 B87M

In about one-fourth of the States, Saturday afternoon is a legal holiday for various classes of workers. In a few States it applies to all. Few, if any, States have enacted laws for enforcement. Among those having laws of possible reference to agriculture are - District of Columbia - law of general application; Michigan - law of general application; New York - law of general application; Ohio - for all purposes; Pennsylvania - general application; South Carolina (Charleston and Richland Counties) - for all purposes.

588. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Legislative provisions on Sunday labor. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 31: 69-74. 1930. 158.6 B87M

All states and territories except the District of Columbia and the Philippines have enacted Sunday observance acts. Digests of each State law are given, together with citations. Agriculture is specifically exempted either wholly or in emergency in Connecticut, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming. Doubtless it is also exempted in emergencies under the provisions allowing for work of necessity in most or all other States, and also in case of other necessary work. Many States exempt from their acts on Sunday labor persons observing another day of rest.

IMMIGRANT LABOR

General

589. Abbott, Edith. Immigration. Select documents and case records. 809pp. Chicago, Univ. of Chicago Press. 1924. L. C.

Labor camps and labor camp inspection, pp.485-492, includes discussion of labor camps in New York (living conditions, descriptions of typical camps, both good and poor.); Labor camp inspection in California discusses the wheatland riots and the labor camp situation preceding and leading to official state labor camp inspection and the formulation of rules and recommendations on camp housing and sanitation.

Case records are included of some few immigrants who were sent to work on farms.

590. Association of land grant colleges and universities, Special committee. Report on the agricultural situation by the Special committee... appointed by the Executive committee of the Association. Submitted... at the 41st annual convention, Chicago, Illinois, November 15 to 17, 1927. 40pp. [Chicago? 1927] 281.12 As7

Immigration and the farm labor supply, p. 26.

Procuring adequate farm labor is difficult where agriculture is highly specialized and demand intermittent. In such regions farmers must - 1. Obtain laborers from other parts of the United States;

2. from alien countries; 3. adjust agriculture to local labor supply by increased use of mechanical power or modifications in agricultural practice, or both; or 4. organize the community so as to provide labor for critical periods.

It seems inconsistent for agricultural interests complaining of overproduction of their products to ask for increased immigration to enlarge labor supply.

591. Black, J. D. Agricultural reform in the United States. 511pp. New York, London, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1929. 281 B56

Ch. XX. Immigration and Farm Labor, pp.436-446.

Policy with respect to immigration as in our agriculture is a policy with respect to our farm population. Sketching the arguments for lessened restrictions in immigration, the author states that inasmuch as four-fifths of the farm work of the country is done by the farm family, importation of cheap labor would gradually undermine present wage and income levels and standards of living by the competition of low standard groups willing to accept and continue their low scale life, and even force out the farmer classes and allow the substitution of the newer group. Farm labor has always been scarce at prices farmers wished to pay. Farmers as a group want more labor than prevailing prices of products justify. Except in the Southern states few married farm laborers are found. There is no significant permanent class of farm laborers.

There is need of better use of casual labor. A proper system of public employment offices would help. The gradual decentralization of industry will bring factories and farms closer together, and will afford casual labor steadier employment.

592. Box bill to restrict Mexican immigration. [Editorial] Valley Farmer 1(8): 10. Jan. 20, 1928. 6 V243

Passage of the Box Bill placing Western Hemisphere nations on the quota lists would deprive agriculture of the southwest of vitally essential labor supplies of harvest labor, especially. Cotton picking, and fruit picking are especially mentioned. Spirited demand is made for expression of opposition to the bill.

593. California. State board of control. California and the Oriental: Japanese, Chinese, and Hindus. 250pp. Sacramento, Calif. State Print. Off. 1922. 274.09 C13

In Section VI, Labor, the following paragraph occurs, under the heading Oriental Laborer Works Little for Whites.

"As a matter of established fact, the Oriental is of no appreciable value as a farm laborer to the American farmer. Very few of them, compared with the whole total of Orientals in California, are in the employ of American farmers as purely farm help. The presence of Oriental labor, therefore, in California can not be considered of much value to the American farmer who actually farms his own land. The Oriental farm laboring class is valuable principally to land speculators or developers who do not farm their own lands but lease them upon some crop basis to Orientals. As a matter of fact there are probably more white laborers working for Oriental farmers than there are Oriental laborers working for American farmers."

The working and living conditions of Orientals are compared with American standards. Housing conditions, Japanese and Hindu, in various parts of California as described by inspectors and sanitary engineer of the California Immigration and Housing Commission.

"The farm labor problem of California can be satisfactorily handled without the use of Orientals."

Letters from organizations and individuals who have solved the problem with white labor are given.

594. California University, College of agriculture, Division of farm management. Common labor needs of California crops (with special reference to Mexican labor). 46pp., mimeogr. [Berkeley] 1931. 283 C12

Topics discussed are: Need for and kinds of common labor used in producing California crops; period of greatest need for common labor; extent of employment of labor (other than white) by California farmers; use of common labor other than white labor (by localities, type and size of business); farm operators' reasons for using labor other than white; employers' experiences with white labor for work now being done by Mexicans, Filipinos, etc.; farm operators' reasons for using groups other than white; preference of farm operators for various labor groups; advantages of and objections to Mexicans as farm hands; Effect upon agriculture generally if Mexicans are placed on a quota basis; and comparison of wages paid to different groups of farm laborers.

595. Chamber of commerce of the United States. [Farm labor problems.] Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. Regional Agr. Conf. of Agr. and other Indus. Representatives (Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming and Colorado) Proc. 1926: 20-27. 5 C35

Speakers outline their views of the labor situation in agriculture.

Importation of labor brings social and economic problems often little considered. Japanese stay and buy land, and refuse community responsibilities (largely of social nature, apparently). Seasonal, especially harvest demands of labor are often acute. Industrial competition and disagreeable parts of farm work (as on sugar beet and cotton) take labor from farms. Farm and ranch jobs seek men, rather than the reverse. Sheep men can no longer get Bascos from France and Spain - nor good Mexicans to replace them.

Some comment on Mexican immigration - with the feeling that it ought to be restricted, but in a way allowing agriculture to still get Mexicans when needed. Guaranteeing their return is expensive and troublesome.

596. Curran, H. H. There ain't no such animal! Immigrant farm hands all become pushcart peddlers and shoelace merchants when they reach America. Country Gent. 89(19): 3-4, 36. May 10, 1924. 6 C833

"The average immigrant no longer comes to us to breathe the air of liberty and all that sort of thing. He comes here to get a job, and he will gravitate toward the job that pays him the most money. Today that job is in the city, so he goes to the city..."

"In point of fact, I look for the day when American farm hands will come to the aid of American farmers, and do away with all this dependence on foreign labor that has so distorted our national life."

"This fashion of forsaking the farm and going to the city to warm a high stool in a bank is not going to last forever. Life in a blue shirt out of doors is so much better than life in a white collar under an electric light that, some day, the American boy is going to see it and act accordingly.

"Once he can be assured that his mates in the field will be Americans, and not immigrants doing America's farm work for a pittance, he will begin to move, and the movement will be toward the farm, in direct ratio of the country's need for farm products as against factory products."

597. Das, R. K. Hindustani workers on the Pacific Coast. 126pp. Berlin und Leipzig, W. de Gruyter & Co. 1923. L. C.

Many of these workers are farm laborers. Much of this work is seasonal in character although some few have permanent jobs. Living conditions, wages, housing, recreation, conveniences, hours of work, social life, etc., are all described.

598. The exodus of negroes. Southern Planter 84(16): 7. Aug. 15, 1923. 6 So89

Noting the recent heavy exit of negroes from the South to go North, and the partially compensating winter move back, it is suggested that immigration laws be amended to allow bonded agricultural immigrants (from southern Europe, apparently) to come to the south where they might be given a chance to become landowners, and especially would it be desirable to locate them in colonies. Then the negro problem would worry the south less and it would be up to the north to worry about its influx of negroes which are so largely unadaptable to the north.

599. [Farmers' attitude toward immigration.] [Editorial] Rural New Yorker. 82: 722. 1923. 6 R88

Farmers know the class of immigration now coming in brings them few good laborers, but only cheap, unskilled workers who flock to mines, factories, and industries. Europe is not sending many land-workers, as she is trying to keep them and peasants can now acquire land at home on much better terms than ever before.

Some farmers here, however, complain of scarcity of labor and ask unrestricted immigration to supply farm labor.

600. [Importation of foreign-born farm laborers not wanted. Editorial] Prairie Farmer 95: 692. 1923. 6 P883

Some people in time of farm labor shortage urge importation of Chinese, Mexican or Italians to hire. There are two objections to this - the language barrier, unfamiliarity with American methods and difficulty of learning them.

Also - few farmers would care to take Mexicans or Chinese into their homes to board.

601. International institute of agriculture. The improvement of conditions among immigrants into California. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel.) 84(12): 66-73. December 1917. 280.29 In83

Conditions among migratory agricultural laborers are discussed and statistics of labor camps are included.

602. Jenks, J. W., and Lauck, W. J. The immigration problem; a study of American immigration conditions and needs. Ed. 6, rev. and enl. by R. D. Smith. 717pp. New York and London, Funk & Wagnalls Co. 1926. L. C.

Bibliography, pp.707-712.

A review of the report on recent immigrants in agriculture made by the Immigration Commission is included in the book.

Ch. XIII. Oriental immigration to the Pacific Coast States describes Chinese and Japanese as agricultural laborers.

603. Mears, E. G. The land, the crops and the Oriental. A study of race relations in terms of the map. Survey 56: 146-149, 203, 206. 1926. 280.8 C37

This is a sketch of the agricultural possibilities of the State of California, of difficulties of farming due to soil, moisture and climate, and of the labor demands of agriculture. The adaptability of Chinese and Japanese to these demands is compared to that of Mexicans and the use of machinery to supplant labor, even cheap labor, is discussed. Oriental labor is diminishing. What class will replace it?

The use of Orientals in the cultivation of rice and other crops in the Sacramento Valley, of fruit in Placer County, of cantaloupes and lettuce in the Imperial Valley are described, and the feeling either for or against these Orientals in the different localities is discussed.

604. Mears, E. G. Resident Orientals on the American Pacific Coast; their legal and economic status. Preliminary report prepared for the July 1927 Conference of the Institute of Pacific relations in Honolulu. 526pp. Chicago, Ill., The University of Chicago Press. [1928] L. C.

"Select documents, pp. 431-526.

Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 27: 1164-1166. 1928.

Ch. XI. Agriculture, sketches the rise and decrease in numbers of Chinese and Japanese in West Coast agriculture, and the portion of total farm products of California produced by Japanese, also percentages of certain crops raised by Japanese. A sketch of the Japanese Agricultural Association, its purposes and activities is included. Soil deterioration under Japanese tenancy is not considered great. Discussion is included of Japanese as agricultural laborers and farm operators; as high class laborers, they receive high and deserved pay; as operators, they are hard workers, succeeding where whites fail. They use all members of family - women and children in fields. The cooperative spirit of Japanese - both in labor gangs and in agricultural cooperative bodies is discussed.

Writer's conclusions (p. 252) - Irregularity of employment (short overlapping periods and variety of products) has raised general agricultural wage levels. 2. Asiatics have specialized in irksome work giving little competition, hence have virtual monopoly in it and can command high wages; (3) their high efficiency helps them get high wages; (4) no correlation between rate of income and expenditure; 5. The functioning of their racial organizations, together with the highly developed cooperative spirit and obedience to discipline have been of untold benefit to these aliens.

605. Metropolitan life insurance company, Policyholders service bureau. Marketing California grapes; a report prepared for the California vineyardists association. 128pp. New York. 1928. 280.3 M56
Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 27: 190-191. 1928.
Labor employed in picking is discussed on pp.28-30.
Nationality used varies with the district - Mexicans, Japanese, Italian, American. Less preference is shown for distinct nationality where juice grapes are grown. Some, such as Japanese, Chinese or Philippine workers, are considered more careful. Pay is by hour or time rates, and by weight rates. Hour rates make for less volume, but more careful work. Rates by piece somewhat predominate on the whole, varying greatly by districts.
Rates per lug vary from 3-7¢; per hour - 30-50¢. Lugs picked per hour - piece rates 12.4; time rates 7.9.
606. Morrison, R. W. Agricultural prosperity depends on labor supply. Manfrs. Rec. 91(13): 75-76. March 31, 1927. 297.8 M31
Mr. Morrison advocates the revision of the immigration laws in order to import people who have worked on the soil, thus assuring a supply of reasonably priced agricultural labor.
607. National industrial conference board, inc. Immigration under restrictive legislation; the migration of unskilled labor. Natl. Indus. Conf. Bd. Conf. Bd. Bull. no. 3, pp.17-19. March 1927. 280.8 N214
A table shows the movement of common laborers and farm laborers - immigration, emigration - Mexican, Canadian and others, for the periods, 1910-14, 1922-24, and 1925-26.
608. Parker, F. Le J. [Puerto Rican laborers in Arizona.] Congressional Rec. 72(7): 7136-7137. 1930. 148.2 R24
A letter from F. Le J. Parker, Chief, Bureau of Insular Affairs, U. S. War Department to Senator Hayden states that the majority of the Puerto Rican laborers who went to Arizona got along well and were reasonably satisfied; most dissatisfaction was caused by outside agitation or by unexpectedly poor living conditions; many had had no experience with cotton cultivation or picking, and were in competition with experienced Mexican laborers; wages were largely absorbed by higher living costs; found better schools than in Puerto Rico; the employment offered them was seasonal, not year round. It was felt the Puerto Ricans should work well into the agriculture of all the United States.
609. Ruegg, S. G. Labor and race problems in Hawaii. Planter and Sugar Manfr. 77: 469-470. 1926. 65.8 L93
A short, pithy, general article on the problems of, and resulting from, immigration of various races to Hawaii for sugar plantation work. Historical sketch of the introduction of the elements, their original wages and perquisites; present working and living conditions; what becomes of those leaving plantations; and welfare work among plantation workers. The reason for successful intermingling of the varied races is stated to be the "revolutionary ethics of the missionaries who insisted upon applying Christian principles to business relationships." From an early day these became a part of the scientific promotion of the plantation people. It accounts for the high standards of business ethics and the reduction of strained relations between races on the islands.

Racial elements on Hawaiian sugar plantations are discussed as follows:

Sugar men early found Hawaiian labor unready and unwilling to man the plantations and turned to importation. Between 1865 and 1886, 33,000 Chinese coolies were imported - paying themselves \$41 of the \$59 costs, and working for \$4 a month for 10 hour field days or 12 hour factory days; they also received shelter and bunk; wages rose to \$16. Chinese were excluded after 1886, and Japanese were imported - getting \$9 a month with food and shelter, and \$15 without food. From 1885 to 1900, 70,000 Japanese entered. Japanese were quite self assertive, and a different system had to be used to keep them in line.

Portuguese from Madeira and the Azores arrived by 1878-88, 10,000 of them.

Men received \$10 a month, and women \$6 to \$8 with food, lodging, and medical attendance. The Filipino was the last of the foreign races to be introduced. The sugar industry now employs 25,000 - half its force is thus made up. (Other nationalities - Germans, Swedes, Spaniards and Russians are employed in small numbers.) The Filipinos are recruited by recruiting stations in the Philippines. Workers get free passage over, and also return expenses after three years' work.

Minimum plantation wage is \$1 but usually actual earnings are higher. Men working 23 days a month get 10% additional, a bonus on sugar production and prices is given. Some men earn \$2 to \$3 daily. In May 1924 the bonus was 25% of wages - and unskilled workers averaged \$1.71 a day plus perquisites.

The Chinese and Japanese have largely left the plantations for home or for nonagricultural work, as have the Portuguese. Filipinos return home in many cases; some go to other work.

Welfare work among these laborers is described.

The Hawaiian Sugar Co., had on the island of Kauai a welfare worker in its effort to keep the plantation hands contented. The salaries of Christian and Buddhist clergy are paid; these visit all the company's 7 camps. A community house for games and social events, and theaters are provided. Racial functions are arranged, and interracial activities (musical and athletic) are encouraged; playgrounds are provided. Food demonstrations are given mothers, and cooking is encouraged; sanitation is stressed. Medical attendance, hospital and visiting nurse, kindergarten for children, dispensary and clinic are all paid for by the company. The company attends to rubbish removal.

A newspaper is printed for employees.

The welfare man acts often as a judge in judicial cases (gambling, cock-fighting, domestic relations, etc.); he is first in the home death has entered - makes funeral arrangements, sometimes conducts services.

"The writer is...astounded at the remarkable success" in "striving for big things" and "demonstrating that labor and human relationships can be adjusted with economic liberty for both employer and employees."

610. Saving the immigrant from the slum. Lit. Digest 68(11): 34. Mar. 12, 1921.

L. C.

Quotes from various sources.

"If every immigrant raised on a farm could be induced to work on one and become a self-reliant food-producer, instead of being penned in a city, it would go a long way toward solving the various economic and social problems which beset him and toward reducing the troubles incident to high rents, slums, tuberculosis, criminality, and physical deterioration which plague the country at large...

"In the agricultural districts there is a constant demand for labor, and in every quarter of the country are vacant farms and new land awaiting a man with a hoe."

611. Steinel, A. T. History of agriculture in Colorado. A chronological record of progress in the development of general farming, livestock production and agricultural education and investigation, on the Western border of the Great Plains and in the mountains of Colorado, 1858 to 1926. 659pp. Fort Collins. 1926. 30.9 C71

Colonization of farm laborers, pp.406-409.

The section sketches the demands of sugar beet growers for labor and their bringing in of successive types of laborers since 1900. First - German-Russians from Nebraska, who have largely risen from laborers to tenants and landowners; then Mexicans, as they are known - some of Spanish blood predominantly, others of Indian blood. Labor has never been recruited outside of the United States, although for a time following the World War it would have been legal. Recruiting has been largely by sugar company agents, south of the Missouri and north of the Mexican border. Japanese, Greeks and Indians from New Mexico have been used in the Arkansas Valley since 1908, but by 1914 many of the Greeks and Japanese had become farm operators, and Mexican laborers took their places.

In the San Luis Valley, Mexican labor has long been used in potato fields and in other farm and ranch work. Sheepherders are largely Mexican.

No other nationalities drawn upon to any extent for Colorado farm labor now.

For harvest of hay, wheat, and truck crops in the Arkansas and Platte Valleys, and fruit picking in commercial orchards of the Western slope, transient labor is largely depended upon.

Child labor in the beet fields has attracted attention of Federal and State authorities and surveys have been made by them and by child welfare agencies; there has been some tendency to overemphasize the problem. The labor is not hired, but is family labor, and the financial results are of benefit to the family. The stage is one of progress from the peasant type of labor of Europe or Mexico upwards to American standards.

612. Sullivan, R. A. Negro exodus from South. Race leaders in Louisiana seek to check movement - planters consider importing Latin American labor. Northwest. Miller 136: 375. 1923. 298.8 N81

Negro exodus is being combatted by members of its own race who point out the advantages of life in the south.

Planters are considering importing labor from Mexico and Puerto Rico and have made preliminary arrangements to bring Mexicans to the

Louisiana sugar cane fields after the Texas cotton harvest. It is believed that 60,000 Puerto Rican laborers are ready to come to the United States at their own expense. The South wants immigration laws amended to encourage aliens to settle in rural districts, believing it wants and can get such newcomers.

613. Swett, F. T. Doctor Carver and the advisors. Pacific Rural Press 115: 115. 1928. 6 Pl12

Refutes publicity "recently disseminated to the newspapers stating that Doctor Carver of Harvard College had lectured our farm advisors, telling them that California would be better off if we had less 'cheap labor.'"

614. Symes, Lillian. The other side of Paradise. Americanization versus sugar in Hawaii. Harper's Mag. 166: 38-47. 1932. L. C.

Sugar dominates Hawaii. The plantation system is a "strange economic anomaly" between feudalism and advanced technology, paternalism and scientific management. It has created the islands' race problem and unique educational-economic paradox that is now a chief worry to white Hawaii. To furnish labor for plantations, Norwegians, Germans, Galicians, Spaniards, Portuguese and Americans, as well as Chinese, Japanese and Filipinos have been imported. Some have made good laborers, particularly the Orientals. But the education of the second generation of those who stay is away from the plantation to white collar jobs which are increasingly scarce in the islands. And this is bringing them into competition with the whites, with resulting flashes of race-prejudice, and repression of the non-Caucasian. This situation of a constantly increasing demand for work off the plantation is making a serious economic condition. And as plantations depend upon cheap labor and keep on importing it to take the places of those who leave them, there will be an increasing number in future years taking up town and non-plantation work, or asking for such employment.

Some consider meeting the problem by modifying the educational system to encourage the young people of plantation origin to keep to plantation life. But this will not work in an American environment. A modification of the educational system to include vocational as well as social values might satisfy the need, and encourage people to remain on plantations. Some of the management of the plantations must therefore be taken over by non-whites.

Living conditions on plantations in Hawaii are decidedly better than Orientals had been accustomed to at home, and better than some of our mainland industrial companies, such as miners, furnish their laborers. Plantation perquisites include rent, fuel, water, and medical care. Electricity costs but \$1 per month. The company store sells necessities almost at cost, but "luxuries" are priced at regular prices; the laborer does not have to buy at the stores. Gymnasiums and recreational facilities are provided. Schools are good. Plantation clinics and hospitals of excellent type are maintained.

615. Talbott, E. G. Labor problems in Hawaii. Amer. Fed. 32: 548-552. 1925. L. C.

The sugar and pineapple industries, based on the plantation system, dominate the island life, employing an average of 50,000 men, mostly on contract.

Since 1906, says a report of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, that organization has itself imported most of the labor brought in - paying \$6,970,486.84 out of a total of \$8,865,092.54, and for the return of Filipinos to their homes, \$210,263.00. (Apparently most immigration of contract labor since 1906 is Filipino.) There has always been labor deficiency on plantations because contract labor is soon attracted to better paying work.

The low plantation wages and poor living conditions have been causes of strikes. Plantation spokesmen claim that the conditions are improvements over the workers' homeland conditions, and claim the strikes are fostered by agitators. Strikes are broken by additional contract immigrants.

The writer presents some figures showing the "serfdom in Russia", and of "peonage in Mexico."

The workers demand democratic justice instead of paternalistic charity.

The writer made his observations while campaigning for Near East Relief.

616. Tarpey, M. F. Some possibilities of the development of new labor during the war. Calif. State Comm. Hort. Monthly Bull. 7: 74-79. 1918.
2 Cl2M

The author believes that the solution lies in importing foreign labor to do the farm work.

617. Taylor, A. E. How can we get them out on the farm? Most immigrants come to America looking only for city employment. Country Gent. 89(16): 15, 38. Apr. 19, 1924. 6 C833
A discussion as to the need for farm labor.

618. To divert immigrants from the cities to the farms. Lit. Digest 67(6): 16-17. Nov. 6, 1920. L. C.

Farm labor is needed in all sections of the country but it is not easy to make the rewards of farm labor seem more attractive to these immigrants than the rewards of the sweatshop.

619. U. S. Commissioner-general of immigration. Annual reports 1915-date. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1915-date. 158.4 An7
Some information is included, especially in the earlier reports, as to immigrant farm labor and the supplying of this labor to farmers.

620. U. S. Congress, House, Committee on immigration and naturalization. Exclusion of immigration from the Philippine Islands. Hearings... Seventy-first Congress, Second session. on H.R. 8708. 300pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1930. 280 Un34E
Testimony includes, pp.141-153: Procedure in recruiting laborers for foreign countries (legal restrictions of recruiting agencies, laborers' perquisites enroute to and from, and in Hawaii, contract terms; activities of Bureau of Labor relative to emigrant laborers, migration data; pp.155-157: Notations from Philippine Islands statutes; pp.252-273: Various newspaper and official statements regarding race relations in Hawaii and of Filipinos and their employment in Hawaii.

621. U. S. Congress, House, Committee on immigration and naturalization. Labor problems in Hawaii. Hearings...sixty-seventh Congress, first session on H.J. Res. 158; a joint resolution providing an emergency remedy for the acute labor shortage in Hawaii and on H.J. Res. 171; A joint resolution providing for immigration to meet the emergency caused by an acute labor shortage in the Territory of Hawaii. 94lpp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1921. Dept. Labor Lib.

The resolutions recommended admission of certain aliens, otherwise inadmissible, to do certain work for which there was serious labor shortage. The plan was to admit Orientals for sugar plantation work.

The hearings report arguments on both sides of the question, and appendices are included containing statements of interested organizations, and especially - App. III of Part I. - statements compiled by the Librarian of the Public Archives, Territory of Hawaii, of efforts by individuals and government officials of Hawaii to induce foreign immigration for labor supply, by nationalities or races.

Part II has more of the protests of labor officials than does Part I. Labor opposed oriental immigration, claiming plenty of unemployed labor available in Hawaii if properly paid and treated on an American standard.

On p. 827 and following pages, appears a statement by the Hawaii Laborers' Association on the striking plantation laborers, as to the strikers' demands and their reasons, and the causes of the strike, its course, etc. This report is also issued in separate form.

The Minority Report to Res. 171 appeared as Report 1717, Pt. 2, 67th Congress, 4th Session, opposing the adoption of the resolution.

The Majority Report favored the resolution. It appeared as Report 1717, 67th Congress, 4th Session.

622. U. S. Congress, House, Committee on immigration and naturalization. Labor problems in Hawaii...Report [To accompany H.J. Res. 171] U. S. Cong. 67th, 4th sess. Rept. 1717, 2 pts. 1923. 148 8158

Pt. 2, which is the minority report, has title "Labor and Japanese Problems in Hawaii."

H. J. Res. 171 is entitled "A joint resolution providing for immigration to meet the emergency caused by an acute shortage in the Territory of Hawaii."

623. U. S. Congress, Senate, Committee on immigration. Immigration into Hawaii. Hearings...sixty-seventh Congress, first session on S.J. Res. 82 providing for immigration to relieve the emergency caused by an acute shortage of labor in the Territory of Hawaii. August 13 and 18, 1921. 7lpp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1921. L. C.

The resolution provided that for five years the President might proclaim an emergency in Hawaii because of labor shortage, and empower the Secretary of Labor to admit aliens otherwise inadmissible for limited periods to engage solely in labor in which the shortage existed.

Statements by various people. Appendices - including III, pp. 35, 47, show previous efforts to bring in alien laborers, by nationalities.

624. U. S. Congress, Senate, Committee on immigration. Immigration into Hawaii. Hearings...sixty-seventh Congress, second session on S. J. Res. 82, providing for immigration to relieve the emergency caused by an acute shortage of labor in the Territory of Hawaii. June 7, 1922. Part 2. 111pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1922. L. C.
A continuation of the hearings held in 1921.
Considerable evidence was presented showing Japanese effort to control the Islands, and to show that Chinese are the laborers wanted, being able to do the plantation work and tractable.
625. U. S. Department of labor. Immigrants for farms. U. S. Dept. Labor Ann. Rept. of the Secretary (1927/28) 16: 133-135. 1928. 158 R29
Abstract in Internatl. Labor Off. Indus. and Labor Inform. 29: 254. 1929.
The annual report of the U. S. Secretary of Labor says that the quota preference to the skilled in agriculture has not to any great extent produced real farm labor, because "of lack of way to let desirables know they are preferred." More or less established and prosperous farmers in foreign countries are disinclined to migrate. Contract labor law forbids contracting employment in advance. There is no assurance that immigrants admitted under preference will become farm workers.
626. U. S. Department of labor. Report of Special committee appointed by the Secretary of labor to investigate complaints against the temporary admission of aliens for agricultural purposes. 11pp. Washington, D. C. 1920. 158.1 R29
627. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Issuance of permits for importation of Mexican and West Indian laborers discontinued. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis., Monthly Labor Rev. 8: 443-445. 1919. 158.6 B87M
"This order was later modified, permitting the entry of farm laborers from the Bahama Islands for employment on the east coast of Florida until June 30, 1919.
628. Warren, G. F., and Pearson, F. A. Hired men and immigration. Farm Jour. 52(1): 36, 61. January 1928. 6 F2312
The authors show how farm wages are a compromise between farm prices and city wages - or how their index is not so large as that of farm prices in times of prosperous farming, such as 1915-1920, but higher when farm prices drop, as 1920-1927.
They say farmers do not need cheap labor; over-crowded cities with much unemployment would have no greater purchasing power than at present; also, an influx of immigrants to the land would increase competition for farmers; either effect would be to the farmer's harm. Chinese experience of today at exceedingly low wages demonstrates this. The American experience with slavery is another. High city wages help solve farm problems by attracting farm children to the cities. High farm prices attract new farmers to the land.
We have already in cultivation many lands not worth cultivating.

629. White, C. L. Farm labor - black, yellow and brown. Pa. Farmer 101: 232. 1929. 6 P383

A northern man gives his impressions of farm labor in the South and West. He is accustomed to the white labor of the North which is taken into the employer's family or associates with it. Colored families get shacks or houses, some take fair care of them, others ruin them; whole families work in the fields. Mexicans get a plot of land and erect their own houses of mud plastered sticks or adobe bricks (set on edge in contrast to better houses of bricks on their sides) which seem about the limit of crudity but are not bad in the southwestern climate. Mexicans appear most satisfactory to Californians as "squat labor" on truck crops - labor Americans won't or can't do. Japanese of the first generation are liked, but the second generation leaves agriculture. Orientals are occasionally seen. Mexicans seldom return to Mexico. Colored - i.e. negroes - must have separate schools and seats in street cars. But Mexicans of whatever mixture of blood can sit with the whites.

630. Whitney, D. J. Races in Hawaii. Calif. Cult. 71: 552-553. 1928. 6 C12

A correspondent enumerates the introduction of the various racial elements into the islands - Americans, Chinese, Portuguese, Koreans, Japanese, Filipinos; he notes the successive failure of each class to provide plantation labor, (though Americans and Scotch provide managerial classes) and the tendency of youth to seek "white collar jobs", even though they are not so well paid as are plantation laborers, counting their perquisites and bonuses. The Japanese are fast becoming Americanized, and there seems no danger of there being race conflicts.

The high school graduate gets work at about \$40 a month in a bank, regardless of race. After considerable experience - \$60 - \$75-80 is the most he can expect.

Plantation laborer gets \$1 per day, plus 10% bonus for working 20 to 23 days a month. He has much contract piecework at which he can average \$2 - and often make more. He gets accommodations for self and family, with fuel and medical attendance. The correspondent considers this pays the island laborer as well as the mainland man.

631. Woofter, T. J., Jr. Races and ethnic groups in American life. 247pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc. 1933. 280.12 W872

Chapter V, Agriculture, pp.80-111, contains much of interest on farm labor. Topics are: Foreign born farmers, the Mexican in agriculture, Oriental farmers, Indian farmers, Negro farmers, (use and tenure of land, incomes, etc.), relation of racial groups in agriculture. Situation and trends affecting agriculture are discussed.

632. Would increased immigration help the farmer? pro and con. Cong. Digest 2: 315. 1923. 110 C76

Pro, by J. R. Howard; Con, The National Grange resolution.

Chinese

633. Adams, R. L. Shall we let in the Chinaman? With the present-day labor shortage some Californians would welcome him under restrictions. Country Gent. 82(44): 14-15, 40. Nov. 3, 1917. 6 C833
- Tells the results of three surveys of farmers' needs made by the University of California in an attempt to forecast shortages and to determine what course of action could be followed. From these surveys it is believed that there have been no serious losses from lack of labor, but that false alarm and hysterical rumour have caused strikes and demands for higher wages.
- "California has peculiar need for farm labor. Roughly divided, three classes are required:
- "There is always a demand for milkers, teamsters, tractor drivers, stockmen, combined harvester men, hay-baler crews, men having a knowledge of growing and handling crops, and men trained and experienced in general lines of farm work.
- "A second class of labor is that needed for stoop work - hand labor - such as sugar beet work, cutting asparagus, hemp harvest, crop work under trying conditions of dust and heat, work requiring a few hand operations of monotonous regularity, such as thinning onions and picking certain fruits.
- "The third class of labor is that required for such simple work as picking up prunes and walnuts, pitching hay, hoeing weeds, clearing brush, picking certain fruits and harvesting crops."
634. As to imported labor. Breeder's Gaz. 77: 1109. Apr. 22, 1920. 49 B74
- Referring to W. E. Scripps' article in the Holiday Gazette, this author, who signs himself "Golden Gate" is in favor of revising the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1892, so that Chinese farm labor may be imported.
635. Chinese coolies or free land? Public 21: 106-107. 1918. L. C.
- An argument against the proposal made by the Committee on farm labor of the State Council of Defense of California to import Chinese coolies for farm labor.
636. Gage, E. W. Theories and farm labor. Breeder's Gaz. 78: 134. 1920. 49 B74
- A discussion of the question of importing Chinese farm labor. The author admits the farm labor shortage but thinks that there is enough labor engaged in nonessential pursuits to work all the farms in the country.
- "We all realize that 'outlaw strikes' as well as the majority of all strikes of recent date, find their lodgment in the essential fact that unscrupulous leaders could bulldoze ignorant and unread aliens into their ways."
637. How Chinese labor would keep us from starving. Lit. Digest 57(9): 34-35. June 1, 1918. L. C.
- Quotes Mr. Hudson Maxim, writing in Leslie's Weekly, May 4, who suggests that the United States import a million Chinese laborers and put them at work on farms and in homes.

638. Mathews, I. J. Shall we import Chinese farm labor? Breeder's Gaz. 77: 462. Feb. 19, 1920. 49 B74

Quotes an article by W. E. Scripps in the Breeder's Gazette in which he favors the importation of Chinese agricultural labor. Mr. Mathews is not in favor of such importation as he feels that it would invite trouble, racial and otherwise. If, he says, Mr. Scripps would pay his farm labor "what he pays the workers in his automobile factory or what he pays laborers in his printing establishments his farm labor supply will not make it necessary to consider the importation of Orientals."

639. Pendell, Thomas. Imported Chinese farm labor. Rural New Yorker 76: 189. 1917. 6 R88

Advocates that Congress "enact a law that would enable the American farmers to contract for the labor of a half million Chinese coolies, these foreigners to be restricted absolutely to agricultural and horticultural pursuits."

Filipino

640. Anthony, D. E. Filipino labor in central California. Sociol. & Social Research. 16: 149-156. 1931. 280.8 Sol5

Written largely from the standpoint of the racial problems involved, but describes Filipino living and working conditions in some of the orchards of the State. Wage scales are low thus proving a cause of dissatisfaction to the white laborers. In the Santa Clara Valley orchards, the "Filipino workers live in either dilapidated houses and barns or in large buildings which remind one of hastily constructed military barracks. Their board...usually consists of rice, with a little boiled meat. The majority of them do not have families to support..."

"The Filipino in the districts studied is for the most part a casual worker. He competes, therefore, only with American labor of the same type. In the summer and fall he harvests fruit, beans, lettuce, and tomatoes. In the winter he goes south and works in the oranges, olives, and other products of the soil."

641. Bogardus, E. S. The Filipino immigrant problem. Sociol. & Social Research. 13: 472-479. 1929. 280.8 Sol5

The inflow of Filipinos from Hawaii and the Philippines is opposed by various interests, notably the American Federation of Labor. The attempts to legislate it add to the discontent of the Filipinos who are subject to the United States, yet are not eligible to citizenship (nor marriage, in many States, with Caucasians). Filipinos are said to be taking away jobs from whites by accepting lower wages; they turn to cities rather than farms usually; though some do enter agriculture, there is yet no particular competition on their part in that industry. They do, though, replace whites in some industries allied to agriculture, such as box factories.

Poor morals and health are charged against Filipinos; this may be true of some, but is not true of most except perhaps low-grade laborers.

There are few Filipino women in the United States. In consequence there is little home life for these men. The legal restrictions as to their marrying forces them into pool rooms, clubs, etc.

The Filipino immigrant has a good record as far as refraining from drinking liquor is concerned.

Filipinos, though charged with being unassimilable, would be so if unrestricted by law and by prejudice.

"Admission of Filipinos under definite control with reference to their personal standing and racial status, and to our social and economic situations, would seem to be a reasonable standard to adopt, until a better procedure could be adopted."

642. California. Department of industrial relations. Facts about Filipino immigration into California. 76pp. San Francisco, Calif. 1930. (Special Bull. 3) L. C.

Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 30(6): 72. June 1930..

Numbers of arrivals, ports of origin, preponderances of males, youths or young persons, single persons, etc., are given. Occupations, wage rates, displacement of white labor and racial antagonisms are discussed.

The report is planned to be fact finding - not propaganda. Agricultural occupations and labor contracts are noted.

The labor camps referred to on pp.67-68 are on asparagus farms. Filipinos are over 80% of the workers. The bunkhouses (which must conform to State standards) are sometimes free; sometimes a small charge is made.

643. Catapusan, Benicio. The Filipino labor cycle in the United States. Sociol. & Social Research. 19(1): 61-63. September 1934. 280.8 Sol5

"Of the 65,000 Filipinos in the United States, only about 900 are students. The remainder are principally unskilled and semi-skilled laborers. From 31,000 to 34,000 of these 64,000 laborers live in California.

"Two general classes of work are open to these laborers in California: farm work and domestic help. Farm work includes the harvesting of lemons, oranges, apples, peas, beans, and other garden vegetables, pruning and spraying of fruit trees, farm cultivation and helping on poultry farms...

"Farm work begins in March for the Filipino laborers. Two months of general farm work are followed by fruit and vegetable harvesting during May, June, July, and August. In August or September, when the farm work has been completed, the workers either drift to the city to look for odd jobs or seek work elsewhere, as, for instance, in the Alaska fish canneries."

644. Lasker, Bruno. Filipino immigration to continental United States and to Hawaii. 445pp. Chicago, Published for the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations by the University of Chicago Press. 1931. L. C.

The Social Problems of Filipinos in Hawaii are discussed on pp. 125-131. Bad housing conditions in both town and country are at times the fault of the Filipinos, partly because of poverty, partly because of ignorance of American standards and conditions; at other times the fault of Americans because of their negligent attitude. Description of Filipino labor camps, and reasons for unsatisfactory conditions are included.

A discussion of economic problems of Filipinos in fruit and vegetable growing in the United States is included on pp.47-53.

645. MacCaughey, Vaughan. The Filipino and our cheap labor problem. Commonwealth 5: 339-341. 1929. (Commonwealth Club, Calif. Trans. 341. 1929) L. C.

In terms of social cost there is no such thing as cheap labor, even though immediate wages may seem so. History has many examples of peoples wrecked in the effort to develop a superior aristocracy by exploitation of other races. Witness the results of our importation of negroes. We ought not to complicate our racial problem by introducing another.

646. Sargent, A. M. Survey of Filipino immigration - Report of immigration section. Commonwealth 5: 312-320. 1929. (Commonwealth Club, Calif., Trans. 24: 312-320. 1929) 280.9 C732

A report of the Immigration section, Commonwealth Club of California. This immigration is recent, coming partly from Hawaii, partly direct, stimulated by Asiatic exclusion and labor needs of the Pacific Coast. Immigration inducement is an easy recruiting method. Agriculture wants cheap labor, yet wages cheap to us are high to Filipinos, and an economic inducement to them. Employment in agriculture is seasonal, the immigration ebbs and flows monthly accordingly. While many (or most) of them go at once to agriculture, those leaving it in the fall do not want to return to it and displace whites, especially the older unskilled. The Filipino's education is usually fair. Tribal and racial differences lead to quarrelling rather than mutual aid. Naturalization is impossible except for certain of those who have served in the army or navy. Filipinos are a liability from the standpoint of public health. They have few of their own women and lack family or home life. Internarriage with whites is frequently difficult because illegal in many states.

Japanese

647. Effect of the Japanese exclusion act in California. Rural New Yorker 83: 1066. 1924. 6 R88

Contributors' notes on the situation in their localities in California. Plenty of labor available from whites without importing negroes or Mexicans. Many Japanese have left some sections.

648. Enforcing Japanese restrictions. Pacific Rural Press 109: 46. 1925. 6 P112

Court decisions give Japanese no rights in growing crops, but allow them to pasture cattle on matured crops which they buy.

The district attorney of Imperial County is proceeding against American landowners who seek to make or do make illegal arrangements with Japanese giving Japanese an interest in growing crops. Elsewhere no move seems to have been made although the Japanese in numerous districts remain undisturbed.

Enforcement of the law has not disturbed agricultural procedure. Landlords have found other labor or tenants.

649. Farm labor problem. [Editorial] Calif. Cult. 54: 78. 1920. 6 C12
Quotes an editorial from the Los Angeles Times which discusses the problem of the Japanese farm laborer in California. The Times advocates Chinese labor instead of Japanese since the Japanese take up land and hold it for their heirs. This land is thus lost to the white race for all time. A different arrangement can be made with the Chinese.
650. Ichihashi, Yamato. Japanese in the United States; A critical study of the problems of the Japanese immigrants and their children. 426pp. Stanford University, Calif., Stanford Univ. Press; London, H. Milford, Oxford Univ. Press. 1932. L. C.
A critical study of the Japanese immigrants and their children. On pp.172-176, organization among Japanese farm laborers is discussed.
These were early organized among the Japanese in the 90's to provide cheap lodging and boarding facilities and to effect easy and inexpensive migration for work and to "hibernate successfully." The organizations were sometimes simply groupings of laborers under a "boss" who carried on the business of finding jobs, supervising the workers, and providing bunk-house facilities. This expanded to "clubs" providing cooking and living quarters, with a secretary who arranged for jobs on a commission basis; dues were charged. "Camps" organized and run by bosses for their own benefit were formed, functioning much as did clubs. These organizations greatly simplified job-finding as farmers and laborers alike used these facilities.
651. Irish, J. P. The range of California orientation. Calif. Dept. Agr. Monthly Bull, 8: 718-724. 1919. 2 C12M
The author deplores the movement to exclude the Japanese from California, when the State is suffering from a shortage of farm labor.
652. The Japanese exclusion act. Rural New Yorker 83: 1158. 1924. 6 R88
Contributors' notes on situation in Stanislaus County, California. There were formerly large numbers of Japanese there. A campaign was waged against them as farm tenants because of lower standard of living, willingness to pay high rents, and working women and children on the land. Japanese are seldom found on dairy or general farms; they are slow to learn to handle stock or machinery. Japanese cannot be assimilated.
There is no shortage of labor. Transient labor within the State cares for the fruit crop: Mexicans coming in some for such work. They make fair pieceworkers under a boss. Negroes are not wanted. Wages - 40¢, per hour, without board; \$2.50-\$3.00 with board. Good land rents at \$35 per acre.
653. Kuykendall, R. S. The earliest Japanese labor immigration to Hawaii. Hawaii Univ. Occasional Papers 25, 26pp. Honolulu. 1935. 500 H31P
"The story of the Japanese contract laborers who came to Hawaii in 1868 is a short chapter in the long history of the labor and population problems of these islands, and is besides one of the earliest incidents in the relations between Hawaii and Japan. The circumstances surrounding the departure of these emigrants from Japan gave rise to allegations that they had been kidnaped. The story is therefore worth retelling. In the present paper, I propose to give the facts

of this episode as they can be gathered from documents existing in the archives of Hawaii, in the archives of the United States Department of State, and in the British Public Record Office. I have not attempted to investigate the subject in the Japanese archives, but this deficiency is met to a certain extent by several Japanese official statements to be found in the three depositories mentioned by which the Japanese point of view is revealed.

"To get a correct understanding of the subject, it is necessary to take into consideration the conditions existing both in Hawaii and in Japan. In Hawaii, during this period, the government and the sugar planters were much exercised over the need of immigration both to reenforce the declining population and to supply laborers for the agricultural industries of the country. The Civil War in the United States had given a stimulus to the Hawaiian sugar industry, increasing the demand for plantation workers. The Hawaiian population, already much depleted, was still decreasing at such a rate that some observers predicted its early extinction. In the hope of solving these two problems, a Bureau of Immigration was created by an act passed in December, 1864, 'for the purpose of superintending the importation of foreign laborers, and the introduction of immigrants.'" :

654. Millis, H. A. The Japanese problem in the United States; an investigation for the commission on relations with Japan appointed by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. 334pp. New York. The Macmillan Co. 1915. L. C.

A sympathetic study published for the Committee on Relations with Japan, under authority of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Very readable and apparently thorough.

Contents: Ch. I. The Immigration of Japanese to the United States; Ch. II. The Japanese as Wage Earners in Industrial Pursuits; Ch. III. The Japanese in Western Cities: Their Work and Business; Ch. IV. The Japanese in Agriculture in Western States Other Than California; Ch. V. The Japanese as Agricultural Laborers in California; Ch. VI. Japanese Farming in California; Ch. VII. Japanese Farming: Some Community Observations; Ch. VIII. Alien Land Legislation in California; Ch. IX. Japanese Characteristics and the Western Mind; Ch. X. The Problem of Assimilation; Ch. XI. Some Suggestions Considered;

Appendix A. Extracts from the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation Between Japan and the United States; Appendix B. California's Alien Land Law; Appendix C. A Statement Concerning the Struggle over the Enactment of the California Alien Land Law.

655. Protests importation Japanese farm labor. Amer. Farm Bur. Fed. Weekly News Letter 5(25): 4. June 18, 1925. 280.83 Am3W

Ohio Farm Bureau Federation recently showed opposition to bringing into Ohio racial groups which cannot be easily assimilated.

A company with large holdings of land has proposed to bring Japanese into Huron County for vegetable farming.

The meeting voted to have the legal side of the matter investigated.

656. Ritchie, R. W. California uproots the Jap. And in so doing staggers some of her important crops. Country Gent. 89(9): 1-2. Mar. 1, 1924. 6 0831

The U. S. Supreme Court decision that persons ineligible to citizenship cannot operate land on shares forces California's thousands of alien Orientals out of farming for themselves into the wage labor

classes if they remain in the industry. But they do not make nearly so good workers as wage laborers. The decision affects especially the Imperial Valley, the mountain deciduous fruit center of Placer County, and the strawberry, potato, celery, onion, and asparagus districts of the Delta. In the first the Japanese had displaced no one, but had entered territory in which whites would not work; in the second, they took over land and industry at which whites had failed, and made a success of it; in the third they worked lands whites would or could not work, as in the Imperial Valley. The Court decision presents a difficult problem for many California land owners. But most of the men who helped make the State white are not interested; they own no farms.

Mexican

657. Agee, Alva. Mexican immigrants. Pa. Stockman and Farmer 51: 562. 1927. 6 N21

A contributing editor notes the demand of the Southwest for Mexican labor for agriculture, and the concern of the national government as to such immigration, legal and illegal. He suggests the balancing of this inrush by a better and more preferable class such as Swedes, believing the change would benefit farmers. He notes union labor's opposition to unrestricted immigration. (He fails to suggest how these Swedes moving to the Northwest - as he says they will - can benefit the Southwest if Mexicans are checked in their migrations).

658. Bloch, Louis. Report on the Mexican labor situation in the Imperial Valley. Calif. Bur. Labor Statis. Bien. Rept. (1925-1926) 22: 113-127. Sacramento. 1926. 252.09 L11R

Shortage of Mexican labor for lettuce thinning and cotton picking, 1925, forced wages up some, and made considerable complaint. This shortage was accentuated by drives of U. S. Immigration officials to arrest and deport Mexicans illegally in the United States, by wages lower than offered in other parts of the State to migratory agricultural workers, by poor housing and sanitary conditions, these being distinctly poorer than in other sections. The legal situation was complicated by the formation of the Associated Labor Bureau of Imperial Valley seeking to have Mexicans illegally in the United States save up money to pay their head taxes and visa charges on the installment plan; the legal status of this organization was questioned by State officials and Mexican consular officials and certain injustices by it were exposed.

The population of Imperial Valley consists of about one third or two fifths Mexicans, who may be considered permanent residents. It has been estimated that 75% of the Mexicans in California, have come there illegally. However, many of them are now legal residents because they have acquired residence by being there undetected so long.

Social consequences of unrestricted Mexican influx are - Mexicans live in Mexican settlements, do not naturalize and do not assimilate; jails and other institutions and charities are overburdened with Mexicans; Mexican children do not attend school as regularly or as long as Americans; they increase infant mortality, housing and health problems.

659. Bogardus, E. S. The Mexican immigrant. Jour. Appl. Sociol. 11: 470-488. 1927. L. C.

The materials used in this account of the Mexican immigrant are drawn from studies made of the Mexican immigrant in southern California.

"The occupations into which the Mexican immigrants go are first of all agricultural, with chopping beets, heading lettuce, picking oranges and lemons, picking walnuts, picking grapes, and cultivating cantaloupes heading the list."

Wages and hours of labor in these occupations, labor adjustments, behavior problems, and accommodation and assimilation are among the topics discussed.

660. Bresette, Linna. Mexicans in the United States; a report of a brief survey. 45pp. Washington, D. C., Natl. Catholic Welfare Assoc. 1929. 283 B75

A report of the writer's personal survey of the outstanding facts of the social, economic and religious aspects of the immigrant Mexican population. It is concerned largely with the work the Catholic Church should do among these people, and its present handicaps due to its own lack of realization of their needs, to limited facilities and the efforts of Protestant and other non-Catholic agencies.

The numbers and location of the Mexicans are given, and type of employment, much of which is of an agricultural nature and seasonal in character, is discussed.

Much of the book is given over to a criticism of what is referred to as anti-Catholic propaganda by Protestant mission schools and other Protestant agencies.

661. California. Mexican fact-finding committee. Mexicans in California. Report of Governor C. C. Young's Mexican fact-finding committee. 214pp. San Francisco, Calif. 1930. 283 C122

Part III is devoted to Mexicans in agriculture. The common labor needs of California crops, with special reference to Mexican labor are given.

The strike of Mexican cantaloupe pickers in the Imperial Valley, in May, 1928 is described. The prices asked by the Mexican union are given and it is said that the union had not planned a strike for that time but hoped to persuade the growers to accede to their demands. However, the union lost control of the laborers and the strike resulted. A number of arrests were made, but charges were subsequently dropped. The picking agreement was revised and it was thought that better labor relations would result.

Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 32: 83-89. 1931.

662. Callcott, Frank. The Mexican peon in Texas. Survey 44: 437-438. 1920. 280.8 C37

"There are two classes of Mexican peons in Texas, those who intend to make the state their home, and those who come only for the cotton picking season and return as soon as it is over...the latter class is rapidly diminishing..."

"After the cotton picking season is over, the peon searches for work for the winter, and it is then that he takes the first step that makes for assimilation. The farm labor of the winter is of such a

nature that only men are employed...."

The women, at home all day, try to beautify their homes. The children are sent to school.

Some of the characteristics of these peons are given.

663. Cauley, T. J. Mexican immigration. An economic study of a problem which must be faced sooner or later. Tex. Monthly 4: 50-62. 1929. L. C.

Noting the volume of Mexican recorded immigration into the United States, 1918-1928, largely through Texas, it is assumed, arguments for and against it are noted. The low standards and ignorance of Mexicans are bound to reduce American standards; seasonal employment makes many Mexican subjects for winter relief in the cities - the problem would be accentuated. On the other hand, there is large agricultural and other industrial demand for cheap labor; it is argued that if it cannot be had here, American capital will go abroad where it can be found; the Mexican border cannot be closely enough guarded to prevent a large illegal immigration; Mexico would protest American restriction on movements of her people.

It has been proposed that we import annually needed cotton pickers from Mexico under guard, and return them to Mexico when finished with them. Seasonal peak demand indicates that they would be kept only about six weeks - the peak need coming in September.

For example, in 1927 the Texas cotton crop was picked in such a way that, assuming all pickers averaged 200 lbs. a day we needed - or used - 80,899 pickers between July 15 and August 1.

664. Clements, G. P. Immigration bill, economic loss. Pacific Rural Press 114: 686. 1927. 6 P112

A statement by G. P. Clements, Manager, Agricultural Department Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, opposes any present form of restriction on Mexican immigration, claiming it would result in great economic loss to industry and agriculture of the southwestern states which are entirely dependent upon Mexican labor. He claims 85% of Mexican labor comes to this country and returns annually, and the rest vacillates. All desert and semi-arid regions must depend upon this labor, white labor being neither adapted to nor available for that summer extreme of heat. The alternative to Mexican immigration would be bringing in Costa Rican negroes, which is unthinkable under our present problems with African negroes.

665. Clements, G. P. Mexican immigration and its bearing on California's agriculture. Calif. Citrograph 15: 3, 28-29, 31. 1929. 80 C125

California's agriculture depends upon the Mexican laborers who come to the state, and who are very satisfactory as long as they have good treatment. In Mexico the peon is never ordered. He is requested. His great difficulty with the employer in the United States is the lack of the employers' understanding.

666. De Laittre, Karl. The Mexican laborer and you. Nation's Business 18(12): 44, 104, 106, 108, 110. November 1930. 286.8 N212

Mexican labor has greatly facilitated the development of the Southwest - agriculture, mines, railroads. Their casual labor has made possible much extension of acreage calling for rush season large supplies of migrants. The Mexican does much stoop and finger work

which Americans are disinclined to do. In California, the slack time is January and February. In March to June, and in November, the need for labor is 90% greater than in slack time, with September the peak. The demand there is stated as 27,955 transient or seasonal workers in February, to 76,877 late in September, in addition to permanent crop workers. Of 136,400 farms in the State, 100,000 have less than 100 acres, 85,000 less than 40 acres. 80% of these farms are practically one-man propositions except at harvest when they may require from a few to possibly 100 casuals for a short time.

Mexicans seem to fit in well to the agricultural and other needs of the district - do the work easily which others refuse, and readily become nomadic, yet stick to the one kind of work.

Fear is expressed that the cost of Mexicans would reduce labor supply and force cuts in acreage, reducing crop shipments, and making many perishable agricultural products less available to consumers.

While in 1920, 87% of Mexicans were in California, Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico, they had penetrated every State. They are becoming a national question, socially and economically.

667. Dobie, J. F. Ranch Mexicans. Survey 66: 167-170, illus. 1931. 280.8 C37

A popular outline of the Mexican labor classes on ranches. Mexican-Spanish practices have stamped American ranching with its terms and laboring classes. Ranching still exists on a large scale, though somewhat modified in places (as in Texas) by fencing in of ranges and extermination of predatory animals. Mexicans are supplanting whites on ranches. They work for less and expect less. Remoteness and isolation are still not uncommon on ranches. Life is free and simple of most modern complexities. Ranchers still make many necessities as they used to do, though they now buy some. Mexicans like companionship and prefer ranches where this is possible.

Vaqueros get \$25-30 a month, "grub" furnished.

Whites get about \$10 a month more than Mexicans. And \$10 more if the worker "furnishes" himself.

The best way to keep Mexicans satisfied is to give them plenty of meat, either beef or goat. Many southwestern ranches keep herds of common Mexican goats for this purpose.

A Mexican will leave a \$35 job on a small ranch where meat and company are scarce for one at \$25 on a big ranch where he can be with a "crowd" and get plenty of meat.

668. The farm labor problem. Calif. Cult. 74: 190. 1930. 6 C12

An editorial which quotes a California State Chamber of Commerce article by R. V. Garrod, President Farmers' Union of California, tending to show that California has had some rather important changes in her farm labor situation in 1929, due to the lessening of Mexican immigration - this due to stricter enforcement of immigration laws and enforcement of deportations - dropping legal immigration from an average of 58,000 to 16,000, and stopping an estimated 40,000 illegal entries; also deporting or scaring across the border 6,000 to 7,000 others. Because of Texas laws, recruiting agencies have turned to California and have taken away 14,000 Mexicans, most of whom will not return. California had labor shortages under fair wage conditions during the 1929 harvests in the San Joaquin Valley. The State is faced by the necessity of changes in methods of operation,

with consequent serious loss of crop returns and land values. Producers have their backs against the wall.

An unbiased investigation of the labor situation is urged before additional restriction of immigration is made. Proponents of restriction claim to have made investigations showing that there is sufficient labor in the country - but they ignore the fact that few idle laborers will go into some of the hot interior valleys to do "stoop" work and stay at it. Agriculture needs a fair investigation so it may know upon what to depend if Mexican labor is cut off.

669. The farm labor problem. [Editorial] Calif. Cult. 70: 154. 1928. 6 C12
Opposition to Mexican immigration restriction is discussed in this editorial.

The only question is - do southwestern farmers need Mexican laborers? Housing and social conditions and preferences for other help are side issues used to direct attention away from the main issue. White labor will not work in California's hot interior valleys in the heat of harvest time. Opponents of Mexican immigration claim there is plenty of labor here in the U. S. to harvest our crops, but none can be driven to work it prefers to avoid. Agriculture asks the defeat of the Box Bill and the appointment of a special committee to study the farm labor situation and make recommendations, agriculture to abide by the result.

670. Galarza, Ernest. Without benefit of lobby. Survey 66: 181. 1931. 280.8 C37

Mexicans come here under economic urge, welcomed by agriculture and other industries alike, but are paid low wages and given poor board and living conditions. Idleness between jobs is considerable. Child labor begins early - sometimes at 5 to 6 years of age in agriculture. Mexicans would protest such conditions if they could, but are inarticulate because they are unorganized, discredited and disillusioned. He is unorganized because a seasonal, migratory worker, discredited because painted as of degenerate Indian stock, disillusioned because his hopes at coming have been disappointed. He has no American defenders except when it is to the interest of certain people, such as employers, to protest restriction of his immigration. He cannot expect aid from his government which fears diplomatic complications; nor from the American Federation of Labor whose California officers say the surest way to avoid a civilization of masters and servants is to kick out the Mexican; nor from social workers, who stay by the immigrants and give some comfort, but grit their teeth, and, like their charges, wonder.

The thousands of Mexicans in the United States have helped and are helping to move crops and do other work. But most of them are maladjusted and are worthy of serious attention.

Must the Mexican be satisfied with the answer of a gang boss in a California orchard? To a Mexican job hunter he replied - "When we want you, we'll call you; when we don't - git."

671. Gamio, Manuel. The Mexican immigrant; his life-story. 288pp. Chicago, University of Chicago Press. 1931. L. C.

A collection of "autobiographic narratives" of individual Mexicans, grouped under the following chapter headings: I. The Mexican Leaves Home; II. First Contacts; III. The United States as a Base for Revolutionary Activity; IV. The Economic Adjustment; V. Conflict and Race-

Consciousness; VI. The Leader and the Intellectual; VII. Assimilation; VIII. The Mexican-American.

There are frequent references to agricultural labor.

672. Garrett, Garet. Government by tumult. Sat. Evening Post 201(37): 14-15, 43-44, 46, 50. Mar. 16, 1929. L. C.

Specialized agriculture asks for Mexican labor, claiming none other is available and suitable. The specialized group does not represent 1/20 of the total; it represents truck, fruit, cotton and sugar beet growers. The U. S. Department of Agriculture expresses itself only concerning danger of pests in production, such as pink boll worm; the Reclamation Service states that Mexican labor is necessary to carry on projects it has developed; on the other hand the Department of Labor agrees that unrestricted immigration is harmful economically. Some fear Mexicans make a poor class to add to our population biologically and socially; others dispute this. We do not have all the facts necessary for a scientific conclusion; our conclusions must be political, without the desirable impartial scientific research used by large corporations to help them make decisions for action. Such research should take into account economic and social factors. History has shown us that when industry was cut off from European supplies of cheap labor it substituted machinery and the masses prospered and standards of living rose. Highly paid producers (wage earners) became larger consumers. Immigrant labor is cheap labor and there is dispute as to how soon it assimilates to become high priced. We want to keep up our already high standards of life. Consequently we cannot put up with inferior intelligence or mentality. The agricultural industry, as well as others, may get along without Mexican labor by adjusting itself to new crops or new methods which may be developed by scientific research - such as for sugar beets bred to produce but a single seed instead of a cluster, or substituting other sugar crops. Research and its successful application would reduce or end our making decisions guided only by tumult of those selfishly interested.

673. Gwin, J. B. Social problems of our Mexican population. Natl. Conf. Social Work Proc. (1926) 53: 327-332. L. C.

Mexicans have come to the U. S. for harvest work since the 1840's, and have largely returned. But now many are remaining, taking the places of immigrants who used to come from Europe to do our laboring. So far they have colonized practically nowhere except in the Midwest, West and Southwest. Originally come for agricultural or railroad unskilled work, they are now doing more skilled work in each industry and also entering city labor and steel mills. They have the ability to become skilled workers.

Mexicans do considerable work summers in sugar beets; little is known concerning labor conditions the Mexicans meet there, but evidence points to considerable use of child labor, incident to the using of the whole family. Mexican beet workers give the authorities little trouble - being seldom arrested or drunk. The children of these beet-workers are usually retarded in school, according to Denver findings; the families leave the city from early May, returning after September.

Mexicans meet many problems because of language barriers, and are not understood, nor do they understand. The families do not "belong" anywhere, they move so frequently.

The Mexican immigrant falls heir to the worst housing of cities. While inclined to group together, they do not have so sharply defined quarters as do negroes.

Mexicans have a cultural background quite different from ours and are slow in adjusting themselves. They are anxious for schooling.

There never will be a flood of Mexican immigration because the pure Indian Mexican never comes here to labor and economic conditions are improving in Mexico.

674. Handman, M. S. Economic reasons for the coming of the Mexican immigrant. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 35: 601-611. 1930. 280.8 Am3

Abstract - "Communities with higher standards of living and differentiated economic processes attract nearby populations. The seasonal character of agriculture early results in a demand for seasonal labor, this demand being satisfied differently according to place and time...In America, machinery has taken the place of labor in the production of grain crops. Cotton, however, requires much hand labor, and the increase in truck-gardening, the shut-down of European immigration, and the migration of the negro to industrial centers have created a need for labor. The revolutionary disturbances in Mexico since 1910 provided another motive for migrating. The rise in the American farmer's standard of living and the post-war inflation of farm values were additional factors creating a need for cheap agricultural labor. Besides supplying this need, Mexicans are replacing tenant farmers in Texas, while the owners move to the city. Mexicans who return to Mexico contribute to its Americanization. The social problems created by the presence of a large mass of migratory Mexicans, an exploited group, are tremendous, but they have not been faced because of the pressing need for cheap labor."

675. Handman, M. S. The Mexican immigrant in Texas. Southwest. Polit. and Social Sci. Quart. 7: 33-41. 1926. 280.8 So82

The casual character of this Mexican immigration is emphasized. The laborer shifts back and forth between his home country and America more than any other immigrant. The greater part of this immigration is agricultural - the Mexican stays a farm laborer.

"The Mexican agricultural laborer has come into those parts of Texas where the soil has been too depleted to maintain an American tenant farmer and pay rent on the land. The Mexican works for less, he can be supervised more easily, and the problem of labor is solved by his working the whole family and living in conditions which the American farmer would not tolerate."

The racial problems occasioned by this influx of Mexicans are discussed.

676. Hauter, L. H. Economics of crop production on the Elephant Butte Irrigation Project. N. Mex. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 97, 48pp. State College. 1928.

Man labor is considerably more flexible than in most sections of the United States. Farm operators depend largely upon Mexican labor, doing less manual labor himself than is usual in most sections. Mexicans are hired by the hour or day, at usually \$1.50 for 9 hours, paid only when they work. They are commonly housed with the understanding that they work for the farmer whenever he wants them, but

are guaranteed no definite amount of work.

The bulletin contains numerous graphs on labor distribution by crops and months, and as a whole for the farm.

677. Holmes, S. J. Perils of the Mexican invasion. North Amer. Rev. 227: 615-623. 1929. L. C.

"While still paying for past blunders in the importation of cheap labor, we are now admitting a new menace to national prosperity from across the Rio Grande."

"The influx of Mexicans has been stimulated by the shortage of cheap labor resulting from the curtailment of European immigration after the World War. Since the quota system was not applied to the New World, Mexicans were free to enter in unlimited numbers. True, the admission of Mexicans is regulated by an elementary literacy test, and by a visa fee and head tax which altogether amount to eighteen dollars. But there is no doubt that the literacy test and the fees are avoided by the simple process of sneaking over the border through the chapparal, or paddling across the Rio Grande..."

"Mexican labor is extolled because it is peculiarly adapted to the work of fruit, cotton and beet raising for which transient white labor is so unsatisfactory. Much of this work is seasonal, and when it is finished the Mexican loads his family into an ancient Ford and treks to some other locality. There is great need for this transient labor in Western Agriculture, and it must be admitted that white labor is practically unobtainable for this work at the prices paid."

678. Hoover, G. E. Our Mexican immigrants. Foreign Affairs 8: 99-107. 1929. 280.3 F76

American public opinion regarding Mexican immigration is confused, chiefly because of the confusion of races in Mexico. The Indian element is large, but Mexicans are classed in the United States as "white". The Indian of Mexico comes here for economic reasons, many of them illegally. He finds most of his work in agriculture in specialized crop districts, seldom in general farming or by the month. His coming has made possible California's crop specialization. Many Mexicans intend to return home "mañana" which seldom comes. Some people argue that Southwestern agriculture would collapse without the Mexican; others that production would not suffer even if all Mexicans were withdrawn. Both err in part, at least. It is contended that Mexicans only can stand some of the heat; but Mexicans at home come from a temperate climate; and have to get accustomed to the heat; so can white if there is inducement enough.

The Mexican peon is among our least assimilable of immigrants, as is shown by the slowness of New Mexico to Americanize since its acquisition by the United States. Peons are learning to accept American charity out of proportion to their proportion in the population. Social workers fear Mexicans will not mix with our natives; eugenists fear they will somewhat to the detriment of our white race intellectually and physically.

Farmers and railroads unite in demanding unrestricted Mexican immigration. Labor opposes it. Practically all testimony in Congressional hearings on the subject oppose restriction. Restriction will be futile under present lack of ability to enforce it. But it seems only a matter of time when some sort of check on Mexican immigration will be made and enforced.

679. Immigration restriction - economic results and prospects. [Round table discussion.] Amer. Econ. Rev. Sup. 17(1) 127-132. March 1927. 280.8 An32

On p. 130, Professor Handman, of Texas, "spoke of the increase in Mexican immigration and the results as he saw them in the Southwest, particularly in Texas."

There is an international seasonal migration of casual labor, for which San Antonio is the distributing center. As yet, the chief effect of Mexican immigration has been, not upon industry, but upon agriculture and Mexican skilled labor is kept at home. We are getting chiefly the peon type of labor. The effect of Mexican labor immigration on Texas agriculture has been great. The present low price of cotton (Dec. 1926) is one result; the development of latifundia is another. Mexican labor is more easily managed than Negro. The latter go to towns; the former enables the opening and development of lands which could not before be utilized.

680. Johnstone, H. W. The labor question a vital one. Calif. Cult. 70: 66. 1928. 6 Cl2

"The Box bill before Congress which, if passed, will exclude all over 1500 Mexicans from coming into the United States is the most important agricultural bill that has come before Congress for some time, as far as California and the Pacific Southwest are concerned."

Tells of the need for Mexican laborers on the farms and ranches of California and the Pacific Southwest.

681. Labor for citrus orchards. Calif. Cult. 77: 208. 1931. 6 Cl2

Because of criticism for employing Mexicans while Americans were out of work, an orange grower hired a picking crew entirely of white men. Pay was \$3.50 a day, with chance of 50¢ extra as bonus. The crew grumbled, complained and Bolshevistic members interfered with activities. Several men quit before night, and next day only 2 or 3 out of 15 reported for duty. Mexicans usually work quietly and well and are satisfied with wages and working conditions.

682. The labor situation. Calif. Cult. 66: 548. 1926. 6 Cl2

The Los Angeles County Farm Bureau opposes application of quota law restrictions to immigrants from Mexico. 85% of Mexican laborers now employed in the Western United States entered this country illegally, it is stated, and should the government insist on deportation of those subject to it, agricultural industry would be seriously crippled by the almost complete elimination of the Mexican laborer. Fruit harvests, sugar beet and cotton industries are practically dependent on this source of labor during peak of harvests. Farm bureau leaders are cooperating with other organizations in attempting to work out a sensible and economic solution to the Mexican labor problem. The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Agricultural Department is mentioned as interested.

683. The labor situation. [Editorial] Calif. Cult. 69: 606. 1927. 6 Cl2

Opposition to Mexican labor immigration restriction is discussed here.

The need for this class of labor outweighs any benefits to be derived from restricting its inflow. In the hot summer climate of the Imperial Valley, southern Arizona, New Mexico and along the Mexican border in Texas, this is the only class of labor which can or

will do the work of those developing production centers of cotton, truck, and fruit. To curtail labor for and production of these centers and crops would be to raise costs of living for those crying for immigration restriction.

Labor unions are advocating this restriction - as are others. There will be effort in the coming Congress to legislate for it.

684. McLean, R. N. The Mexican return. Nation 135(3503): 165-166. Aug. 24, 1932. 110 N

Describes the return to Mexico of six hundred Mexicans, laborers and their families who came to this country to work in industrialized agriculture and other industries. They are sent back because in times of depression, the job must go to the white worker. It is pointed out, however, that many of the jobs in fields, etc., are work which the white man will not do.

685. McLean, R. N. Mexican workers in the United States. Natl. Conf. Social Work Proc. (1929) 56: 531-538. 1930. L. C.

Agricultural and other interests (principally railroads) compete for Mexican labor, and at the same time there is lack of adequate information or agencies to distribute labor, as evidenced by streams of labor passing each other on the roads, each going to the place the other is leaving. A chart is given of a family's places of abode, work, wages, housing and sickness in California for a year. Seasonal migrations have been forced upon a people notably non-migratory in Mexico. Mexicans also turn to urban work on gangs in dull seasons between crops, and many fail to return to the country. Most Mexicans fail to return to Mexico as many claim they do winters. Increasing ties bind them here despite love of their native country. If they did return permanently, it would be the first time in history a racial movement has turned backwards. Large southwestern employers claim absolute dependence on Mexican labor, but forget usually his Aztec and Mayan contributions to civilization - notably art, music, and handwork. Mexicans do not impose upon charity more than others similarly placed. The laboring classes of any nationality need most charity; they, too, are most subject to disease.

686. McLean, R. N. That Mexican! As he really is, north and south of the Rio Grande. 184pp. New York, Chicago, F. H. Revell Co. 1928. L. C. Bibliography, pp.183-184.

Several chapters are of interest to this bibliography, Ch. VIII. Juan Garcia Moves North; Ch. IX. Mr. Garcia, Please Sit Down! Ch. X. The Cost of Cheap Labor; Ch. XI. What about the Quota?

Labor of these migratory families in the beet fields, including child labor, is discussed, and the problems which such labor brings are presented.

687. Mexican competition. Market Growers Jour. 44: 121-122. 1929. 6 M34

The "Blue Anchor" of February 1928 is quoted as opposed to quota limitation of Mexican labor for California agriculture, claiming the labor usually comes North only for work for which there are no other labor supplies, and that most of them return to Mexico after the season. There is plenty of other work for the skilled American labor. It notes that farm wages in the state are higher than in most other parts of the country. Most of the agitation for placing a quota on

Mexican immigration comes from outside California. The state's agricultural interests are united by, not opposed to it.

688. Mexican invaders relieving our farm-labor shortage. Lit. Digest 66(3): 53-54. July 17, 1920. L. C.

Observers along the border estimate that 100,000 Mexicans have crossed into Texas illegally and an equal number into California within 6 or 7 months, and have done much to relieve farm labor shortages. Texas has been thus put on the map agriculturally and much of California's fruits and vegetables have become national market factors. Mexicans are going further north, as into Colorado and Michigan sugar-beet fields. Most of them return south to Mexico winters to live easily on their earnings. The United States has done practically nothing to assimilate these people, but some who are interested declare them to be excellent prospective citizens. We should not let them go unassimilated.

689. Mexican labor situation. [Editorial] Calif. Cult. 76: 642. 1931. 6 Cl2

Fear is expressed that the large movements of Mexicans from the United States will leave a serious shortage of harvest labor in California this season. Especially in the hot interior valleys Americans cannot or will not do much of the work offered, even in time of unemployment. In the last 6 months almost no Mexican labor has entered, and probably 100,000 have left - many of them having a perfect right to remain, but being scared out by public hysteria against foreigners; once out, they seldom can prove their right to return. Appeal is made to cease the clamor for sending out foreigners - e.g. Mexicans.

690. Mr. Legge suggests seasonal permit for Mexican labor. Farm board head gives immigration views; agent of cotton group asks restriction. U. S. Daily 4(290): 1, 8. Feb. 11, 1930. 280.8 Un33

Mr. Legge submitted his views at a hearing before the House Immigration Committee on February 10.

He had no definite proposal but felt the labor situation in the Southwest serious enough to warrant careful consideration and investigation. Mexican peon labor should not be taken away from those now dependent upon it. Much southwestern farm work is unsuited to American workers. If Mexican immigration is cut off, farmers in the Southwest will have to drop fruit and truck crops and turn to cereals which are already in surplus.

J. H. Patten (representing cotton interests in South Carolina and the Immigration restriction league of New York) said Mexican immigration was driving thousands of small American farmers out of business - in a situation analagous to that arising from that in negro slavery when small farmers could not buy slaves. Mexican laborers are driving farmers and farm workers out of the Southwest and ruining southeastern planters by overproduction.

691. [Opposition to restriction of Mexican immigration]

Opposition is expressed in the following articles, all of which oppose any measure, and specifically the Box Bill, placing Mexicans upon our quota lists for immigration: Mexican labor situation. [Editorial] Calif. Cult. 70: 58. 1928. 6 Cl2; The labor question

a vital one, by H. W. Johnstone. Calif. Cult. 70: 66-67. 1928. 6 Cl2; Oppose Mexico quota law, by J. H. H. Calif. Cult. 70: 67. 1928. 6 Cl2; Farm bureau opposes quota law. Calif. Cult. 70: 75. 1928. 6 Cl2.

A free supply of harvest labor is called vitally necessary and no other source open. Puerto Ricans and Filipinos are called impossible because of Hawaiian experiences with them. Much of California agricultural labor is migratory, not only by necessity but by temperament. Good housing seems not to play so much a part in holding labor as many believe; examples are given of expensive efforts of ranchers to hold labor - all with more or less poor results.

692. Pressey, H. F. The housing and handling of Mexican labor at Rancho Sespe. Calif. Citrograph 15: 51, 72. 1929. 80 Cl25

Experience on a large farm in constructing, operating, and maintaining a labor village for Mexican families, encouraging them to permanency.

693. Roberts, K. L. Mexicans or ruin. Sat. Evening Post 200(34): 14-15, 142, 145-146, 149-150, 154. Feb. 18, 1928. L. C.

The Central Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce is leading in the Southwest the cry against restriction of Mexican immigration. It has membership in Texas, California, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming, Virginia, Nevada, Iowa. It is claimed that to reduce the Mexican inflow would ruin agricultural and other employers. Admittedly their demand is for cheap labor when they want it and without regard to what may happen to the laborers afterwards. Mexicans are attracted here by the stories of high wages - work on the border awhile, hear of higher wages further north and move on toward them. But Mexicans usually find wages and working and living conditions not all they are represented. While Americans wanting labor express themselves as glad that European immigration has been cut off, and agree that Mexicans are not as desirable immigrants as Europeans, they still wilfully ignore the results of their admixture to our population. Mexicans are wanted for seasonal peak work rather than for steady employment. It is claimed that whites cannot be found to do it. Yet the author met whites on such jobs who said they knew others anxious for but ignorant of the opportunity. It is claimed machinery cannot be invented for picking cotton. But attempts are being made, with good promise of success. If successful they will greatly reduce demand for that type of labor. The same thing would happen if labor-saving machinery were developed for the onion and sugar beet industries. Proper wages, housing and working conditions will secure needed white American labor in at least many places not now attempting to secure it. Such measures will be increasingly necessary for Mexicans.

694. Shall we use sentiment or sense? Pacific Rural Press 114: 590. 1927. 6 Pl12

A meeting of farm leaders at El Paso, the week of Nov. 13, 1927, opposed restriction of Mexican and incidentally of any Western Hemisphere immigration. They feared loss of agricultural labor and inability to procure other, and voiced fears that other American countries with whom relations are now pleasant would fear we had

classed them as Japanese or inferiors and resent it. If we close the doors to Mexicans, they fear we must bring in "niggers" from Puerto Rico or the Philippines, with social evils far worse than those resulting from Mexican immigration. The meeting minimized the social problems resulting from Mexican immigration, even at such concentration centers of unemployed Mexicans as Los Angeles. The meeting called for less "sob stuff" on the part of social workers.

695. Shields, L. F. Mexican ambassadors of good will. World Tomorrow 11: 81-82. 1928. L. C.

Our treatment of the Mexican migrants will determine their attitudes toward us, and the stories they carry home of us. Do we meet them halfway or draw aside our skirts; do we call "across the track" to make friends? Do we offer fair living facilities and show how to use them? Do we pay fair wages? Offer school facilities to their children? Mexicans have courtesy, love of beauty and persistence in seeking to create it, patience, skill of hands. The education of children of Mexican migrants is difficult because of their migrations. The migrants spend 20-30% of their time moving about hunting work. Some agriculturists are starting labor camps where they permit the Mexicans to remain even while not working for them or while working for others. This helps give a little stability to life, even if not for a large part of the year. The movement of the "Friends of the Mexicans" meeting every fall at Pomona College, Claremont, Calif., fosters interchange of viewpoint between Americans and Mexicans, and fosters interchange of students between colleges of the two countries.

696. Should quota law be applied to Mexico? Cong. Digest 7: 155-164, 177. 1928. 110 C76

Arguments pro and con are given. Pro by such men as J. C. Box, E. C. Dowell, H. de C. Ward; and con by John N. Garner, A. P. Thom, and F. H. Bixby.

697. Slayden, J. L. Some observations on Mexican immigration. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 93(182): 121-126. January 1921. 280.9 Am34

Farm employment, pp.121-124, shows the demand for Mexican laborers, especially on the cotton plantations of the Southwest. The hardships worked on these plantation owners by the law that made it illegal to contract for alien labor are described.

698. Social science research council, Committee on scientific aspects of human migration. Report...December 18, 1926. 36pp. Chicago. 1927. 280.Sol

Plan for a study under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council in connection with extensive studies on human migration. Topics suggested include (1) Factors responsible for Mexican immigration; (2) geographical and industrial distribution and extent of the movement; (3) demand and supply of Mexicans, routes of travel, competition with other labor, comparative wages and labor costs, relations with employers and other laborers; (4) standards of living among Mexicans, housing, food, clothing, earnings, dependence upon community support.

Another phase of the subject was to be approached in a preliminary survey of antecedents and conditions of the Mexican population in the United States and the formation of a program for a definite and scientific study of the problem.

699. Stowell, J. S. The near side of the Mexican question. 123pp. New York, G. H. Doran Co. 1921. L. C.

Ch. II, The Mexican at Work in the United States, discusses seasonal Mexican labor in agriculture. The questions of wages and housing are touched upon.

700. Stern, Max. Cotton goes west. Nation 123: 29-30. 1926. L. C.

A discussion of the cotton industry in California which has grown tremendously recently. The labor used in picking, ginning, etc., is described. It consists mainly of Mexicans and a labor shortage is expected when the flow of Mexican immigration is stopped.

701. Taylor, C. C. Texas hog tied with cotton. Southern Planter 88(18): 21. Sept. 15, 1927. 6 So89

Texas roads are crowded with automobile loads of Mexican cotton pickers and even the negro house servants have deserted their jobs for the cotton fields. If it were not for the thousands of Mexicans the Texas cotton crop could never be picked. If Texas did not border on Mexico, she couldn't get this cheap labor. This is an unhealthy state of affairs. Any system of farming that depends upon tramp labor is poor business, for farming ought to be run by the family who lives on the farm.

702. Taylor, P. S. An American-Mexican frontier, Nueces County, Texas. 337pp. Chapel Hill, Univ. North Carolina Press. 1934. 277.083 T21

The report of a study of population groups and of social and economic relationships, with special consideration given to agricultural labor, principally on cotton, also vegetable production. The historical background is treated. The study was made personally, and applies mostly to conditions as of 1929. Partial contents include: Chs. 1-9, Political and Military History. 6. Fugitive Slaves and Peons. 10-11. Economic Development. 12. Population Groups. 13-16. Labor Market, Supply, Wages, Earnings Relations. 17. Debts of Cotton Pickers. 18. Non-agricultural Labor. 19. Socio-economic Ladder. 20. Law Observance and Enforcement. 21. Mexican Societies. 22. Mexican Clerks and Business Men. 23. Property Leasing and Ownership. 24-25. Education. 25-26. School and Domiciliary Isolation. 27. Politics. 28. Mexicans, Texas-Mexicans, Mexican-Americans. 29. Social Isolation. 30. Immigration Policy. 31. Summary.

703. Taylor, P. S. Mexican labor in the United States. Dimmit County, Winter Garden district, South Texas. 464pp. Berkeley, Calif. Univ. Calif. Press. 1930. (California Univ. Publications in Economics v. 6, no. 5) 283 T21D

"The hand of Mexican labor is grubbing out the chaparral of south Texas. The farmer is invading the range of the cattleman. The Mexican vaquero still rides, but in fenced pastures. His thin ranks have been heavily augmented by compatriots who have crossed the Rio Grande to serve as onion clippers, cotton pickers, and general farm laborers. Intensive agriculture, developed partly by irrigation, partly by the westward movement of cotton culture, has built up a great reservoir of Mexican labor south of San Antonio. Mexicans from this section follow the cotton harvest into north Texas and westward even to the Pan Handle; at times they are transported to the sugar beet fields and industries of the North, and thus they are scattered over the

United States...

"The present is the fifth of a series on Mexican labor in the United States, projected by the Committee on Scientific Aspects of Human Migration of the Social Science Research Council, and continued by its Committee on Population, and presents the result of field researches during onion harvest in the spring of 1929, supplemented by brief visits to the county at other seasons."

Wages paid, for transplanting, from 6 to 9 cents an acre row, for clipping, from 5 to 8 cents per crate or even as high as 10 cents in fields where onions are small. Onion graders receive 3 or 4 cents a crate. Two or 3 cents is paid for hauling and loading.

Labor relations are good in the district, but living conditions of the Mexicans are poor, and their children are usually not allowed in the white schools.

704. Taylor, P. S. Mexican labor in the United States: Imperial Valley. 94pp. Berkeley, Univ. Calif. Press. 1928. (California University Publications in Economics v. 6, no. 1) 283 T21

Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 28: 477-483. 1929.

This study is one of a planned series on Mexican labor in the United States, initiated by the Committee on Scientific Aspects of Human Migration, a committee of the Social Science Research Council.

This is a historical and contemporary analytical exposition of relations between Mexican agricultural labor and Americans. Topics are as follows: Background (labor history of the Valley, Mexican population, economic aspects of Valley agriculture); Labor market (labor relations, housing of agricultural labor, non-agricultural labor); Socio-economic ladder (property ownership, Mexican clerks and business men, education); Domiciliary isolation (social isolation).

The study is very readable, and apparently as thorough as it could well be without a full year's field residence.

In April 1928, a labor union was formed to fight petty exploitations of the laborers by the growers. It is unofficially connected with the Mexican mutual benefit societies through the activity of many people who belong to unions and societies. The organization is commonly known as the Union, but officially as the "Mexican Mutual Aid Society of Imperial Valley." There was grower opposition to the new organization, the cry of "Reds" was raised, the sheriff went too far in his activities to break up the organization, diplomatic intervention resulted. The incipient strike never took place, but the Mexicans found that demands for small increases of pay and perquisites were largely granted.

Latin Americans are admitted to membership. Headquarters at Brawley, California, with branches at Westmoreland, El Centro, Calipatria. No affiliations with other bodies.

Dues, \$1.00 each busy month during "principal" active months. No dues in "slack" months.

Majority vote is required to call a strike, but the officers appear opposed to that extreme if possible to avoid it. Sick benefits - (no details) but no other benefits yet, although the articles of incorporation allow all functions of a "mutualistic" in addition to those of a labor union.

The officers desire the offices to serve as employment halls for Mexicans.

705. Taylor, P. S. Mexican labor in the United States. Migration statistics I-III. 3 nos. Berkeley. 1933. (California University Publication in Economics v. 6, no. 3, pp. 237-255; v. 12, no. 1, pp. 1-10; v. 12, no. 2, pp. 11-22) 283 T21M

The seasonal mobility of Mexican laborers, Pt. II, pp. 1-2; This mobility of Mexicans makes them a desirable labor force upon which to draw for seasonal agricultural needs, and at the same time a problem to school and social officials and agencies.

In Part III, data are given concerning the movement of Mexicans and negroes northward into the valley of California on the principal road route, from May 16, 1927 to Feb. 28, 1929. Seasonal movements of Mexicans to grape and cotton work are heavy, with strong, but less distinct southern movement, due to permanent migration northward of many who find the development of cotton work makes return South less necessary. Movement of negroes is much smaller and less pronounced. Data were taken by filling station employees in good position to observe, but not to stop cars.

706. Taylor, P. S. Mexican labor in the United States. Racial school statistics, California, 1927. pp. 258-292. Berkeley. 1929. (California University Publication in Economics v. 6, no. 4) L. C.

"The population of California is of widely scattered origin, and includes a notable diversity of races. In its making, the rôle of migration is large. Many of its inhabitants have come from other parts of the United States - an internal movement of population; these, together with the native white population, itself descended but a generation or two from immigrants to the state, dominate the social structure. Others have come from Europe, and in first or second generation have largely merged with the dominant group. Still other peoples, of non-European origin, have migrated from other parts of the United States, have poured over the southwestern land border, or have crossed the Pacific from the Orient. Among the latter, the Negroes, Mexicans, Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, and Filipinos are conspicuous; they not only differ racially from the American and European stock (the Negroes and Mexicans both have received admixtures of white blood) but they also differ in varying degrees from one another.

"The present study records the numbers, and distribution within the state, of the children of three of these groups - Mexicans, Negroes, and Japanese - enrolled in public and Catholic elementary schools on February 1, 1927."

Maps included are of especial interest.

707. Taylor, P. S. Mexican labor in the United States. Valley of the South Platte, Colorado. pp. 95-235. Berkeley, 1929. (California University Publications in Economics v. 6, no. 2) 283 T21V

Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 29: 537-547. 1929.

A historical and contemporary analysis of relations between Mexican sugar beet workers and Americans in northeastern Colorado. Topics include: Character of sugar beet work; changes in nationality of workers; growth of the Mexican element engaged in beet work; the economics of sugar beet production (including activities of the Great Western Sugar Co., in relation to growers and laborers) recruiting and shipping labor; resident labor supply; encouragement of Mexicans to settle in beet regions; wages; earnings; labor

relations with employers; housing; credit advances; Mexicans as public charges; Mexican societies; ownership of property; education; and isolation of the Mexican element from American society.

708. Taylor, P. S. Mexicans north of the Rio Grande. Survey 66: 135-140, 197, 200-202, 205, 1931. 280.8 C37

"The Mexicans are here - from California to Pennsylvania, from Texas to Minnesota...

"In Imperial Valley, California, they thin lettuce in the fall, and from December to March they cut it by hand for shipment... From the middle of May to July, Mexicans...work under the hot sun at high speed, picking at fifteen cents a crate cantaloupes to be consumed by Chicago, New York, or St. Louis. By mid-July the majority of the Mexican families have left for the grape harvest in the San Joaquin Valley.

"In the Salt River Valley of Arizona...beginning in September some thousands of Mexican families annually are shipped in from California and Texas to pick cotton until January or February. In the spring many of these families drift away; others remain for the lettuce and vegetable harvest, and the cantaloupes...

"In the Winter Garden of south Texas, in November and December, Mexican men, women and children, on hands and knees, transplant Bermuda onions...

"In central, west and south Texas, the westward movement of cotton has been sustained by Mexican labor."

The living conditions, housing, schooling of children, wages, etc., of these Mexicans, most of whom are migratory are discussed.

An outline of the localities to which Mexicans migrate, the work they do, the attitude of Americans toward them, working conditions, wages, earnings, living conditions, problems of social contact, occupational contact, education and segregation, the Mexican's efforts for better earnings, Americanization, repatriation of Mexicans, voluntarily (because of economic conditions), and deportation of those illegally here.

"The stamp of the Mexican migration will be visible for generations."

709. Texas labor curtailed by law. Prohibitive license measure in effect eliminates recruiting of beet workers in state. Through the Leaves 17: 315-316. 1929. 66.8 T41

A law passed May 17, 1929, requires each person engaged in hiring laborers for employment outside the State to pay annually a State license tax of \$5,000, and a county tax of \$2,500; to give bond to pay any valid debt owing to any citizen of Texas by any laborer he hires. Fine - \$500 to \$5,000, or imprisonment for from 4 to 12 months or both. The cause is plainly decrease in Mexican immigration, increase in deportation of Mexicans, increased labor demands. The law will be tested in court in July 1929.

710. Thomson, C. A. The man from next door. The Mexican who is filling the cheap labor vacuum. Century Mag. 111: 275-282. 1926. L. C.

Agricultural interests of various types and localities, and other industries are actively competing for Mexican labor in the United States, especially west of the Mississippi. The Mexican is largely Indian - with a history of bondage, illiteracy, suppression

and poverty for 400 years - a man of appreciation for beauty of art and music, a communist in the sense that he and his kind have always shared their belongings in common, submissive to authority. He comes here in response to our demands for cheap labor and attracted by our seemingly high wages. His ignorance and simplicity leave him dazed in our civilization and prey to exploiters. Two or three generations will refashion him.

Opposition to unrestricted Mexican immigration is growing even though many demand free movement of labor into the country. An immigrant to the United States means the loss of an emigrant from Mexico. Mexico does not like that. The possibility of cooperation of forces within the two nations to reduce this movement was suggested in a recent American Federation of Labor Officials meeting.

711. Thomson, C. A. What of the bracero? The forgotten alternative in our immigration policy. Survey 54: 291-292. 1925. 280.8 C37

Are Mexicans coming into the United States too fast? California social workers ask. Immigration of 18,000 in 1922, 63,000 in 1923, 88,000 in 1924.

The situation is complicated by the Mexican's migratory habits - drifting from one seasonal job to another, and by periodic unemployment. Often Mexicans carry disease. Given wages to allow him to live on a standard more nearly that of American average life, there is no question about the Mexican's making a good citizen.

Mexicans are considered essential to the labor supply of many industries and agriculture, and restriction of this source of labor is sure to be opposed.

Some of the problems of the situation are:

Is a more economical routing of Mexican migratory labor, reducing the area of migration, possible?

Can the migratory labor supply be best organized by State or federal agencies, farm bureaus or cooperative marketing associations?

Is the increasing demand for Mexicans in the North and East likely to draw off the surplus in California?

With an active demand for cheap labor in the United States and a surplus of it in Mexico, is it possible to enforce a restrictive immigration policy at the United States-Mexican border?

Is it possible and wise to enlist the cooperation of the Mexican government in developing a new immigration policy?

Is it possible to work out a policy for immigration to satisfy the economic needs of the Southwest, and still protect the Mexican from exploitation due to oversupply of labor, insufficient wage and seasonal unemployment?

712. U. S. Congress, House, Committee on immigration and naturalization. Immigration from countries of the Western hemisphere. Hearing... Seventieth Congress, First session, on H. R. 6465, H. R. 7358, H. R. 10955, H. R. 11687. February 21 to April 5, 1928. 801pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1928. 283 Un372I

Testimony is included as to Mexican sugar beet labor - housing, living conditions, the need for Mexican labor in the industry, etc.

Mexican agricultural labor in Texas is discussed.

713. U. S. Congress, House, Committee on immigration and naturalization. Seasonal agricultural laborers from Mexico. Hearing...Sixty-ninth Congress, First session, January 28 and 29, February 2, 9, 11, and 23, 1926...on H.R. 6741, H.R. 7559, H.R. 9036. 345pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1926. 283 Un372

H.R. 6741 is "A Bill to amend the immigration act of 1924 by making the quota provisions thereof applicable to Mexico, Cuba, Canada, and the countries of continental America and adjacent islands." H.R. 7559 is "A Bill to amend section 4 of the immigration act of 1924."

These workers are needed for fruit growing and picking and in the beet sugar industry.

714. U. S. Congress, House, Committee on immigration and naturalization. Temporary admission of illiterate Mexican laborers: hearings... Sixty-sixth Congress, Second session, on S. J. Res. 271, relating to the temporary admission of illiterate Mexican laborers, January 26-30, and February 2, 1920. 375pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1920. L. C.

Statements concerning shortage of labor in the cotton-growing industry of Texas and Arizona, in the beet-sugar industry in 10 States, with discussions as to agricultural and other labor shortage in various parts of the United States and Hawaii. Also discussions of racial problems, negro labor, restriction of immigration, labor unrest, present methods of naturalization, etc.

715. U. S. Congress, House, Committee on immigration and naturalization. Western hemisphere immigration. Hearings...Seventy-first Congress, Second session, on the bills H. R. 8523, H. R. 8530, H. R. 8702 to limit the immigration of aliens to the United States, and for other purposes. 457pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1930. 282.2 Un3W

The application of the bills is principally to restrict Mexican immigration, though all countries in the American are affected. Testimony accordingly relates largely to the problem of Mexican immigration, and the social and economic problems related to it.

The demand for Mexican labor, living and housing conditions of the Mexican laborers who come to the United States, wages paid, etc., are discussed.

716. U. S. Congress, Senate, Committee on immigration. Admission of Mexican agricultural laborers: hearing pursuant to S. J. Res. 66, suspending temporarily the operation of certain provisions of immigration act relating to alien contract laborers and illiterate aliens, [January 27, 1920]. U. S. Cong. 66th, 2d sess., 28pp. Washington, D. C. 1920.

Not seen.

717. U. S. Congress, Senate, Committee on immigration. Restriction of Western hemisphere immigration. Hearings... Seventieth Congress, First session, on S. 1296, A bill to amend the Immigration act of 1924; S. 1437, A bill to subject certain immigrants, born in countries of the Western hemisphere, to the quota under the immigration laws, S. 3019, a bill to amend the immigration laws and for other purposes. February 1, 27, 28, 29; March 1 and 5, 1928. 192pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1928. 280 Un38R

These hearings are devoted mainly to the problem of seasonal agricultural laborers, who are largely Mexican.

718. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Mexican immigration into the United States from Nogales District, Sonora. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 26: 685-686. 1928. 158.6 B87M

"Reports from Consul Henry C. A. Damm at Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, dated October 22, 1927 and January 25, 1928, reveal the fact that immigration from the Mexican west coast into the United States continues unabated, and that during the year 1927, 5,235 nonquota immigration visas were issued at the above office...

"California and Arizona are the chief destination points of Mexicans who immigrate from the west coast with the intention of working principally on farms, on ranches, and in fruit orchards, while some work as railroad section hands."

719. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Results of admission of Mexican laborers, under departmental orders, for employment in agricultural pursuits. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 11: 1095-1097. 1920. 158.6 B87M

An abstract of the report of the "committee appointed to conduct a survey of the labor conditions obtaining as a result of the departmental order of February 12, and the supplementary order of April 12, 1920, admitting temporarily Mexican laborers for employment in agricultural pursuits."

U. S. Department of Labor orders of February 12 and April 12, 1920 allowed admission of Mexicans temporarily without head tax and literacy test. Because of complaints that Mexicans were forcing out white labor, a committee was appointed by the Secretary of Labor to investigate. Its report stated that no detrimental economic feature was proven. Whites refuse unskilled labor except perhaps in city or towns, the demand for common labor is greater than the supply. Wages and conditions provided for common labor are vastly improved over pre-war periods. Local wage rates are quoted for various jobs, agricultural and other.

720. The vanishing Mexican. Pacific Rural Press 119: 300. 1930. 6 P112

Agricultural labor shortage in 1930 in California is predicted because of the checking of Mexican immigration by rigid application of immigration laws. Previous to the rigid application, 58,000 came legally into the United States each year, and an estimated 40,000 illegally. Now the figures are 16,000 legal entrants and many deportations. Congress is considering further restriction. California ranchers must plan accordingly. With the highest rural living standards in the world, even the highest agricultural wages of the United States do not attract white labor to farms - nor Filipinos who prefer town and city jobs, even though they are rushing in as Mexicans are barred out.

721. Walker, H. W. Mexican immigrants as laborers. Sociol. and Social Research 13: 55-62. 1928. 280.8 S015

The majority are laborers of little or no education. Many go to the free Americanization night schools, are ambitious to stay in the United States, bring their families here, and improve their economic

condition by getting better jobs. Adjustment to American life is often hard. For instance, most Mexicans fail to see through the practices of employment agencies and ranch foremen in collusion to enforce rapid turnover of labor and split fees. Enforcement of school attendance of Mexican children is hard; they migrate much and want their children to work.

Discusses the various kinds of fruit and vegetables to which the Mexicans migrate during cultivating and harvest season.

Some Mexicans are very thrifty and very active; others with a few dollars feel rich and refuse to work.

Some employers - both agricultural and others - find Mexicans steady, reliable workers with sufficient skill after a little training. Others report differently. Considerable difficulty is caused by the utterly different attitudes of the active, materialistic Americans and the easy-going Mexicans.

722. Who will labor in tomorrow's vineyards? Pacific Rural Press 106: 312-313. 1923. 6 P112

Correspondent's letter and editorial reply evidently refer to San Joaquin Valley conditions. Correspondent complains of poor work by Mexican pickers and the migration of American-born labor to cities. Editors note rapid increase of grape culture and consequent labor demand; specialization - one cropping - an intensifier of conditions.

Mexicans "get - not earn" \$4. to \$6 daily and apparently board themselves, but have use of various farm conveniences.

723. Whose gonna work down on the farm? [Editorial] Pacific Rural Press 114: 522-523. 1927. 6 P112

Asserting that Mexico supplies the cheap labor needed to ensure continued prosperity to California, and that the people of the State are willing to put up with the social problems involved, the editor urges against restrictions of Mexican immigration. He goes so far as to state that union labor recognizes the need of liberality in the matter, and that the United States immigration officials "backed by the Administration" have the same general view.

724. Willard, R. E. Status of farming in the lower Rio Grande irrigated district of Texas. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 665, 24pp. 1918. 1 Ag84B
Labor, p. 22, shows the character of the farm labor supply.

In the lower Rio Grande district the laborers are almost wholly Mexicans - ignorant and inefficient.

Usually secured by contract - men, women and children working. Supervision costs nearly as much per person as wages. Houses (jacals) sometimes provided on farms to secure and hold a more efficient steady, labor force.

Many of these Mexicans cannot speak English.

725. Woehlke, W. V. Don't drive out the Mexicans. Rev. of Reviews 81(5): 66-68. May 1930. 110 Am32

The dependence of irrigated-land farmers upon a floating labor supply for harvesting perishable fruits and vegetables is emphasized. Constructive action to ensure such labor is needed. Mexicans came here in answer to our plea for labor; don't drive them out. White Americans increasingly refuse much crop labor. They are going to

other jobs. Mexicans do not displace other laborers; they make jobs for them. Before more is done in exclusion of Mexicans, the labor problem should be studied and constructive action planned.

726. Zuckerman, H. G. The quota law and California agriculture. Commonwealth Pt. II. 3: 604-609. 1927. (Commonwealth Club. Calif. Trans. 22: 604-609. 1927) 280.9 C732

Curtail immigration and its effect on California agriculture will be prompt - cutting off labor supply, forcing many white farmers out of business for the lack of unskilled labor necessary at certain seasons. Fear of unassimilability of races is largely a bugbear. Treat Mexicans well and they respond wonderfully. Mexicans are fine laborers - honest, industrious, saving. The Mexican brings no problems we have not already met with other races, and solved.

INSURANCE

Despite the fact that more than 10,000,000 people are gainfully employed in agriculture, the agricultural worker has seldom been included in any consideration of insurance, practically all of such plans having been drawn up for other industries. The recent interest in and the development of social insurance for these other industries is almost certain to lead to agitation for similar insurance applying to agriculture. The material included in this section, therefore, is of interest in any study of farm labor, even though specific reference to agriculture is slight.

727. American academy of political and social science. Social insurance; a consideration of the principles, practicability, and effects of social insurance, with additional papers presented before the Academy of World Economics. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. v. 170, 204pp., November 1933. 280.9 Am34

The section dealing with unemployment insurance or compensation contains the following papers: Do we need compulsory public unemployment insurance? Yes, by Abraham Epstein; Do we need compulsory public unemployment insurance? No, by Noel Sargent; Is the unemployment risk insurable? by I. M. Rubinow; American voluntary attempts at unemployment benefits, by B. M. Stewart; The Wisconsin idea: unemployment reserves, by P. A. Raushenbush; The Ohio idea: unemployment insurance, by I. M. Rubinow; and Prospects for unemployment compensation laws, by J. B. Andrews.

728. Andrews, J. B. Progress of social insurance in America. Amer. Labor Legis. Rev. 20: 317-324. 1930. L. C.

A general article, dealing among other topics, with workmen's compensation, sickness insurance and unemployment.

729. Armstrong, Mrs. Barbara N. Insuring the essentials: minimum wage, plus social insurance - a living wage program. 717pp. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1932. 284.6 Ar5
- "Bibliography; suggestions for further reading," pp.684-701.
- "A critical review of the evolution of social insurance and minimum wage institutions that have been adopted in different parts of the world; together with an analysis of their trend and probable future."
- The section on unemployment insurance (pp.462-549) includes a chapter on "The American movement for unemployment insurance." Charts showing main provisions of foreign unemployment-insurance laws, pp. 635-644.
- Contents:- Part I. General Survey. -Part II. Minimum Wage (18 sections sketching development and application in the United States and abroad; including family allowances. -Part III. Social Insurance (Sect. 1. Workmen's compensation; 2. Social health insurance; 3. Old age and invalidity insurance and old age pensions; 4. Survivors' insurance; 5. Unemployment insurance) - Part IV. Looking Forward.
- Appendices include: A. Kinds of minimum wage and social insurance legislation in various countries; and B. Details of principal social insurance measures.
730. Blachly, M. G. B. Selected statements relative to unemployment insurance in the United States: pro and con. 16pp. Washington, D. C., U. S. Library Cong., Legis. Ref. Serv. 1934.
- Photostat.
- Not examined.
731. Compulsory unemployment insurance. Cong. Digest 14(2): 33-64. February 1935.
- "Review of efforts to enact legislation contrasting State plans - Wisconsin, Ohio plans established under private initiative. Foreign compulsory and voluntary systems. President Roosevelt's message to Congress. Details of Administration's compulsory bill. Should U.S. establish a compulsory system?
- "Discussed pro and con by industrial & labor leaders, economists, lawyers."
732. Douglas, P. H. Standards of unemployment insurance. 251pp. Chicago, University of Chicago Press. 1933. (Social Service Monographs no. 19) Dept. Labor Lib.
- Contents: Ch. I. The Case for unemployment insurance. II. Should the system of unemployment insurance be voluntary or compulsory? III. The proper scope of unemployment insurance acts. IV. The conditions of eligibility for benefit. V. Benefits. VI. What would be the probable cost of unemployment insurance? VII. Contributions. VIII. Problems of insurance and administration; Note on constitutionality of unemployment insurance.
- Appendices include the text of the Wisconsin act, the Ohio bill, the report of the Interstate Commission on Unemployment Insurance, and the report of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor on unemployment insurance, 1932.
- Professor Douglas favors joint contributions by both employers and workers and a centralized nonprofit-making State fund jointly administered by representatives of the workers and employers.

733. Elbert, R. G. Unemployment and relief. 136pp. New York, Farrar & Rinehart, Inc. 1934. 284.6 E11
Mr. Elbert discusses proposed and existing plans of unemployment insurance and presents a plan of his own.
734. Epstein, Abraham. Insecurity, a challenge to America; a study of social insurance in the United States and abroad...introduction by Frances Perkins. 680pp. New York, H. Smith and R. Haas, 1933. 284.6 Ep8
Surveys the experience with unemployment insurance, old age and invalidity pensions, workmen's compensation, and family insurance in foreign countries and presents the need for such insurance in the United States. Mr. Epstein is the executive secretary of the American Association for Social Security.
735. Ewing, J. B. Job insurance. 263pp. Norman, Univ. Okla. Press. 1933. L.C.
Bibliographical notes, pp.255-258.
Contents: Ch. I. Introduction. II. The Wisconsin Movement for Unemployment Insurance. III. The Issue of Prevention in Unemployment Insurance Legislation and Experience. IV. Relief or Prevention. V. Contested Benefit Claims. VI. Employment Offices. VII. The Employer's Heavy Burdens. VIII. Demoralization and Malingering. IX. Summary and Conclusions.
Reviewed by Mary B. Gilson in Amer. Fed. June 1933, pp.644-646.
736. Hansen, A. H., Murray, M. G., Stevenson, R. A., and Stewart, B. M. A program for unemployment insurance and relief in the United States. 201pp. Minneapolis, Univ. Minnesota Press. 1934. (Employment stabilization research institute, University of Minnesota) 284.6 H19
A more complete analysis of unemployment experience than A New Plan for Unemployment Reserves published in 1933. In that publication Hansen and Murray presented a plan providing for both company and industry funds. In this new plan the provision for reserves by individual companies is abandoned and a wider pooling of funds is advocated. The new program includes a proposal for emergency unemployment benefits.
Agricultural workers are mentioned, largely in connection with their exclusion from such a plan.
737. Industrial relations counselors, inc. An historical basis for unemployment insurance; a report prepared for the Employment Stabilization Research Institute, University of Minnesota. 306pp. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press. 1934. Dept. Labor Lib.
Selected bibliography, pp.293-296.
"The study treats of the experience in Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland, and the voluntary plans and legislative schemes of the United States, and attempts to point out the principal derivatives of the experimentation with unemployment insurance in these countries."
Tabular analysis of official proposals and legislation for State compulsory unemployment insurance or reserves in the United States, pp.250-275.
738. International labor conference. Draft conventions concerning sickness insurance for agricultural workers. Internatl. Labor Off. Internatl. Labor Rev. 16: 191-193. 1927. 283.8 In8

Minimum suggestions include: Application to manual and non-manual workers employed in agricultural undertakings - with necessary exceptions as to casual employment, persons of high wages, those not paid money wage, unusual conditions of work, age limits of application, and employer's family members; Cash benefits - with exceptions of cases receiving other compensation, non-compliance of injured person with a physician's orders; Treatment by competent medical authority; Authorization of medical benefits to members of employers' families; Administration of sickness insurance by competent self-governing bodies under strict legal supervision; Insured persons and their employers to support the system; Rights of appeal of the insured; Rights of States with large, thinly populated areas of difficult communication to exempt those areas from application of such a system, even though it be in effect in other parts of the jurisdiction.

739. Lee, J. B., and Munch, Perrill. A debate handbook on unemployment insurance. A brief and bibliography with selected articles. 232pp. Norman, Ext. Div., University of Oklahoma. 1932? L. C.

Bibliography, pp. [7]-23.

Prepared for the extension division or department of speech of universities and colleges in each of twenty-three states.

740. National conference on social security. Social security in the United States, 1935. A record of the eighth National conference on social security, New York City April 26 and 27, 1935 together with a census of social security in the United States. 239pp. New York, Amer. Assoc. for Social Security, Inc. 1935. 284.69 N21

Sections deal with: Economic Security and Social Insurance (which includes: Can social insurance provide social security, by E. M. Burns; A dispassionate review of the Administration's program for unemployment insurance, by P. H. Douglas; and Economic security possibilities under a Federal-State relationship, by J. P. Clark); Problems in Unemployment Insurance (which includes: The need for assurance in unemployment insurance, by Stanley Mathewson; What labor expects from unemployment insurance, by R. J. Watt); and America Looks Towards Social Security.

741. National industrial conference board, inc. Unemployment benefits and insurance. 127pp. New York, Natl. Indus. Conf. Bd., Inc. 1931. L.C.

A survey of existing and proposed plans for relief in unemployment through insurance and other methods. Part I is on foreign systems. The principal conclusion reached is that the hazard of unemployment is largely uninsurable because it is not calculable or predictable and therefore cannot be built on an actuarial basis. The report emphasizes the need for private industry to take the initiative to protect its more stable and permanent working force against the vicissitudes of fluctuating employment. It does not, however, believe that industry should be held responsible for caring for intermittent, casual, or temporary employees. These should, it holds, be a charge upon society.

742. Perkins, Frances. People at work. 287pp. New York, The John Day Co. 1934. 283 P412

Although written almost entirely from the industrial viewpoint, the book should be of interest to everyone. The necessity for unemployment insurance is presented, as a preventive technique for the widespread unemployment of the last few years.

743. Perkins, Frances. Unemployment insurance; an American plan to protect workers and avoid the dole. Survey 67: 117-120. 1931. 280.8 C37

The writer visited England to study the effects and workings of unemployment insurance and the dole. She differentiates between the two systems and believes that the dole has, on the whole, resulted in preventing much destitution and has helped home industries and markets by keeping up trade. Most of the British blunders have been political rather than the fault of other features of the system.

The difficulties of initiating and carrying out an American unemployment insurance system are - difficulty of setting up machinery fitting our conditions, difficulty of identity (so many foreign names are changed to simpler ones on company records), contribution scheme, lack of statistical data necessary upon which to base a start, complications between laws of various states, politics, and major economic emergencies.

It is suggested that a group of adjacent industrial states cooperate in forming a joint body to initiate and operate an unemployment insurance system.

Unemployment insurance is not recommended as a "cure" for unemployment itself is but a symptom. It is urged that it will relieve the worst of distress, that it will cover only the stable worker.

744. Pound, Arthur. Out of unemployment into leisure. Atlantic Monthly 146: 784-792. 1930. L. C.

"Neither casual laborers of the sort who float from state to state nor agricultural laborers are likely to be relieved of insecurity by unemployment insurance legislation. The indications are that the nation will be more chary henceforth in accepting constitutional amendments than it was in the period from 1910 to 1920; and without a constitutional amendment the whole subject remains one for the several states instead of the Union. Secondly, the question is likely to become pressing only in the more highly industrialized states. And, thirdly, in kindred affairs, such as employee compensation, it is noteworthy that many states exempt farmers from the regulations applying to other employers, and also that each state is slow to burden a citizen or a domestic corporation with the protection of citizens of other states temporarily at work within its borders. Finally, the responsible discussion of unemployment insurance thus far, even in New York, where it has reached almost the proportions of a political issue through the championship of Governor Roosevelt, concerns itself with contributing rather than compulsory plans, and neither farm laborers nor casuals are likely to contribute to a large degree. Next steps, and measures in the near future, therefore, can hardly include them to any determining extent."

745. Rankin, E. R. Compulsory unemployment insurance. Debate handbook. 91pp. Chapel Hill. Univ. of North Carolina Press. 1921. (Univ. N. C. Ext. Bull. v. 11, no. 3) 284.6 R16
Bibliography, pp.85-91.
Consists largely of extracts from articles written by various people - affirmative and negative.
746. Raushenbush, P. A. Wisconsin's unemployment compensation act. Amer. Labor Legis. Rev. 22: 11-18. 1932. L. C.
"The compulsory law will cover the employees of each employer who employed ten or more persons in Wisconsin for four months or more during the preceding calendar year. The 'ten or more persons' will count all those employed by a given company anywhere in the state, thus including such establishments as chain stores. The 'four months or more' will in effect exclude canneries and other enterprises which run for only a very short season each year. The state and any governmental subdivision which employs ten or more persons is an 'employer' subject to the act. But in determining what employers are subject to the law certain of their employees are specifically excluded from the count; namely, farm laborers, domestic servants, certain types of governmental employees, teachers, registered part-time workers."
747. Rubinow, I. M. The quest for security. 638pp. New York, H. Holt & Co. 1934. L. C.
Dr. Rubinow, who has been actively identified with the social-insurance movement since the publication in 1913 of his book on Social Insurance, with Special Reference to American Conditions, attempts in this new work to present the problems of social security for "the average intelligent and educated but not specialized adult mind."
In the discussion of unemployment-insurance standards he declares his belief that relief of distress of the unemployed and not the stabilization of industry should be the primary purpose. He advocates, therefore, the general insurance fund instead of the individual plant reserves as more likely to secure maximum benefits through the wider distribution of risks. He favors ample benefits, short waiting period, and contributions from employers, employees, and State (cost of administration from the latter at the least). Administration he would vest in appointive government officers with local advisory boards. Private insurance companies he would keep altogether out of social insurance administration.
748. Rubinow, I. M. Social insurance; with special reference to American conditions. 525pp. New York, H. Holt & Co. 1913. 284.6 R82
Partial contents: Ch. III, The Need of Social Insurance in the United States; Ch. X. The American Compensation Movement; Ch. XI. American Compensation Legislation, 1908-1913; Ch. XII. Criticism of American Compensation Laws.
Part II, Insurance Against Sickness, consists of chapters XIII to XVIII; Part IV, Insurance Against Old Age, Invalidity, and Death, of chapters XIX to XXV; and Part V, Insurance Against Unemployment, of chapters XXVI to XXIX.

In many countries the most important class of workers discriminated against is that of agriculture. It is^a/hazardous occupation. Despite arguments against it, insurance for agricultural workers has been effected in Germany, Great Britain and some of her colonies; and in Austria, France, Italy, Spain and South Australia insurance covers certain risks around machinery on farms.

749. Sutherland, W. R., comp. A debate handbook on unemployment and unemployment insurance; a collection of papers dealing with the social and economic aspects of unemployment accompanying the business debacle of October 1929. 316pp. Lexington, University of Kentucky. 1931. (Univ. Ky. Univ. Ext. Ser. [Bull. vol. X, no. 3.] L. C. Bibliography, pp. [309]-316. Of general interest in any study of unemployment insurance.
750. Thompson, L. A. Unemployment insurance and reserves in the United States; a selected list of references. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 611, 54pp. (Employment and Unemployment Series) 1935. 158.6 B87
751. U. S. Committee on economic security. Report to the President. 74pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1935. 173.2 Ec7R
An 18-page supplement also issued.
752. U. S. Congress, House, Committee on labor. Unemployment insurance. Hearings...Seventy-third^{Congress}/Second session on H.R. 7598. Pt. 1. February 12, 21, 1934. 68pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1934. 284.6 Un33U
Statements of Herbert Benjamin, representing the National Unemployment councils of the United States; David Gordon, representing the American Federation of Labor trade-union committee for unemployment insurance and relief; and Mary Van Kleeck, director of industrial studies, Russell Sage Foundation, on the Lundeen bill.
753. U. S. Congress, House, Committee on labor. Unemployment, old age and social insurance. Hearings...seventy-fourth congress, first session on H.R. 2827, a bill to provide for the establishment of unemployment, old age and social insurance and for other purposes; H.R. 2859, ... H.R. 185, ... and H.R. 10... February 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, 1935. 726pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1935. 284.6 Un33Un
754. U. S. Congress, House, Committee on ways and means. Economic security act. Hearings...Seventy-fourth Congress, First session on H.R. 4120. A bill to alleviate the hazards of old age, unemployment, illness, and dependency, to establish a social insurance board in the Department of labor, to raise revenue, and for other purposes. January 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31. February 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 12, 1935. 1141pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1935. 284.6 Un39E
755. U. S. Congress, House, Committee on ways and means. Unemployment insurance. Hearings...Seventy-third Congress, Second session on H.R. 7659. March 21 to 30, 1934. 426pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1934. 284.6 Un39

Includes testimony of 46 persons. The proponents of the measure urged: (1) That it would tend to speed up State legislation; (2) that it would equalize competitive conditions between employers in States adopting unemployment insurance laws and employers in other States, since both would be subject to the same levy; and (3) that it would help to standardize provisions of State laws because of the prescribed Federal standards.

Critics of the bill opposed the 5 percent tax as excessive and higher than the rate of contribution proposed in any State unemployment insurance bills and argued that it would be inequitable and discriminatory in its application to employers; that it would retard business recovery; and that it was unconstitutional.

Statement of the Secretary of Labor in support of bill, pp.5-27.

756. U. S. Congress, Senate, Committee on finance. Economic security act. Hearings...seventy-fourth congress, first session on S. 1130, a bill to alleviate the hazards of old age, unemployment, illness, and dependency, to establish a social insurance board in the Department of labor, to raise revenue, and for other purposes. January 22 to February 20, 1935. 1354pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1935. 284.6 Un395

"Agricultural workers, domestic servants, home workers, and the many self-employed people constitute large groups in the population who have generally received little attention. In these groups are many who are at the very bottom of the economic scale. We believe that more attention will have to be given to these groups than they have received heretofore. We cannot be satisfied that we have a reasonably complete program for economic security unless some degree of protection is given these groups now generally neglected..." p.1350.

757. U. S. Congress, Senate, Select committee on unemployment insurance. Unemployment insurance. Hearings...Seventy-second Congress, First session pursuant to S. Res. 483 (71st. Cong.) A resolution establishing a select committee to investigate unemployment insurance systems. April 2, October 19, 22, November 5, 6, 12, and 13, 1931, December 10, 1931. 644pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1931. 284.6 Un37

758. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Alabama and Massachusetts unemployment insurance laws. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 41(5): 1184-1185. November 1935. 158.6 B87M

The acts of Alabama and Massachusetts are somewhat similar. A summary of the Massachusetts act is included. Under coverage appears this paragraph "Employees of establishments having eight or more employees. The act excludes Federal or State employees, farm laborers, domestic servants, relief workers, etc."

759. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. New Hampshire unemployment insurance law. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 41(1): 38-39. July 1935. 158.6 B87M

The Act excludes farm laborers.

760. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Occupational distribution of old-age pensioners in New York. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 36: 247-255. 1933. 158.6 B87M
The Bureau of Labor Statistics studied 3315 cases of persons granted old-age allowances in New York, with a view to determine their usual occupations in their working years. In agriculture, fishing and forestry, 265 had been employed, of whom 175 were independent workers (i.e. not laborers). There were listed 1 dairyman, 71 farm laborers, 140 farmers, 8 farmers and woodsmen, 12 gardeners, 1 gardener's helper, and 22 others.
761. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Operation of unemployment-insurance systems in the United States and in foreign countries, 1931 to 1934. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 39(3): 571-601. September 1934. 158.6 B87M
Pages 598-601 deal with the Wisconsin plan of unemployment insurance. An abstract of the act is given. Farm laborers are specifically excluded.
762. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. State unemployment-insurance laws. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 40(5): 1195-1200. May 1935. 158.6 B87M
"Of the 44 State legislatures in regular session this year, New York, Utah, and Washington have passed unemployment-insurance laws."
New York, Utah and Wisconsin laws exclude farm laborers, while the summary given for Washington notes no exceptions.
763. Virginia. Advisory commission on unemployment insurance. Stabilization of employment in Virginia and building up of unemployment reserves. Report of the Commission submitted to the Governor of Virginia. 157pp. Richmond. 1934. 283 V81
764. Wisconsin. Industrial commission. Handbook on the Wisconsin Unemployment compensation act and approved voluntary plans for unemployment benefits or guaranteed employment. 96pp. Madison. 1932. (Bulletin no. 1 on unemployment compensation) 284.69 W753
Includes the 1934 text of the Wisconsin Unemployment Compensation Act.
765. Wolfenden, H. H. Unemployment funds; a survey and proposal. A study of unemployment insurance and other types of funds for the financial assistance of the unemployed. 229pp. Toronto, The Macmillan Co. of Canada, Ltd. 1934. L. C.
Survey supplementary to the above report covers the methods of providing funds for use in periods of unemployment in operation in Europe and the various proposals made in the United States and Canada. The applicability and limitations of the principles of compensation, insurance, reserves, savings, and relief are analyzed and compared and the philosophies which underlie them examined. The author's own suggestions are given in a final chapter entitled "A Tentative Approach to a General National Policy with Respect to Unemployment."

LABOR DISPLACEMENT

766. Adams, C. F. The hierarchy of cotton. Commonweal 22(21): 489-490. Sept. 20, 1935. L. C.
A discussion of the possible effects of the mechanical cotton picker on the cropper and the hired man.
767. Beresford, Hobart. Effect of mechanical equipment on labor in dairy production. Agr. Engin. 12: 163-164. 1931. 58.8 Ag83
"The economic advantage of machine methods in dairy production is not shown alone by the wage value of the operator's labor, but by the labor distribution which the use of mechanical methods allows. The production of dairy products is largely dependent upon farmers who find it necessary to operate their farms and care for the dairy herd with the same labor. Mechanical equipment and methods have done much to meet this labor situation by permitting the farm work and the care of the dairy herd to be done by the same men."
768. Byers, F. M. Beating the labor problem in silo filling. Hoard's Dairyman 72: 603, 628. 1927. 44.8 H65
A contributor writes of his methods of ensiling whereby he cut his labor crew of 17 men, as in 1925 (3 tramping in silo, 1 holding distributor pipe, 1 feeding cutter, 1 helping driver unload, 1 tractor operator, 5 drivers with teams, 5 loaders) to 7 men in 1926 (1 feeding cutter, 4 drivers with teams, 2 loaders). A feature was a new tractor and low-down wagons or racks, elimination of distributor pipe and of tramping.
769. C., H. M. The mechanization of American agriculture. Editorial Research Repts. July 28, 1927, pp.598-611.
"Unofficial estimates of the total labor supply required for harvesting throughout the western wheat area indicate that 80,000 to 90,000 fewer men will be needed this season than were ordinarily employed a few years ago to bring in the wheat harvest. In 1924 the United States Employment Service directed 53,923 men to the harvest fields to assist in meeting the peak demand for seasonal farm labor. In 1926, with a wheat crop of approximately the same size, the number of men provided dropped to 33,227 - a reduction of more than 35 per cent - and a further notable reduction in the demand for outside itinerant farm workers is anticipated this year [1927]. The steady decline in harvest labor requirements that has been in evidence during the last four or five years is credited to the rapid increase in the use of improved agricultural machinery - particularly of the unit harvester - thresher, or 'combine' in the principal wheat areas of the West."
770. Carlson, Oliver. The revolution in cotton. Amer. Mercury 34(134): 129-136. February 1935. Photostat in Pan. Coll.
The article involves a sketch of the effect of the invention of the cotton gin on slavery and the plantation system of the South, the amount of labor needed in the present laborious cotton production, particularly picking; the cropper system; the Rust Brothers' seemingly successful cotton picker, plans for its improvement and mass production; its possible effect on the cotton plantation and the cropper system, and the displacement and consequent migration of labor.

771. Chamber of commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., Agricultural service department. The mechanization of agriculture. 17pp. Washington, D. C. 1929. 58 C35

American agriculture has more power available for its use than any other branch of agriculture except railway transportation, but less power per worker is utilized annually than in any other American industry. The farm power problem is not so much the problem of adding to it, as of securing more continuous use of it. Since 1920, the number of tractors has more than tripled, with an accompanying increase of the use of larger and improved farm implements. The most spectacular development has occurred in harvest machinery - the combine, mechanical corn-picker, the cotton sled; and the prospect of the early successful development and use of mechanical cotton pickers. As a result, one man can care for increased acreage, farm sizes are increasing in some localities (notably in the wheat belt), cotton and wheat acreages are shifting westward, corn acreage has decreased in the Southeast and increased in the western part of the corn belt. Old agricultural regions are changing from crops of low value per acre to those of high value.

The aggregate production in agriculture 1922-26 was 14% greater than in 1917-21, despite decreases in the agricultural production plant, work animals, and persons engaged. The population increase was only 9%. This tended toward lowered prices; in spite of which the trend of average income per worker has been upward for the past 7 years.

772. Comer, John. Success with mechanical blocking. Through the Leaves 17: 294-297, illus. 1929. 66.8 T41

The Great Western Sugar Co. is experimenting with mechanical blockers which also cultivate. They save up to 30% of labor in thinning over hand blocking and thinning.

773. Corn picker paid for itself in one season. Farm Implement News 45(46): 22. Nov. 13, 1924. 58.8 F22

Usefulness of a corn picker. Correspondent writes she and her husband alone handled in 19 days 5,000 bu. corn averaging 40 bu. per acre, relieving them of the necessity of hiring labor.

774. Davis, P. O. Solving the farm labor problem. How an Alabama farmer has done it with modern machine equipment. Farm Implement News 44(36): 25. Sept. 6, 1923. 58.8 F22

Brief sketch of a farmer's replacing negro tenants with their one-horse plows by tractors, keeping only one team and half the tenants. Now produces one-third cotton, is able to seed in cow peas as a soil improver and to raise oats.

775. Dickerson, I. W. The day of the mechanical hired man. How fifty years of farm machinery progress has changed farming methods. Wallaces' Farmer 51: 391, 405. 1926. 6 W15

Some mention of the numbers of men required for the old methods and the new.

776. Displacing human labor with machinery - farm labor more efficient.
Farming 22: 114. July 1924. F2298
According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, "farm labor became about 18 per cent more effective during the last decade."
777. Dobbins, Roy. How I reduced my labor bill nearly half. Power Farming 30(2): 5-6. December 1921. 58.8 T41
"Instead of trying to cut down his power costs by substituting muscle for machine, Mr. Dobbins used his mechanical equipment to better advantage than ever before, with the result that his labor costs were cut nearly in two. This was accomplished by regarding power cost not as an isolated item but as a part of a comprehensive farming method."
778. Drake, J. A. A corn-belt farming system which saves harvest labor by hogging down crops. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farmers' Bull. 614, 16pp. Rev. March 1917. 1921. 1 Ag84F
779. Drake, J. A. Saving farm labor by harvesting crops with live stock. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farmers' Bull. 1008, 15pp. 1918. 1 Ag84F
"Livestock, properly managed, will help the overworked farmer to harvest some of his crops profitably, thus saving man labor during the busy seasons." Ways in which this may be done are given.
780. Duncan, J. F. Eliminating two men. System on the Farm 1: 143. 1917. 6 Sy8
Mr. Duncan, who operates a fruit farm, plans to plant beans as an additional crop. He employs a married man who is kept busy all the year round. During harvest, his family help out, and an extra man is hired at rush seasons.
781. Fergus, Hugh. Cutting cost of labor. Pennsylvania farmer tells how he has gradually cut down the hand work on a 113-acre farm. Hoard's Dairyman 75: 755, 777. 1930. 44.8 H65
Labor-saving machinery is described. The author says:
"...On January first of this year the tractor, plow, disk harrow, hay loader, feed grinder, ensilage cutter, threshing machine, and milking machine inventoried \$2,420. These machines along with our system of keeping cows is saving me the time of a man a year. At \$75 a month (including wages and board) this would amount to \$900 per year."
782. Freed, S. Mechanical blocking of sugar beets. Labor problem of American beet growers materially lessened by adaptation of machine cultivators to blocking fields. Facts about Sugar 25: 703-704. September 1930. 65.8 F11
783. Future of American cotton in question. In two years U. S. production drops from 60 to 40 per cent of total world crop. Share-croppers raise issue. Threat of pickers adds to difficulties already confronting millions of farm tenants. Amer. Observer 5(8): 1, 8. Oct. 21, 1935. Pam. Coll.
What will probably happen to the share-cropper and to the American cotton industry as a whole, if the mechanical cotton picker is successfully developed, is discussed here.

784. Gee, Wilson. Acreage reduction and the displacement of farm labor. Jour. Farm Econ. 17: 522-528. 1935. 280.8 J822

This is a discussion of the extent to which the program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has operated to displace farm labor as a result of the millions of acres of land taken out of cultivation in the so-called "basic" crops. Complaints investigated by States are given (number) and number of cases adjusted and cases found to be unjustified are included.

785. Goodwin, F. E. Saving labor in land cultivation. Tractors for garden use; their possibilities and limitations for general crops when labor is scarce. Country Life Amer. 25(1): 21-22. August 1917. 80 G1612

The author thinks that the small farm tractor would take the place of much hired labor which is difficult to find.

786. Gray, L. C. Agricultural machinery. Encyclopaedia Social Sci. 1: 551-554. New York. 1930. 280 En1

The developments in labor-saving machinery are described.

"Although adoption of labor saving devices in agriculture has been generally slower than in manufacturing, the process has been at times sufficiently rapid to result in an embarrassing displacement of labor."

787. Grimes, W. E. The effect of the combined harvester-thresher on farming. in a wheat growing region. Sci. Agr. 9: 773-782. 1929. 7 Sci2

Lecture at the 9th annual convention of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, Winnipeg, Can. June 15, 1929.

Deals with the Great Plains area of the United States.

Combines have decreased need for labor, both at harvest and other times. Header crews need up to 12 men, 2 can operate a combine. Prior to use of the combine, thousands of harvest hands used to come to the Plains; physical strength and endurance and willingness to work were their most desirable characteristics. Now men should be mechanically trained; hand labor is no longer the chief characteristic of the harvest. Many farms need no extra hands at harvest, or relatively little extra labor. The decline in size of harvesting crews leads to an end of disruption of farm family life which accompanied the coming of transient labor.

788. Hamilton, E. W. The mechanization of agriculture. Amer. Thresherman 34(2): 6-7, 23. June 1931. 58.8 An32

"Men are being constantly replaced in agriculture through mechanical means. Those that are unfit to cope with the new order of things must of necessity seek new spheres of activity, leaving agriculture to those who are the more able to comprehend the new order, and carry it on to a successful conclusion."

789. Hampson, C. M., and Christophersen, Poul. Tractor and horse power in the wheat area of South Dakota. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 6, 39pp. Brookings. 1932.

The effect of changing from horse power to tractors on labor in the wheat area of South Dakota is discussed, and the amount of labor saved in terms of wages is given.

790. Harper, W. A. Combine makes big cut in rice harvest cost. Farm Implement Costs 50(1); 29. Jan. 3, 1929. L. C.
Waves of crew on combine outfit in 1928, 5-man crew in rice harvest, near Sacramento, Calif.
Sack jigger \$5; sack sewer \$6; header tender \$3; tractor engineer \$4; separator tender \$5; about an 8 hour day - 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., 1 hour for dinner.
791. Holden, P. G. How farm machinery saves labor. Amer. Coop. Jour. 15(10): 32. October 1920. 280.28 Am3
"In 1902 it was stated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that the amount of human labor required to produce a bushel of wheat from beginning to end is only 10 minutes, whereas before the introduction of improved machines the time was three hours and thirteen minutes. During the same interval the cost of human labor required to produce a bushel of wheat decreased from 17 3/4 cents to 3 1/3 cents. At the present cost of labor these figures will vary, but the relative proportion will be still more in favor of machinery because of the more general use of gang plows and tractors...
"Not only are modern machines taking the place of thousands who have left the farms, but they are keeping many thousands of others on the farms by eliminating much of the drudgery both in the field and in the home.
"The shortage of farm labor and the substituting of farm machinery will result - is resulting - in modernizing the farm."
792. Humphrey, H. N. Milking machines and labor problems. Dairy Farmer 15: 619, 654. 1917. 44.8 K56
Hails the milking machines as a labor saver which will help solve the labor shortage on dairy farms.
793. Hurst, W. M., and Church, L. M. Power and machinery in agriculture. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 157, 39pp. 1933. 1 Ag84M
Bibliography, pp. 37-38.
The changes effected by power and machinery in agriculture are discussed - the reduction in labor requirements, the decrease in the relative and actual number of agricultural workers, the increase in acreage and in available power per worker, and the substitution of power for man labor.
794. Josephson, H. B., and Blasingame, R. U. Farm power and labor. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 238, 20pp. State College. 1929.
The saving of man labor by the use of the tractor is discussed and figures are given to support the text.
795. Kinsman, C. D. An appraisal of power used on farms in the United States. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 1348, 76pp. 1925. 1 Ag84B
Bibliography, pp. 73-75.
Some attention is paid to the amount of human labor displaced by power machinery on farms of the United States. The number of agricultural workers is given by States.

796. Klein, Jack. Mechanical walnut harvester. Calif. Cult. 82(24): 708. Nov. 23, 1935. 6 C12

Brief description is given of a machine being developed by the Pioneer Fruit Harvesting Company, Minneapolis, Minn., to pick up English walnuts. The nuts are gathered 97%; and it is expected that improvements will result in a machine capable of carrying 20 acres a day. Commercial production of the machines are expected in 1936.

797. McCuen, G. W. Exit the hired man - enter machinery. It's greatest labor income we want, not more work to do. Ohio Farmer 159: 273, 285, 299. 1927. 6 Oh3

Mr. McCuen thinks that in the future new and improved machinery will, to a large extent, take the place of the hired man on the farm.

798. Mathewson, W. H. Progress with the picking machine. Amer. Cranberry Growers Assoc. Proc...ann. meeting (1926) 56: 8-9. 81 Am35M

Progress in development and use of the machine in 1925 was reported by Massachusetts and New Jersey users. The machine still has mechanical difficulties, but on the whole picked about as large a proportion of the fruit as did human pickers and picked it with less bruising and leaving vines in better condition. The bog must be carefully leveled and freed from obstructions.

799. Matthaei, L. E. More mechanisation in farming. Internatl. Labor Off., Internatl. Labor Rev. 23: 324-368. 1931. 283.8 In8

Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 32: 1072-1075. 1931; and in Labor Gazette (Ottawa) 31: 427-428. 1931, under title "Effects of Farm Mechanization on Labor."

A survey of the progress and effect of mechanization, with considerable attention to the mechanization of the wheat harvest in the principal wheat growing countries.

Topics are as follows: The combine (its "triumphal procession," effects on labor); General advance in mechanization and its effects on efficiency; Consequences of mechanization (probable shrinkage in volume of employment, regularization of employment, change in nature of agricultural labor task; chances of further mechanization; the problem for the workers).

800. Moorhouse, L. A., and Summers, T. H. Saving man labor in sugar-beet fields. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farmers' Bull. 1042, 14pp. Issued June 1919; Rev. November 1928. 1 Ag84F

Abstract in Sugar 31: 335-341. 1929. (65.8 Su33)

Factors in saving labor: plowing; disking; spike-and-spring-tooth harrowing; cultivating, lifting, hauling.

Cutting labor with various types of tools and sizes of teams; and comparative acreages or amounts of work done are discussed.

801. More farm machinery [Editorial] Amer. Fert. 69(1): 28. July 7, 1928. 57.8 Am3

5,000 combines are in use this year, and no extra farm labor is needed. With the development of farm machinery, farms will be operated by fewer persons, and there will continue to be movement of farm population to the city.

802. Nourse, E. G. Some economic and social accompaniments of the mechanization of agriculture. Amer. Econ. Rev. Sup. 20(1): 114-132. 1930.
280.8 Am32
Includes discussion of the economic consequences which mechanization portends for labor, pp.125-127.
803. Olney, Raymond. Power farming solves crop production problems. Mechanical power and power-operated machinery replaces much farm labor and insures larger production. Power Farming 26(5): 9, 14. May 1917.
58.8 T41
"Unquestionably, the one best solution of the farm-labor problem, or possible solution, as the case may be, on the majority of farms, is to farm with mechanical power. The use of tractors, trucks, stationary gas engines, and the most up-to-date field and belt-power machinery and other equipment offers the most ideal solution of the labor situation."
804. Pickett, J. E. Rooting out the hired man. In Missouri the hog has volunteered to harvest the corn crop profitably. Country Gent. 82(45): 13, 35. Nov. 10, 1917. 6 C833
"Missouri is sitting tight as regards the farm-labor situation. It is paying less for farm help and is worrying less about the supply than are other states out where the Nation's bread and meat is the daily business. This, too, in spite of the fact that the greatest corn crop it ever grew - estimated at 263,000,000 bushels - must be gathered.
"There are several reasons for this nonchalance; but the chief ones, and the most interesting to the general farming industry are:
"Thousands of Missouri farmers have found that the hired man cannot compete with a herd of hogs in husking corn.
"No cutter, mechanical or human can harvest the cornstalks and ears better than a flock of sheep.
"Not even the man who has made two blades of grass grow where one, and so on, has anything on the man who plants soy beans in the corn hills and produces two valuable crops at one labor operation."
805. Piper, A. J. Equipment that resulted in releasing a dozen men. System on the Farm 2: 130-131. 1918. 6 Sy8
By the use of a tractor for power in operating a power seeder and cultivator a saving of 10 men resulted. Other labor-saving implements and devices are described.
806. The potato "combine". Farm Implement News 48(50): 20. Dec. 15, 1927.
58.8 F22
The potato digger, made by P. Dahlman & Co., Grandy, Mich. hitches behind any standard elevator digger. The combination at one trip down the row, digs, cleans, and bags. The crew of 3 men does the work formerly requiring 10, at less cost. Illustrated.
807. Randolph, J. W. Multiply man power with machinery. The South's farmers are increasing production per worker with horse implements. Prog. Farmer (Car.-Va. ed.) 43: 127. 1928. 6 P945

808. Replacing men with tractors. Tractors are showing their value this year as never before - they are helping their owners "fight the war in the furrows" - here are some plans for making a tractor pay extra dividends. Experiences from six states. System on the Farm 1: 154-158, illus. 1917. 6 Sy8

The six states are: Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, New Hampshire, and Wyoming.

809. Riddell, W. A. The influence of machinery on agricultural conditions in North America. Internatl. Labor Off. Internatl. Labour Rev. 13: 309-326. 1926. 283.8 In8 Also in Labour Gaz., Canada, 26: 368. 1926.

North American agriculture has been spoken of as "mechanised" because machinery has to such an extent taken the place of the scarce human labor. Use of power and also of planning to conserve human efforts have here reached high attainment, especially in the last century. A few representative machines which effected revolutions in farming are noted - with notes on the development of the inventions. The use of motor and horse power is noted and its saving of human labor are briefly treated. The resulting efficiency of North American labor compared to European is statistically brought out.

Average numbers of acres per worker, about 1900 - United States - 27.0; Italy, 4.7; Belgium, 5.3; France, Germany, Hungary, United Kingdom, between 7.1 and 7.3; Canada (1911), 38. Productivity per worker - United States 100; Italy, 15; Hungary, 27; France, 31; Belgium 40; Germany, 41; England, 43.

In the United States in 1870, 47 of every 100 workers were required for agriculture, in 1920, only 26 of 100. With only 68% of the human labor per acre as of 1870, production in 1920 was 35% greater per acre.

810. Sawyer, T. B. A former farm hand. Natl. Stockman and Farmer 42: 38. 1918. 6 N21

Mr. Sawyer, a former farm hand thinks that the tractor has come to stay and the farm hand has gone for good. Farmers have refused to pay attractive wages to labor. Farmers themselves are to blame for the exodus of farm labor.

811. Scoates, D. The mechanization of agriculture in the Southwest. Bur. Farmer 4(12): 5. August 1929. 280.82 B59

"The Texas farmer has come to the realization that if he is going to cope with the present situation in agriculture, that it is necessary for him to make each farm worker accomplish the most. To do this he has looked to the tractor with its large size farm implements to help him accomplish the desired results."

Savings in man and horse labor are given.

812. [South's problem menaces nation.] Tex. Weekly 11(50): 1-3. Dec. 14, 1935.

Editorial in which the consumption of American cotton and a program of restricting cotton acreage are discussed in connection with the problem of providing employment for a large number of people formerly engaged in the production of cotton, or lifting the standard of living for many "living at a level of bare subsistence." The problem is held to be a national one.

813. Stewart, E. A. Power in agriculture. Mech. Engin. 50: 754-758, illus. 1928. 291.9 Am3J

Agriculture is still the least developed of any industry mechanically, although it is the world's oldest one. Two thirds of the

world's food supply is produced by man power only, and less than 5% by means employing mechanical power. A sketch of the slow development of labor-saving devices is included. Power farming is still an infant. Data are given as to number of workers released by machinery used in agriculture, power in use, its cost, prospective future use of machinery, cutting of costs, comparative output by agricultural workers and comparative amounts of power used per worker in various nations.

814. Tolley, H. R., and Yerkes, A. P. Better use of man labor on the farm. A few suggestions for increasing man power by using bigger teams - and more machines. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farmers' Bull. 989, 15pp., illus. 1918. 1 Ag84F

Use of machinery to best advantage in plowing, harrowing, disking, hauling manure, planting corn, cultivating, harvesting grain, cutting and husking corn, and digging potatoes. Illustrations rather than text.

815. Trimble, S. N. How we met the farm labor situation. Pract. Farmer 113: 423. 1917. 6 P88

Describes the labor-saving power machinery used on his 100-acre farm in southeastern Pennsylvania.

816. Ulm, A. H. A revolution in cotton picking. Nation's Business 15(5): 66-68. May 1927. 286.8 N212

O. F. Cook, U. S. Department of Agriculture, introduced the method of drilling rather than hilling cotton, making the plant less branching and more upright. This was to bring quicker maturity to avoid the period of greatest boll weevil injury, and has also made the use of the cotton sled possible. Sledding enables cotton growers to handle large acreages at harvest with few hands. One Texas farmer is said to have grown and harvested from 2,000 acres - 1700 bales of cotton with only 5 hands. Under ordinary methods he would have needed 100 workers for planting and cultivating and 200 more for from 60 to 90 days to pick. Sledding cotton is an advance even if it does necessitate special cotton cleaning machinery and the sledded cotton is of not so high a grade as picked fibre.

817. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Displacement of hand labor by machinery in cotton harvesting. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 26: 42. 1928. 158.6 B87M

Mechanical harvesting by the cotton sled or stripper is well established in Texas. The devices are briefly described, and latest improvements noted.

Mechanical pickers have been developed so they do satisfactory work, even on cotton plants having a long ripening season. The machine to handle these is of spindle type - built both for horse and tractor operation. A good start toward cheapening cotton harvesting seems to have been made.

818. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Mechanization of agriculture as a factor in labor displacement. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 33: 749-783. 1931. 158.6 B87M

Reviewed in Internatl. Labor Office, Internatl. Labor Rev. 25: 525-535. 1932.

This is a review of the history of agriculture from the standpoint of mechanization and an attempt to measure the effects of mechanical changes upon employment of labor.

In the section "Development in Agriculture as a Whole and the Present Agricultural Situation," the following statement appears.

"While it is indicated in the preceding sections that there has been an average labor displacement of 80 per cent where modern machine methods have been substituted for hand methods in the principal operations of growing farm crops, it does not follow that there has been any such displacement in the agricultural industry as a whole. The results for the industry as a whole will, of course, depend upon the extent to which the labor-saving machines are utilized in all sections, and under all conditions. On the other hand, there are many other things besides farm machinery that since the settlement of the country have operated to increase output per unit of man labor, and to cause labor displacement. Before the appearance of any of the modern farm machinery a great deal had been accomplished by the improvement of hand tools and implements...The improvement in hand implements and tools has continued throughout the period of mechanization and has been no unimportant factor in producing the increased efficiency that usually is ascribed to machines alone. Furthermore, there has been a rapid development in methods of soil treatment, in the production of new and better seeds, in adaptation of crops to conditions of soil and climate and in the management of the farms, all of which have contributed to the aggregate gain in the output per worker. For the industry as a whole, therefore, the final result can not be expressed in terms of any one of these causes. It will be a resultant of the operation of all of them."

819. Warren, C. K. How to produce more with less help. System on the Farm 1: 139-141. 1917. 6 Sy8

The increased crops which Mr. Warren expected to produce in 1917 were largely the result of planning, rather than a matter of buying new labor-saving machinery.

820. Wolman, Leo. Machinery and unemployment; difficult problems of measurement. Nation 136: 202-204. 1933. L. C.

The relation of the development of labor saving machinery to unemployment is discussed briefly for agriculture among other industries. The author quotes from Dr. C. E. Baker of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

821. Wright, J. L. Need we be afraid of a job famine? The Department of Labor gives out some surprising figures showing how the machine is replacing the man. Is there a danger of working ourselves out of work? Nation's Business 15(1): 22-24. January 1927. 286.8 N212

A section is devoted to mechanical progress on the farm.

"With the cradle of 1831, a man could harvest 2 1/2 acres a day if he was a man of iron. With the self-binder of 1880, he could cut 20 acres a day, and the machine automatically bound the grain. With the tractor of 1922 and two binders he could cut 40 acres a day. With the combined harvester-thresher now used on the large wheat farms a machine which cuts, binds, threshes, sacks the wheat, a man can cut 40 acres a day and dispense with the labor of about 50 men."

This section quotes Ethelbert Stewart, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

LABOR MANAGEMENT

822. Alexander, M. L., Long, J. K., and Vittetoe, L. L. Why my men stay with me. System on the Farm 6: 230. 1920. 6 Sy8
Three correspondents tell why.
1. Fair and square treatment, chance for recreation, interest in their families, not too many free extras.
2. Teach - or help - the men to see the serious part of farm life; teach them the business; regular hours; 2-hour noonday rest.
3. Assign no jobs in which you would not be willing to take hold.
823. Angles to the farm labor problem. The situation as seen by men who depend on hired help. Orange Judd Farmer 68: 342, 369. 1920. 6 Orl
Among the topics discussed are: A square deal on both sides; good men cheap at the price (Some men worth more than \$75 a month); why not give business interest; other States in same boat and; all must strive for cheaper distribution.
824. Arms, W. C. Keeping help on the farm. Hoard's Dairyman 71: 271, 325. 1926. 44.8 H65
A Vermont correspondent outlines several bonus schemes which he uses or with which he is familiar.
On his farm he has tenant houses for his men - with running water and electric lights; tries to keep the men contented. Minimum pay locally is \$40 to \$50 per month at the start, with house, wood, milk, garden plot, etc.
He gives bonuses and promotions at Christmas. Each man has a chance to receive an earned bonus - based on his work of the previous year; the foreman does not always get the highest one. But a bonus system may work wrongly - e.g. - a foreman had a percentage in farm profits - and when his employer hired an expert herdsman at a high figure, the foreman saw his prospective bonus diminished, and to look out for himself, discharged a stableman and forced the work of two men on the new herdsman; the latter left.
825. Beaty, J. Y. Plans for getting more work done each day. System on the Farm 4: 220-221. 1919. 6 Sy8
Describes a better work contest which he inaugurated with two boys who were careless about leaving tools lying about.
Difficulties of persuading men to work alone are described.
826. Birlingmair, R. H. Satisfactory hired help. Orange Judd Farmer 60(14): 22. Apr. 1, 1916. 6 Orl
"Good wages and a square deal enable Mark Ryan, a young farmer of Sac County, Ia. to say: 'I have not found the hired man problem to be much of a problem...'
"From his acquaintance in the neighborhood, Mr. Ryan hired the man he thought most desirable. The man was to get \$50 a month the year round, with \$2.50 extra each month from July 1 until corn picking, and excepting corn picking which was to be by the bushel. The family had the use of the house except two rooms, which the employer reserved for his own use. Garden, milk from one cow, cobs as they saved and used them, a horse to drive on any reasonable occasion, and the use of the employer's buggy whenever he did not want to use it...[The family] were to board Mr. Ryan and other men he might hire at \$4 a week."

327. Bray, C. I. Is permanent farm labor possible? Dairy Farmer 17: 884. 1919. 44.8 K56

"The old-time hired man is gone. He used to hire out for eight or nine months of the year, and stay at home the other three or four months. He got \$15 to \$25 a month with board; \$30 was big wages....

"His job ended when snow fell, he hired out again when the ground was dry enough to work in the spring...

"There have been many methods suggested for filling his place, or keeping those who now try to fill it, but the question is more acute than ever. We said that permanent employment all the year round would answer the question. We have tried foreign labor, married labor, higher wages and then more wages, bonuses, better homes, better farm machinery, the ten-hour day, improved bunk houses and so on. All these things help but still we seem to be as far as ever from a solution of the farm labor problem."

Some personal experiences in managing and holding labor on various farms are given.

828. Brenton, T. R. Farming to music in the Philippines. Asia 34(4): 244-246. April 1934. L. C.

At such jobs as rice transplanting, planting, weeding, harvesting, threshing and pounding, the natives of many tribes have songs and music to lighten the tedium of the work and to encourage efficient teamwork of gangs. Large farmers often engage native musicians to play during the work. Several songs are translated. One group has adapted religious songs to the work. American popular songs have also wedged their way in as pace setters.

829. Burson, E. H. Keeping good workmen; berry-pickers. Rural New Yorker 92: 434. 1933. 6 R88

A nurseryman overlooked little mistakes at first on the part of men who showed interest as newcomers and green hands. The men were well treated, paid semi-monthly; and if married, comfortable houses were built for them and rented to them at low rentals.

Mr. Burson holds berry pickers year after year - for currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries - by paying about a quarter of the gross sale price per quart (wholesale or retail?). He provides transportation for the pickers.

830. C., H. W. The old-fashioned hired man. Rural New Yorker 81: 820, 846. 1922. 6 R88

An interesting narrative of the long hours, variety of work, and unscientific methods of the day - about 1878 - on a dairy ranch in Colorado. 4 a.m. to 9 p.m. - milking, delivering ice, meals, haying, grazing cattle, repair work, skimming cream, churning, sleeping in straw stacks - all under semi primitive conditions in the days before milk bottles and germs had been thought of.

831. Campbell, C. S. Mitchell looks forward to next year's beet labor. Through the Leaves 17: 551. 1929. 66.8 T41

"The Agricultural Staff at the Mitchell factory is taking every means possible to retain all the good labor possible within its territory during the winter months."

832. Clark, Tom. Keeping men and teams busy to check escaping profits. System on the Farm 2: 14-17. 1918. 6 Sy8

Mr. Clark, who is the manager of Delchester Farms in Pennsylvania, tells how he manages his labor, both man and horse so there will be no waste time or effort.

833. Cook, H. E. Workers are as fair as their employers. A plow handle talk about getting along with hired help. Amer. Agr. 119: 117, 127. 1927. 6 Am3

Employment of labor is becoming a lost art. Our agricultural colleges might well include in their courses one on labor management. Labor on farms will become as much a part of the industry as capital, and rightly so, as has become true of industry.

Solving the farm labor problem is 90% for the farmer to learn. Farmers should have a good house for the hands' family, or take a decent single man into the family and treat him well. Keep men satisfied. The employer or foreman must be a natural leader; men can not be driven. Men should be willing and encouraged to criticize or make suggestions. Employers must be fair; labor rightly has much to complain of in this respect.

There must be a regular working day - not too long, and work organized so men can see they are accomplishing something. 10 hours plus morning and night milking is too much.

This farm employs a number of men, and has a boarding house in which one room is fitted up as a game room and gathering place; it is most used in winter; in summer outdoor life can be taken advantage of.

In hard times, there may often be a saving in asking more work of the men and paying them higher wages.

Personally, the writer prefers not to make quite so much money as many desire, but to work with groups of dependable men; the social life has its appeal as well as does business.

Even though industrial wages are higher than farm wages, the writer believes thrifty farm hands have as much net leftover as do village people.

834. Cooper, P. D. Help problem has no terrors. Orange Judd Farmer 62(15): 10, 13. April 14, 1917. 6 Orl

The owner of Lucerne Lawns farms tells of his requirements for hired labor. A man must be sober, conscientious and honest, he must be willing to cooperate and must want to make good. The work is carefully planned. Wages are paid according to the type of work done and responsibility undertaken. Fair treatment is the rule.

835. Crooker, Orin. Handling the dairy help a big question. Methods employed successfully. Some men consider their workmen fairly. Dairy employees are a special class. Jersey Bull. and Dairy World 39(Pt. 2): 2935, 2963. 1920. 43.8 J39

Dairy hands are specialists, required to be of higher intelligence than average farm hands. They are apt to, or should, look upon their jobs, as more permanent than average, and to demand more than usual comforts and accommodations than can farm hands who shift every few weeks or months. Many employers have failed to understand this. Those who do, and who provide housing accordingly have more than usual success in holding help. Some employers give rooms in buildings other than the farm house. The men then can come and go more

as they wish, and feel more free and easy. Some large employers even have a dormitory - club house, affording sleeping, dining, bathing, reading and game rooms. One employer unusually successful in handling help himself took Sunday off, and kept account of his men's working time and assured them each an average of a day off in seven; sometimes it was impossible to give a man a day off each week, but at other times accumulated leave could be taken several days at a time.

Dairy work on many farms can and should be separated from field work. Men doing one should not do the other. The long dairy hours should provide for off time during the day.

836. D., G. H. Meeting the high-cost of labor problem. Better management lessens labor needs - more and better machinery and horses will help. Prog. Farmer(Car.-Va. ed.) 32: 693. June 16, 1917. 6 P945

The experience of one Southern farmer who finds it advisable to hire farm labor by the year, supplying married men with houses, gardens, fuel and an average of 300 lbs. of pork, one barrel of flour and 18 bu. of corn meal, in addition to a cash wage of from \$200 to \$250 per year.

837. Dairy farm labor [Editorial] Dairy Farmer 17: 710. July 15, 1919. 44.8 K56

The dairy farm is the greatest and steadiest employer of farm labor. Dairy farms have less labor troubles than, for instance, grain farmers. They have year-round employment, warm barns in which to work winters, cool ones summers. Labor saving devices can make the work easier than on many jobs.

Dairy farmers must give more attention to holding good men.

838. De Baun, R. W. Solving Seabrook labor problem. Market Growers Jour. 26: 142, 144. 1920. 6 M34

The Seabrook Farms Company, at Bridgeton, N. J., large vegetable growers, attracts laborers to the farm by offering good wages, and supplying a good farm boarding house. Adequate and intelligent supervision is provided, the workers being divided into gangs with a foreman in charge of each gang and organization within each gang. Hours are reasonable and standardized.

839. Dougan, W. J. What I am trying to do on my farm to solve the labor problem. Hoard's Dairyman 72: 178. 1927. 44.8 H65

Suitable working conditions, good wages, good living conditions and a reasonable working day are some of the factors on which Mr. Dougan depends for a supply of good, intelligent labor.

The correspondent is a successful handler of dairy help. He believes in getting and treating well high class, ambitious men. They must be interested, capable, efficient, independent, and morally clean. He tries to keep enough help to do all the work at the proper season with efficient tools and equipment. The work hours per day are apparently kept as low as possible. Sundays all hands, field men included, help clean up the morning work quickly: then only enough men are kept the rest of the day to do the necessary work; these men get a half day off during the week.

840. Evans, C. M. Keeping labor satisfied. Dairy Farmer 17: 1163. 1919.
44.8 K56

Three factors appear the most important in keeping dairy farm labor satisfied - wages, comfortable living quarters, and opportunity for recreation. It may be wise to pay high wages and then charge for perquisites rather than give them free with lower wages. Book-keeping results net the same, but the laborer feels better off. One farmer not only did this, but also sold his man livestock and rented pasturage on reasonable terms; the man was able to clear good profits and felt he was getting ahead. Farm hands' wives help hold a man to a job providing a comfortable convenient house is furnished. Farm operators must provide, if necessary, facilities or costs of transportation for help to town, or socials, or ball games frequently enough to keep help satisfied.

841. Farm-hand question. Wallaces' Farmer 43: 759, 792, 1021. 1918. 6 W15
Opinions pro and con as to treatment of labor by farmers.

842. Farmers' experience meeting; experiences in making farm labor more efficient. Prog. Farmer (Eastern ed.) 34: 994. 1919. 6 P945

Symposium of five letters by Southern farmers and one farm hand: Keep hands contented - comfortable houses, chance to cultivate own patches; pay good wages to good men - for they will earn them and be steady; comfortable beds; take him to town and church occasionally. Be human with him; learn his history, ambitions; consult him as to farm methods; evaluate his answers; 10 hours is enough work per day; sun-up to sun-down is too long; give Saturday afternoons off; give him good tools with which to work; treat as equals; compliment on duties well done; show a man plainly what is wanted to avoid misunderstanding.

843. A farmer's side of the hired man question. Rural New Yorker 81: 175. 1922. 6 R88

An employer who takes an active part in his farm work from January 1 to September 1 describes the arrangements made with his hired man and the advantages to the man over prevailing practices. But he complains that since the man got an automobile he is away seemingly unnecessarily with the machine, and neglects Sunday chores - both by starting them late and actually not doing part of them. The writer admits that this is only his side of the question, but thinks he tries to be fair. He calls attention to the quickness with which poor factory workers are discharged. Farm help cannot be easily hired or fired; the farmer is at a disadvantage compared to the factory foreman. The perquisites given in this case were - salary, \$800 for the year (said to be \$100 more than average locally). Perquisites included house (outside water), natural gas for light and heat, keep of 2 cows and driving horse and 30 chickens; keep of brood sow (the hired man sells the litters), garden and time to work it, fruit, and garage.

844. The field-labor problem in sugar beet district. Planter and Sugar Manfr. 75: 172-173. 1925. 65.8 L93

Extracts and discussion of a paper read by C. W. Doherty before the National Conference of Social Work on June 16, 1925.

This is a discussion of how the Great Western Sugar Company has met the labor problem, by fostering pride in home surroundings, by providing educational facilities for the children of the workers, and by fostering the Americanization of the Mexican workers which the company employs.

845. Forster, G. W. Farm organization and management. 21Opp., lithoprinted. Ann Arbor, Mich., Edwards Bros., Inc. 1935. 281.12 F77

Ch. XX, Managerial Responsibilities of Labor Utilization, includes discussion of selection of labor, assignment of tasks and supervision, developing initiative, good will, cooperation and respect, planning day to day utilization of labor, making day to day adjustments, providing social life, and alertness for weaknesses in labor utilization.

846. Friday, John. Fruit farmer's plans. System on the Farm 1: 141-142. 1917. 6 Sy8

Mr. Friday arranges his fruit crops so that they are harvested in succession. Married men are kept on the farm all the year round, given forty dollars a month, a house, garden and cow pasture. Extra labor is hired during harvest and is paid thirty dollars a month and board.

847. Fuller, J. M. Give the farm hand a dollar for a dollar's worth of work. Dairy Farmer 18: 21-22. 1920. 44.8 K56

"If there is any universal formula that can be used to solve the problem of keeping labor on the farm, then that formula may be expressed in three words, The Square Deal...

"The application of the formula may vary on different farms but the essential elements of the formula remain the same. Comfortable houses for married help, a good standard of living for unmarried men, reasonable working hours, opportunity for recreation, and wages that compare favorably with wages paid in other industries, are these elements. An additional factor that has its influence is the human element - the manner in which the employer deals with his men."

848. G., H. The hired man's children - another side. Rural New Yorker 77: 513. 1918. 6 R88

A farmer's side of the question of hiring a man with a large family of children. The drawbacks to such a plan are listed.

849. Gilbert, C. R. Efficiently handling orchard crews. Better Fruit 19(3): 9, 25. September 1924. 80 B46

The problem of the orchard boss, his qualities and his duties; all-year help, seasonal workers, and the problem of keeping men busy are all discussed.

850. Hall, C. W. Twenty years with labor. Dairy Farmer 17: 890. 1919. 44.8 K56

This employer, who owns a large dairy farm, gave each man a bonus calculated on milk yield above a stated amount, - each man handling a unit of cows. Some work around the farm can be contracted out on a system similar to piecework, and the average cost for unit of work cut to the employer while the man hustles and makes more than he would be paid per day; filling ice-houses, hauling manure, and haying lend themselves to this, - also plowing and harvesting certain crops.

851. Handling help on a big dairy farm; an interview by Mr. Crooker with the manager. Hoard's Dairyman 60: 123. 1920. 44.8 H65

Features of management helping hold men on a certain farm are - regular hours; division of help into field men and barn men, with neither class required to do the work of the other; at least one full day off per month, sometimes more when work permits. Bonus of \$5 per month given if men stay during the season.

852. Hardy, D. M. Hired man a partner. Orange Judd Farmer 60(6): 29. Feb. 5, 1916. 6 Orl

"Many farmers fail annually merely because they do not follow a definite and fair system of employing labor. This is the opinion of W. T. Whitman, a farmer of Washington County, Ill. His personal experience with farm help has convinced Mr. Whitman that labor employed on a partnership basis is decidedly more advantageous than the daily wage system. The farm owned by Mr. Whitman consists of 375 acres of farming and pasture land. He employs one permanent hand and secures extra help during the busy season."

853. Hart, T. C. A farm hand and an employer. Breeder's Gaz. 78: 570. 1920. 49 B74

Experiences of a correspondent who had worked as a farm laborer, in industry as an employer, and is now a farm operator hiring some negroes. Good treatment made him a good hired worker and he finds it secures good workers for him. Good food at regular hours, comfortable quarters, reading, and chance for recreation of a simple nature all help.

854. Hatch, J. A. No chores, square wages, keep help. "Don't boss." Orange Judd Farmer 65: 501, 515. 1918. 6 Orl

Mr. Hatch, who farms 480 acres in Fulton County, Illinois, describes his methods of keeping good help.

855. The hired help question. Hoard's Dairyman 55: 329. 1918. 44.8 H65

Written by a tester for a cow testing association in Wisconsin, who has had ample opportunity for observing the methods used to keep help on the farm. Says that "too often the hired man is thought of as being in the same class as the machinery - without the same interests as the rest of mankind." Any amusement away from the farm is discouraged, with the result that the men soon become restless.

856. The hired man question. Rural New Yorker 76: 679. 1917. 6 R88

A symposium of letters from farmers, several of whom object to the statements made by E. L. Horton in a previous article as to low wages and uncertain pay. Others are against the proposed plan to send inexperienced boys and girls to help on the farms.

857. The hired man's family. Rural New Yorker 86: 108, 110, 322. 1927. 6 R88

A contributor objects to hiring a man with children because of the danger of infectious diseases among children on the farm shutting off the sale of milk under health regulations; the cost of larger amounts of farm products given as perquisites to larger families; the hired man's time spent in care of a family; jealousy among families -

the larger the family, the more jealous other hands are of it.

Another correspondent replies: Danger of contagion is just as great from adults - often more so than from children, no farmer gives more than the usual perquisites, regardless of size of hired man's family, the hired man's wife cares for the children and the man goes about his work as usual, in spite of "ordinary" sickness among the children; a childless married man may waste more time nursing his wife's fancied ailments; jealousy is no respecter of size of families, it is often a factor, and especially among childless couples who have time for it as families with children do not.

858. [Holding beet labor]

Various articles appear in Through the Leaves, the organ of the Great Western Sugar Co.

Examples of these articles are:

Solving Immigration Restriction on Your Own Farm. Through the Leaves 17: 510. 1929; and Four Times as Many. Through the Leaves 17: 543. 1929. 66.8 T41

The Great Western Sugar Co. is actively encouraging its beet raisers to hold good labor by providing houses habitable all year, and providing winter work; also trying to keep the laborers in the vicinity of the beet work, if unable to find good labor houses on farms. The outlook for an adequate supply of good labor in 1930 is uncertain.

859. Hopper, H. A. Labor readjustments on dairy farms. Dairy Farmer 17: 874, 903-904. 1919. 44.8 K56

While labor leaders seek shorter days and higher wages, farmers are trying to find labor. Their average rates of remuneration are lower than those of industry, and their hours longer. Only by paying wages comparable to industry can agriculture hold farm operators and laborers; consumers must pay accordingly for their foods. So far farmers have not succeeded in shortening their working days, and daylight saving laws add to their difficulty in keeping help. Eastern farming is making progress in mechanization on farm and road, thus making the work easier and faster. One farmer successfully manages his help by the following ways or means:

1. Natural ability to handle men; 2. Work is provided all year (by diversification and good equipment and planning); 3. Married men largely are employed; 4. Laborers' families are well housed, with good facilities so far as possible; 5. Many perquisites are given in addition to wages - milk, vegetables, meat; 6. Wages are as much or more than the ruling wage; 7. Farms have been adapted to machine use - in barns and fields.

860. "How I solved the farm labor problem." Prairie Farmer readers tell how they have succeeded. Prairie Farmer 98: 341, 367. 1926. 6 P883

Methods of correspondents include - better management, better planning; use of added labor-saving machinery; seed down part of farm and cultivate only what the operator's family can handle; "grow own help"; hog and sheep down crops; diversify and plan crop rotation carefully; sell part of land and operate only what he can farm alone; share rent; good food, comfortable bed, a home with the farm family; rent part of farm to another; improved yields; and regular farm hours - not too long - Sunday free.

861. How to house and treat citrus ranch employes. Calif. Citrograph 5: 12, 17, 31. 1919. 80 C125

Addresses made before Lemon Men's Club.

"That the Mexican laborer employed on the citrus ranches is very susceptible to kindness and consideration and that his loyalty to his employer's interest may be secured to a far greater extent by a friendly expression of interest than by any pecuniary advancement was the consensus of opinion of the speakers before the Lemon Men's Club at its October meeting in Los Angeles."

Type of house used on the Limoneira, Sespe, and other ranches are discussed.

862. How to make labor more efficient; how to reward efficiency. Prog. Farmer (Eastern ed.) 34: 990. 1919. 6 P945

Consists of two articles, one signed by "Farmer" "Profit Sharing, Big Yields and a Square Deal." and one by A. L. French "The Employer Must First Himself Be Efficient. When This Is the Case, the Labor Will Be Intelligently Directed and Efficient Work Will Follow."

863. J., L. J. Sidelights on the farm hand problem. Hoard's Dairyman 55: 330-331. 1918. 44.8 H65

A discussion of the accusation that the farmer does not treat his help well, either in the matter of hours, wages or overwork.

"Of course a great deal of success with farm hands depends on the individuality of the farm owner and his ability to direct and handle men, but from my own observation and knowledge of such affairs I believe that the average farmer pays and treats his help well, that oftentimes his efforts in this respect are totally unappreciated by the employee. There are exceptions, of course, where the hired man's complaint need be heeded, but as a rule they are far from being 'persecuted' as some are led to believe. In the end let me say that I think an eight-hour day on the farm would be destructive to the best farming interests."

864. J., W. The help problem. Dairy Farmer 16: 139. 1918. 44.8 K56

"The farmer who must depend largely on hired help this year must not only pay the price but provide conditions which will make employment with this particular farmer desirable."

The milking machine is found to be a "help saver and a help getter."

865. Jones, Horace. Finding and keeping help. Dairy Farmer 17: 1116-1117. 1919. 44.8 K56

Dairymen will find "cheap" help the most expensive. They should insist upon experienced men. Transient help, common in many places, is not satisfactory; it often intends to stay only a short time. Labor hired for dairy work and field work also - as is likely on the average farm - is apt to prefer one type and shirk the other; stick to one if possible. Equally important to securing good help is keeping it. Farmers should devote less time to looking for new men, and more to keeping their present men contented. A few dollars expense or a few minutes difference in work will often determine the matter. It costs money, time and annoyance to change hands. In many states practically no inducements are offered to married men to do farm work. Perhaps the labor supply would be steadier if a proportion of married men were used. Building a small house for a married man is often demonstrated to pay a farmer; garden space and

other reasonable privileges should go with the house.

Changing from good to poorer dairy hands often results in drops of production far more costly than would have been efforts to keep the better man. Labor saving devices such as feeding trucks or carriers, milking machinery properly handled are examples of labor savers.

866. Justice, J. L. Making farm labor efficient. Ohio Farmer 137: 94. 1916.
6 Oh3

On the advisability of supplying good living quarters, and steady employment and of encouraging hired labor to save and advance.

867. Keeping help on farm. Jersey Bull. and Dairy World 38: 592-594. 1919.
43.8 J39

"There is one major rule for keeping help on farms - the Golden Rule. That stands out definitely in reports to the Department of Agriculture from an investigator who has visited thirty-seven farms in Indiana and Ohio to find how farmers have kept their workers during the period of intense labor shortage, and why the same men have been employed on these farms for ten, fifteen and even twenty-five years."

Good wages, good living conditions, the elimination of drudgery, and leisure time for the farm laborer are some of the methods used in keeping men.

868. Keeping labor by system. Dairy Farmer 17: 1122-1123. 1919. 44.8 K56

"The problem of labor has been handled on Brookwood Farms, Barryville, N. Y., in such a way that 90 per cent of the men who were employed there three years ago are still working on the farm..."

"The solution of the problem at Brookwood Farms resolves itself into one thing: Systematic management of the whole proposition."

On this large dairy farm each man has specified duties, except for a slight part of the work, and does them without interference from others. Comfortable quarters are provided near the barns. The workmen have comforts and conveniences such as basketball and baseball outfits, farm papers, farm library - in fact, all the perquisites commonly found, and even some not common. This farm has been very successful in keeping help.

869. Keller, J. R. How I handle my help. System on the Farm 4: 106. 1919.
6 Sy8

Mr. Keller tries to hire only men who like farm work and who show special aptitude for it. He shows no partiality to any of his men, is friendly with them and tries to give them the work for which they are best suited.

870. Kennedy, J. E. How I help my men earn more. This farmer looks at the labor question in a new way. Wages are high and he can't help it, so he pays the higher wages but helps his men accomplish much more than they did when they worked for less. System on the Farm 1: 327-328. 1917. 6 Sy8

Mr. Kennedy, a Wisconsin Shorthorn breeder, has no difficulty in keeping labor. Two of his men get \$75 a month and each of the others \$40 a month. The higher priced men are married and get their houses and quite a share of their living, in addition to their salaries. Labor-saving devices used are described.

871. Kirkpatrick, C. D. The farm labor problem. Wallaces' Farmer 44: 718. 1919. 6 W15

Describes the planning of work on a 320-acre farm to get the best results from hired men and manager.

872. Laut, A. C. "Only" the hired man. The farmer's wife's responsibility in the help problem. Country Gent. 82(49): 9, 52. Dec. 8, 1917. 6 C833

A discussion of the need for better living conditions for farm labor, better housing, a place where the men can relax and read or play games on their time off. The owner's or manager's wife has a responsibility in helping to carry out improvements.

873. McCloskey, E. G. Psychology of the big crop. Pract. Farmer 114: 319. 1918. 6 P88

Often the farmer who raises big crops will have less difficulty in getting and keeping good farm labor than will others, although working and living conditions, wages, etc., are about the same.

"Often times the reason lies beyond the personality of the employer and beyond his treatment of the men who work for him, and is directly connected with the character of the crop he grows and the manner of farmer he is - that is, whether he is successful or not."

874. Meeting the labor situation. Ohio Farmer 141: 342-343. 1918. 6 Oh3

Replies from several farmers in different parts of the State to the question as to how they are solving the labor problem. Planning crops to fit available labor, good treatment of the men, and labor-saving machinery are some of the things mentioned.

875. Miller, D. P. Come on, boys! If the boss will take the lead, the men will follow. Country Gent. 84(24): 8, 34. June 14, 1919. 6 C833

Gives the requirements of a good leader in handling farm labor.

The boss should have a knowledge of the work in hand; a knowledge of men - their simplicities, likes and dislikes, their interests, etc.; and a disposition to harmonize.

876. Murphy, J. C. A time clock and service card that lowered labor costs. This farm is running smoothly with four less men since the checking-up plan described here was put into use. It's not a plan that will antagonize the men, either - the increased work is secured without a bit of friction. System on the Farm 4: 82. 1919. 6 Sy8

Mr. Murphy is "an Illinois farmer who has put 'store methods' into his dairy."

877. Murphy, R. E. Solving the labor problem in farming operations. Agr. Engin. 9: 119-120. 1928. 58.8 Ag83

The author tells how he has handled the problem at Forestdale Farm. He disposed of the few cows he had and bought his milk, thus relieving the hands of chores that were distasteful to them; he substituted mechanical power for horses which saved him much labor and money. Some of the labor-saving equipment he uses and the ways in which it has saved time and money are described.

878. Neel, L. R. Keep farm help contented. Dairy Farmer 17: 1168-1169. 1919. 44.8 K56

Farmers should pay their men wages equivalent to those they would be able to make in other work, or wages plus perquisites or opportunities for that equivalent. If farmers cannot do this with their present system, reorganization may enable them to earn more profits and make them able to pay better wages to their men. Farm hands are of 3 classes - those wanting to farm for themselves, and with the ability to work to it; those of similar ambition but insufficient ability; those of less ambition and ability - who will always be wage hands.

Farmers and farm hands should have more of a closer understanding as to each other's viewpoint and problems. One farmer in West Virginia gives one man a neat four room dwelling, painted; enclosed by neat board fence; window and door screens, porch; barn for cows; smoke house with cellar, garden; pasture; a share crop of corn and wheat which provide feed for his livestock and flour for his family; wood fuel from the farm; the farmer furnishes driving horses for a two-horse surrey. This man can thus get free rent, grow his own feed, much of his food, both crop and meat, and needs a comparatively small amount of cash for such things as clothing, some groceries and luxuries. His family of six is happy and contented and respectably situated.

879. Operating a 95,000-acre wheat farm. Thomas D. Campbell, of Montana, employing engineering methods and ingenious combinations of power-driven machines on a tremendous scale, operates with skilled men on an industrial basis. Mech. Engin. 50: 748-752, illus. 1928. 291.9 Am3J

An outline of the operation of the Thos. D. Campbell farms near Hardin, Mont. by use of power machinery, to grow flax and wheat. Engineering principles are applied to the operations, involving use of largest available equipment and skilled labor. Labor is hired from April 1 to December 1; gets high wages and bonus, overtime and extra mileage is paid for; each man is held responsible for care and operation of his machine; no extra time allowed for oiling and minor adjustments; lost tools and unnecessary breakages charged to worker's bonus accumulations. After the season, men are discharged and return to cities or elsewhere, except that foreman and managers keep busy on equipment repair and maintenance. A machine shop handles practically all repairs for all the acreage.

880. Payment plans for encouraging men to do more. Men stay on one Kentucky dairy farm because their work is planned to keep them interested - on another farm a profit-sharing plan holds the help - perhaps these ideas may help you solve your labor problem. System on the Farm 1: 151-153. 1917. 6 Sy8

Written by Ralph Morgan, and D. W. Williams, dairymen; R. M. Green, who describes a profit sharing plan used in Missouri; and Peter Fornoff, who describes the failure of his bonus plan.

881. Pennings, William. The lot of the hired man. Wallaces' Farmer 45: 24. 1920. 6 W15

A reply to an article in the issue of Nov. 21st, 1919 on the lot of the hired man. Mr. Pennings objects to statements that the

hired man is treated as a social inferior and that living conditions are poor. The labor unrest, he thinks, must be laid to other causes.

882. Plans for holding men. System on the Farm 1: 124-125, 164-166, 196-197, 310-311. 1917. 6 Sy8

"War has made the labor problem more serious than ever. Some farmers have found ways to get and ways to hold good men."

Plans of farmers for bonus payments, written contracts, better housing, rest days, keeping men interested, time schedules, crop sharing, etc., are described.

883. The problem of the 'hired man' on the farm. Lit. Digest 65(1): 105. Apr. 3, 1920. L. C.

Instances of acceptance of hired men as equals, and of their being snubbed because of their situation. The example is given of a former governor of Vermont, whose hired man ate at his table. Another case - a city couple of good education forced into a farm hand's place for the health of children, were snubbed because of their position. The problem of long and irregular hours, and the lack of social life in the country are noted.

884. Reed, R. H. How to keep a hired man. Give him a house, a garden and a chicken yard. Country Gent. 89(13): 11, 16, illus. Mar. 29, 1924. 6 C833

Methods by which farmers successfully hold hired men are noted. They include good housing or quarters, garden space, chance for more or less livestock of his own, bonus for staying out their time, good food, reasonable hours, crop-share plans, share in income from sale of stock, and chance to invest in stock of his own. Also, the men should be given a chance to take part in the community social life, farmer's institutes and meetings, etc. Illustrated by photographs of hired men's homes.

885. Ritchie, R. W. Anchoring farm labor in California. Those who treat 'em right are sure of rush-time help. Country Gent. 86(4): 11, 32-33. Jan. 22, 1921. 6 C833

California's legislation is resulting in the cleaning up of labor camps. Laborers prefer to work where the better camps are. This forces employers to provide better accommodations to keep their help. There is even a great increase in the number of community camps where laborers live the year round. This lessens the floating population.

886. Roland, John. Cotton hands that stay. How some Mississippi plantation owners hold their renters and croppers. Country Gent. 82(51): 4-5. Dec. 22, 1917; 82(52): 21, 24. Dec. 29, 1917. 6 C833

Good housing, space for a garden, considerate and honest treatment are some of the ways in which progressive Mississippi plantation owners hold their tenants.

887. Sass, U. G. Seven plans that have helped us through the labor crisis. Sass Brothers have been through the usual discouraging experience of having poor men quit and take good men with them - out of their experiences were developed the seven plans described here. System on the Farm 1: 185-188. 1917. 6 Sy8

The seven plans are: 1. Premium and vacation systems; 2. Feed record system; trap door in barn floor to aid in loading waste material; 4. Milk delivered cooperatively with other producers; 5. Study of tools and machinery has shown equipment to use for more than one operation, which replaces men and horses; 6. Horse barn so arranged that growing horses require attention only once a day; 7. Ventilating device saves labor in drying seed corn.

888. Schilling, W. F. Good farm help. Dairy Farmer 17: 912. 1919. 44.8 K56

"I have been farming for 20 years and there was never a time when I did not have good help to milk cows and also good help to do everything I wanted to have done on the farm."

"Here is a statement of a successful dairymen that carries a lot of significance, especially when so many dairymen are complaining every time you see them, about the labor problem..."

Mr. Schilling has no special advantage by which he has succeeded with the farm labor situation, but, according to his own story there are four factors that have contributed much.

"The first is good wages. The second is reliance upon men's integrity and intelligence. The third is central authority beyond which there is no appeal and the fourth is the personal interest in the present and future welfare of the men."

Pay wages maybe a little above the average - and get not only "help" but a little "gray matter" with it.

Let a foreman be actual boss of his men; back up his orders. Give a man some responsibility for his work; get him to take an interest in it. Do not nag. Make the men comfortable in their leisure hours. Take an interest in the men as human beings.

889. Shannon, D. P. No hired help problem on his farm. Claus Reyelts treats his hired men as he would like to be treated. Farmer 46: 483. 1928. 6 F2211

A sketch of farm labor handling on a South Dakota farm. Personal interest of the employer is considered returned in a keener interest in the employer by the men; tries to make his boarded hands feel at home in his house - and to furnish plenty of wholesome food - not necessarily fancy food. Never quibbles over pay. Hires at going wages, and increases it as the season advances; in settling often gives a few extra dollars; it makes a good impression. Winter vacation of 10 to 14 days with pay to regular help; gives the pleasantest jobs to the men longest in his service. Farmers will have to adapt themselves to the eight-hour day of industry.

890. Silver, F. F. How we develop loyal workmen. The good will of your workmen counts for more than anything else pertaining to the labor problem. There are numerous ways of securing loyalty; Mr. Silver found this method successful. System on the Farm 4: 358-359. 1919. 6 Sy8

Mr. Silver, who raises about 1,000 Hampshire hogs each year, put into use a daily report sheet on which each man records the kind and amount of labor accomplished, the time it took, both for man and horse, etc.

891. Smith, E. C. A. The way of the hired man. Country Life Amer. 31(4): 70. February 1917. 80 C832
Written in humorous vein. A dialogue between a farmer and a hired man, wherein the farmer points out the losses which the hired man's "sayin' instincts" have caused.
892. Stratton, G. F. Tempting the farm hands. Farmers plan better food and sleeping quarters. Country Gent. 83(7): 6-7, 52, 54. Feb. 16, 1918. 6 C833
Some of the experiences of transient farm hands in the west. Hours were long, living accommodations poor or lacking altogether, though wages were good. The difficulty of getting good hands and the plan the Department of Labor has worked out are discussed.
893. Traxler, J. O. Meeting labor shortage thru efficiency of farm help. Fla. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 6, 4pp. Gainesville. 1919. 275.29 F66C
Some of the suggestions to farmers are: Supply comfortable homes for farm help; pay according to results produced; treat the help kindly; train them to become expert; give them a reasonable amount of responsibility; see that entertainment of the right sort is provided; make definite plans for the year's work; and keep a good supply of tools and machinery on hand.
894. Underwood, John. Encouraging hired men. Pract. Farmer 112: 4, 17. 1916. 6 P88
"There are likes and dislikes characteristic of all hired men to which we farmers must cater if we would have satisfactory help. My experience is that a good hired man wants to be with a going concern; that is, he wants to work on a farm that is progressive and up-to-date, and if he is managed rightly he will take as much interest in the progressiveness of the farm as the owner does."
Some suggestions as to management follow.
895. Unger, Mrs. F. H. Speaking of help. Rural New Yorker 87: 560. Apr. 7, 1928. 6 R88
A story of an unusually satisfactory experience with negro help of the better sort on a New Jersey farm. Negroes are shown to have no more or worse faults than northern whites. The white employers write of care used in locating good help and in treating them well. No problem of race relations. The negroes were on excellent terms with their employers, but "kept their place."
896. Vollmer, E. C. Obtaining farm labor. Hoard's Dairyman 60: 330. 1920. 44.8 H65
Believes in advertising for labor in farm papers; then giving the labor attractive, convenient living quarters, fair wages and a reasonable work schedule.
897. W., S. W. Farm labor problem in Illinois. Rural New Yorker 77: 440. 1918. 6 R88
A farmer who has good incentives to offer labor - good wages, house, garden, poultry, milk, time off with pay, etc., has difficulty in finding properly qualified help.

898. Walker, G. M. How one orchard solves its labor problem. Amer. Fruit Grower 41(7): 4, 14. July 1921. 80 G85
A description of the excellent living and working conditions in the Linden, California, Orchard of the Hunt Brothers Packing Company. Separate quarters for whites and Japanese are furnished. Mostly single men are employed.
899. Ways to keep the hired man; our experience pool. Pract. Farmer 115: 223. 1919. 6 P88
Some personal experiences as to the best way of treating hired labor. Good food, pleasant living quarters, time off, and considerate treatment are the answers.
900. Wells, W. W. Keeping a hired man. Prairie Farmer 98: 832. 1926. 6 P883
Encourage him to buy a few pigs, a couple of brood cows, or even a couple of calves. What would it cost you to pasture them? Have it understood - that he buys his own dry feeds, such as grain for hogs, or grain and hay for calves. This would give him something to think about when things go wrong. The correspondent went on to say that he was once given such advice by an employer and stayed on that farm four years instead of only one.
901. Where farm labor stays put. We hear from many districts that some farmers keep their help without magic. Country Gent. 85(23): 3-4, 24. June 5, 1920. 6 C833
A case account of methods farmers have successfully used in keeping laborers satisfied: for example a club house instead of a bunk house, profit sharing, bonus, overtime pay, diversified crops to lessen peak labor demand, house, garden, livestock, and good treatment.
902. White, F. M. Planning ahead for farm labor. Observations on an 1100-mile trip in Illinois. Orange Judd Farmer 65: 21, 28-29. 1918. 6 Orl
"The present labor conditions confronting Illinois farmers concerns chiefly the hiring and housing of married men."
903. Why my men stay with me. System on the Farm 4: 24. 1919. 6 Sy8
A symposium on ways to keep satisfied help. One man pays his foreman in cash and food; another hires one married man and furnishes him a good house, fuel and some food; while a third, who hires a number of men, has built a club house, equipped with showers, reading matter, phonograph, etc. He gives each man two days vacation with pay every month.
904. Williams, D. L., and Baird, R. L. Why I get best results with college men. An ambitious interest in the work they are doing makes farm hands accomplish more - these dairymen have learned where to get hands with that ambitious interest ready made - their plan is especially valuable this year when help is so hard to find. System on the Farm 1: 188-189. 1917. 6 Sy8
These farm operators feed and house their men well and as a consequence have no difficulty in keeping good help.

905. Wisconsin University, College of agriculture, Agricultural extension service. Getting the farm work done. By a Wisconsin farmer, who year in and year out; profitably employs 2 men on his 160-acre farm. Wis. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 76, 4pp. Madison. 1917.
275.29 W75C

Tells how he plans his work to take advantage of weather and to let nothing interfere with field work when it is under way.

LABOR UNIONS

906. Beet workers form union. [Editorial] Nebr. Farmer 72: 930. 1930. 6 N27

A press report states that beet workers have formed a union for the purpose of getting an increase of pay of from \$23 to \$25 per acre; a time limit for completing beet work; and provision for impartial arbitration in case of dispute over terms of contract.

907. Dimmit, William. An organized harvest. Indus. Pioneer 1(8): 3-7. September 1921. Dept. Labor Lib.

An I. W. W. article on the achievements of the organization in forming the migratory harvesters into a labor union, and in fighting for better working and living conditions and to eliminate the gamblers and robbers following the harvest hands in their camps and on the freight trains. The first drive came in 1915 with little success; that of 1916 did well. In 1921 a renewed drive started, and was called a success. Plans are made to carry the effort to organize into the beet fields and potato work of Colorado, and into the wheat belt of Canada.

908. Downing, Mortimer. California agriculture demands industrial tactics. Indus. Pioneer 1(7): 26-30, illus. August 1921. Dept. Labor Lib.

An I. W. W. article on organization of agricultural laborers calls attention to the "factory" system of production of much of California's farm products by heavily capitalized and organized operators. The agricultural workers must be organized to prevent oppression of the individually powerless by the highly organized farmers.

The laborers' side of the Wheatland riots is given.

909. Filley, H. C. Shall farm labor organize? Amer. Coop. Jour. 14(15): 12. November 1919. 280.28 Am3

"No", because farming is not adapted to compliance with labor union rules such as so many hours per day, time and a half pay for overtime, one duty only per worker. Farmers' work is seasonal with varying hours, winter days are shorter, harvest days longer, and "time and a half" cannot apply. A farm worker must be able and willing to do a variety of jobs - not be confined by rule to one kind of work alone. The farmer has had experience with the I. W. W. and one labor union trouble is enough for him. Farming is uncertain enough at best, without having to put up with union rules which would mean greater expense for less efficient labor.

Union and non-union labor can be contrasted by results. Union industrial labor has restricted output, decreasing that per man in the last five years; in contrast farmers, aided by farm hands - their total number declining, have increased agricultural output per worker in the same time.

910. Folsom, J. C. Farm laborers in United States turn to collective action. U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1935: 188-191. 1 Ag84Y

After sketching the wage situation, and those of cost of farm living and production and farmers' purchasing power from 1909-33, and the labor supply and demand situation, the difficulties of organizing farm laborers in the United States are noted, and the progress of organizing efforts are briefly outlined. Causes of and extent of agricultural labor strikes from 1930-34 are discussed.

911. Lorwin, L. L., and Flexner, J. A. The American Federation of Labor; history, policies, and prospects. 573pp. Washington, D. C. 1933. 283 L89A

References for further reading, pp.548-555.

The American Federation of Labor (about 1909) policy was to frown upon organizing unskilled laborers. Among unskilled workers involved in the social upheaval of the period were the migratory workers of the West. In 1909 several state federations were among those urging organization of these. The Federation discouraged this; it had for some years been cultivating friendly relations with farmers in an effort to widen the markets for union-label goods, and feared unionizing farm laborers would antagonize farm operators. Among arguments raised were those that farm hands could join farmers' organizations; some delegates could see little difference between farm tenants and farm laborers; others considered organizing hopeless because of farm laborers' isolation.

But between 1911-13, the Seamen's Union and the United Laborers of California originated action resulting in the Executive Council mapping out a campaign which placed most of the work with city centrals and State federations, with the American Federation of Labor acting as an information clearing house. Because the workers to be reached were unorganized, and no union in the American Federation of Labor had immediate interest in the matter, it never got beyond discussion. The I. W. W. later exploited the situation.

The International Union of Fruit and Vegetable Workers of North America was organized in 1922 with 1900 members; it disbanded in 1923. It had federated with the American Federation of Labor.

The American Federation of Labor has now no agricultural unions. Discussion of this topic on pp.109-111, 494.

912. Shall farm labor organize? A symposium shared in by prominent economic experts and by farm leaders living in representative parts of the nation on a subject that will be of increasing importance as time goes on. Amer. Coop. Jour. 15(1): 9-11, 48. January 1920. 280.23 Am3

Arguments against: Impossibility of applying arbitrary union rules as to hours, and division of labor: Unionism would increase food costs in opposition to public demand. Small numbers of farm employees; large numbers of employers, and their lack of organization. Varying farm conditions impossible to standardize; seasonal and emergency labor need peaks; the attitudes of those laborers with visions of farm ownership.

Arguments for: Might be helpful if there were an organization of those hoping to own farms. If numbers sufficient to make up really representative bodies could and would take part in the deliberations; if the organization could have leaders who would listen to reason; if organization would help to more efficient production; if it would consider employers' affairs as well as those of laborers.

Farmers are called partly to blame for some of the conditions of which laborers complain - poor housing, living, and working conditions, poor or unfair treatment; they must better these matters to forestall organizing and demanding them. Farmers must remember laborers are partly responsible for their own success.

913. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Handbook of American trade-unions, 1929 edition. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 506, 218pp. 1929. 158.6 B87

The first edition of the Handbook was issued in 1926 (Bull. 420) Both issues were compiled by Estelle M. Stewart of the U. S. Department of Labor.

A compilation of information concerning labor organization, including origin, territorial jurisdiction, trade jurisdiction, government, qualifications for membership, apprenticeship regulations, agreements, benefits, official organs, headquarters, organization, and membership.

The unions are grouped by general classes or trades. Apparently only one union has agricultural branches. The Industrial Workers of the World, has an agricultural department, which includes also land, fisheries and water products.

914. Veblen, Thorstein. Essays in our changing order. Edited by Leon Ardzrooni. 472pp. New York, The Viking Press. 1934. 280 V49E

Farm labor for the period of the war, is discussed on pp.279-318.

Farm labor and the I. W. W., pp.319-336, "submits impressions gathered in the course of a recent excursion into the grain states of the Northwest, undertaken at the instance of the Food Administration's Statistical Division. It describes the schedule of terms set up by the I. W. W. The author feels that these terms which comprise (a) freedom from illegal restraint; (b) proper board and lodging; (c) a 10-hour day; (d) a standard wage of \$4.00 for the harvest season; and (e) tentatively, free transportation in answering any call from a considerable distance, are not unjust, and that if they are met, good service will be secured from this group of workmen.

LEGISLATION

915. Connecticut. Laws, statutes, etc. An act concerning volunteers for farm work...approved May 7, 1917. Conn. Laws Stat. Pub. Act. 1917, Ch. 292, p. 209. Hartford. 1917. 274.13 G28P

Standing of high school pupils over fourteen years of age who volunteer for farm work not to be affected. Act to be inoperative after rising of 1919 General Assembly.

916. Green, J. B. Law for the American farmer. 493pp. new and enl. ed. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1923. 30.5 G82

Chapter IX, Farm Workers and Laborers, includes the law dealing with the legal relation of the farmer and his workers, the right to discharge, the right to quit, the servant's right to wages, the servant's lien for wages, liabilities and rights of the farmer as a master, and croppers.

917. Hanna, H. S. Labor laws and their administration in the Pacific States. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 211, 150pp. 1917.

(Labor Laws of the U. S. Series 9) 158.6 B87

Since agriculture employs a great deal of the labor in the Pacific States, many of these laws are applicable to farm labor. Special attention is paid to seasonal labor. The wage question, woman and child labor, the health of the worker, accident compensation, etc., are all dealt with.

918. South Dakota. Laws, statutes, etc. Duty of Secretary of Agriculture to enforce laws as to employment of women and children. An act entitled, An Act authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to promote and secure the enforcement of laws relating to employment of women and children and defining his powers and duties in the premises. S. Dak. Laws, Statutes, etc. Laws. 1931, Ch. 174, p.219.

919. U. S. Department of labor, Division of labor standards. Digest of principal state labor legislation enacted in 1935 as reported to September 15. 61pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1935. 158.59 D56

Laws relating to child labor, workmen's compensation, etc., are included. Agriculture is usually mentioned as an exemption.

MIGRATION TO CITIES

920. Harris, A. L., Jr. Negro migration to the North. Current Hist. Mag. 20: 921-925. 1924. L. C.

"The checking of the accumulation of new capital accounts for the tenacious grip share-cropping has upon the South. The results of the system are: (1) The concentration of farming energy on the production of the single cotton crop; (2) the expenditure of enormous sums of money in manufacturing sections for household commodities, manufactured goods and fertilizer, and in stock-raising sections for meat and live stock; (3) the necessity of maintaining many hands for cotton cultivation, which because of the overproduction on the up-curve of the business cycle gluts the market, thus bringing small financial returns to the cotton growers; (4) a surfeit of labor forced into seasonal idleness by the periodic nature of cotton production; and (5) the advancement of wages in kind and in money by the planter to his idle employes in order to maintain them for future cotton raising."

921. Illinois farm labor flocking to cities and industrial jobs. Orange Judd Farmer 71: 163, 191. Mar. 15, 1923. 6 Or1

Report of results of a questionnaire issued by the editors of the paper. Returns usually say farm laborers are leaving farms for city and road work which pay higher than can farmers. Some note made of probable lessened plantings because of lack of labor.

922. Leavell, R. H., Snavely, T. R., Woofter, T. J., Jr., Williams, W. T. B., and Tyson, F. D. Negro migration in 1916-17...With an introduction by J. H. Dillard. 158pp. Washington, U. S. Dept. Labor, Div. Negro Econ. 1919. 158.83 N31

The causes of this migration are given - low wages on the southern plantations, living conditions unsatisfactory, etc. - inducement to

migration, the shortage of labor in the South as a result of the migration, especially farm labor, and the condition of the negroes in the North.

923. Lewis, E. E. The mobility of the negro; a study in the American labor supply. 145pp. New York. 1931. L. C.
Thesis (Ph.D.) - Columbia University.
The negro in relation to the farm labor supply is touched upon. The effects of his migration to industrial employment are discussed.
924. Lewis, E. E. The Southern negro and the American labor supply. Polit. Sci. Quart. 48: 172-183. 1933. 280.8 P75
A discussion of the migration of negroes from farms in the South to northern industry.
925. McFarland, Marjorie. Leaving the farm. New Repub. 57: 243. 1929. L. C.
"Who are these people - at least a million and a half of them - who have left the farms during the last fifteen years or so? The number of farmers, that is, those who manage their own land or rented property, has increased a couple of hundred thousand in the last census decade. The decrease in the total is among those who work on the farms without having a proprietary interest in them: the hired men and the children of the farmers, between whom the group of farm laborers is divided about equally. It is impossible to tell how many of those who have left the farm were hired men and how many farmers' sons who went to seek their fortunes in the big cities. Probably they have gone from both groups. The interesting thing is to find out why.
"The answer is the status of the two million 'hired men' whom the 1920 census found still on the farms...
"The Department of Agriculture has compiled wage figures for farm workers from 1910 to 1927. Their wages have, of course, increased in this period, but how much has been clear gain? The National Bureau of Economic Research estimates the value of the dollar to the farm laborer as distinct from other working men, though the difference is slight. According to them the 1913 dollar was worth fifty-one cents to him in 1920 and sixty-four cents in 1921. So in terms of 1913 when his average weekly wage was \$8.88, his real wage rose to \$10.29 in 1920 and dropped to \$8.33 in 1921."
926. Moton, R. R. Migration of negroes from the southern to the northern states and its economic effects. Econ. World. (n.s., 25): 688-691. 1927. 286.8 M34
One effect has been the shortage of farm labor in the South. South Carolina, according to a report made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture had lost 22,700 negro farm hands, Georgia 32,000, Alabama 10,000, Arkansas 15,000, Tennessee 4500, etc.
927. O'Brien, H. R. Within sound of the whistle. How the exodus of labor to city factories has brought a crisis to the farm. Country Gent. 85(16): 7, 24, 26. Apr. 17, 1920. 6 C833

928. Saunders, W. O. Why Jim Crow is flying north. Collier's 72(23): 15-16. Dec. 8, 1923. L. C.

Hundreds of "hungry and oppressed" negroes regard the boll weevil as a Godsend to force an upheaval of southern agriculture and as aiding his moving to the cities and the north for industrial work at more sure, higher wages. In spite of legal and violent drastic methods tried to prevent it, the exodus continues. It means heavy loss for southern planters. Northern industry has found the negro dependable and enduring; a source of labor supply in place of reduced European immigration. The South has been unable to pay the negro a living wage under its antiquated, wasteful and inefficient agriculture. The negro desires educational opportunities for his children.

Most of even the poor negro quarters in the North are better than those of the South. Food is better and more varied in the North. In Mississippi for every \$20 for white education, only \$1 was spent for negro education. Of 800 consolidated schools, none for negroes, over 50 agricultural schools for whites and not one for negroes. Millions for tubercular, blind, feeble-minded, derelict youth of whites, but none for negroes.

Most of the negroes attracted north are of the lower type - illiterate, careless, emotional, gregarious, and ignorant. The negro does not know how to take the North, nor the North the negro.

929. Snyder, Howard. Negro migration and the cotton crop. North Amer. Rev. 219: 21-29. 1924. L. C.

"With the Negro established in the industrial centres of the North, what is to become of the plantations and the single-crop system, which requires such vast armies of men to cultivate it, is the problem before the South today. That the world needs cotton, we all know; that the South needs vast armies of men to produce it, we also know; and that it must be produced by different methods and cultivated far more intensely than was done under the old slipshod methods that prevailed prior to the advent of the weevil, is also known to the South. That the Negro needs and is determined to have schools, good wages, justice, and all those many and complex things that go to make up life in civilized America, we also know. And further we know that he is migrating to the North that he may find these things which he failed to find in the South. It is to raise this question that I have written this paper."

930. Stabler, H. S. Draining the South of labor. Tales of high wages lure the negroes north, but the planters aren't worrying much - yet. Country Gent. 82(36): 3-4, 23. Sept. 8, 1917. 6 C833

"If the South continues to lose its negro labor at the rate it has been and is losing it, the entire country, North as well as South, will soon face an economic situation at once dangerous and difficult to handle..."

"Except in those districts which have lost most of their farm labor, the people have not waked up to the gravity of the drift, or else they are putting up a magnificent bluff about it."

931. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Exodus of labor from Georgia. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 21: 210-211. 1925. 158.6 B87M

Negro and white labor has left Georgia in large numbers; many farmers in 1924 had to abandon started crops because of labor scarcity. Competition for labor has been such that Atlanta has passed a tax of \$300 on labor solicitors operating in the city. (Presumably to check soliciting for outside points.) Appropriations for the State Department of Commerce and Labor are too meager to allow substantial assistance in checking emigrant agents. It is suggested that Georgia actively seek to replace her losses by encouraging immigration from nearby states and the Middle West.

932. Walrond, Eric. From cotton, cane, and rice fields. Two million negroes have changed agriculture for industry in the past decade. What is the result? Independent 117: 260-262. 1926. L. C.

"For ages the negro has been the heir of an agrarian culture, until the intense 'protective' feeling of the South has twisted the origin of this group heritage into meaning that the negro is more adaptable to the irresponsible life of river and stream, farm and dock...

"And the untried depths of negro plantation labor yawned. Telling of the glories of work and fortune 'up North,' white corporation labor agents flooded the teeming 'black belts' of the South. The negro press, too, - temperamentally a 'yellow' one - collaborated with lurid recitals of occurrences, ill-calculated to advance the chivalry or purity of the South. But the South's time-worn attitude toward its black inhabitants had been one of unceasing duration, and the labor pirates found in the negro belt mines of undreamed ore...

"The South, with proprietary concern, forthwith enacted measures to restrict the 'depredations' of labor agents. With 500,000 blacks leaving the farm regions of Georgia and Alabama between 1916 and 1920 it developed unexpected symptoms of interracial love. But Georgia, the lynch-star State of the Union, lost \$3,000,000 in farm crops the first year of the exodus, and experts figured that between 1921 and 1925 another half-million negroes had left the South. Fragrant mammy tales rivaled luscious idylls of adoration for the suddenly energized blacks; but the 'departing Abyssinians' were loath to accept the antediluvianism that the Southern whites 'understood' and 'knew best how to deal with' the negro. It was evident, moreover, by the returning grapevine tales of negro prosperity abroad that it would be progressively difficult to restore blacks reared in Louisiana, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas to their traditional but unprofitable association with cane, cotton, tobacco, lumber, and turpentine."

933. Wilcox, E. V. The negro moves north. Bright lures are drawing him from the cotton fields. Country Gent. 88(23): 3-4, 30. June 9, 1923. 6 C833

A general article upon negro migration: Destinations, forces impelling movement, agencies facilitating it, Urban League as an agency, volume of migration and the reverse movement, possibility of extent of movement, racial absorption, and possibilities and means of holding the negro to the South, such as a change in farming methods.

934. A year's migration of New York farm workers to industrial and other occupations. Econ. World (n.s.) 13: 735. 1917. 286.8 M34
Shows the results of a farm census undertaken by the Farm Cadet Bureau of the Military Training Commission, New York City.
"According to the returns from every part of the State, there were on New York farms at the beginning of May a year ago about 92,000 'hired men', while in the same week this year only 78,000 hired farm workers were found on the same farms - a decrease of 14,000 for this class of farm producers alone."

MIGRATORY LABOR

935. Anderson, Mary. On the trail of the migrant. Amer. Fed. 59: 775-780. 1932. L. C.

This is a résumé of the studies that have been made regarding migratory agricultural labor.

"It can only be hoped that, as a result of the investigations and subsequent reports, continuous effort has been made to improve the living conditions of migrants in these sections, although proof of such reforms is not available.

"As the problems of migrants vary with the kind of crop, the location of the fields or orchards, the nationality of the workers - so do their solutions. In a section of the country where crops are harvested the year round, perhaps it is the question of a more rigid enforcement of already existing housing regulations that needs first attention. Another state may find the question of securing jobs for casuals during slack seasons in agriculture the most pressing. A third district may be particularly aware of the expense to the community of cheap migrant labor. Everywhere there is the need for education; formal and vocational schools for children, instruction in the care of the family for mothers; sanitation, hygiene, for all."

936. Arkansas. State emergency relief administration. A survey of fruit and berry farms and farmers, and Transient labor in the berry fields. 2 pts. in 1. Little Rock. 1934. 283 Ar4

A study of farms and farmers, supplemented by a longer one of the transient pickers employed in the Arkansas strawberry harvest. The latter contains considerable information concerning harvesting and marketing operations. Composition of picker groups, education, employment, earnings, property ownership, methods of transportation, and public relief received are discussed.

The study reveals that the pickers follow the crop not merely for a paying picnic, but to earn part of their living.

937. Ashton, W. G. Plan for gathering and distributing harvest hands in the grain states. In Amer. Assoc. Pub. Employment Offices Proc. 1st-3d, 1913-1915. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 192, pp.84-98. 1916. (Employment and Unemployment Series no. 1) 158.6 B87

Outlines the Oklahoma experience in recruiting and distributing wheat harvesters before the advent of the federal services. Organization of State officials, qualifications of workers, canvassing to secure farmers' orders, distributing publicity, and distributing men are described. Suggestions for federal aid are included.

938. The auto fruit tramp. Pacific Rural Press 106: 313. 1923. 6 P112

Families become "fruit gypsies" in California, coming from the east, apparently; some show signs of becoming good workers, but as a whole they are restless, staying only a short time in a place. The grower who must depend upon such help is in a bad fix. Fruit gypsies are increasing in numbers.

939. Ballard, A. J. Helping homeless workers. Missionary Rev. of the World 54: 827-831. 1931. L. C.

A discussion of migratory fruit workers and the attitude of the community toward them.

"The need of this vast army of people, not less than a million and probably many more than that is an outstanding challenge to the followers of Christ today, but the call is for a cooperative service...

"Health, educational, social and religious agencies must offer a united service if the need is to be met, but the church must lead in community program and not follow. It is folly to duplicate the work of other agencies - the function of the church is to sanction where other agencies have better equipment for the task and to supplement by fostering community sentiment in enforcement campaigns and the educating of community attitudes. Denominational competition must be forgotten that denominational cooperation may offer service."

940. Ballard, A. J. Roving with the migrants. 95pp. New York, Council of Women for Home Missions and Missionary Education Movement. 1931. 203 B212

"Born in the cotton, reared in the fruit, going on to beets or onions or cotton or cranberries, housed under a tree, beside a ditch, in tent, or shack, or 'dobe hut, they live untouched by education or sanitation. They are far afield from human kindness; in the community, but not of it..."

"These pages are sent out to introduce a little-known group and to suggest the possibilities of this great home mission opportunity; to paint a word picture of the work now being done in migratory camps. They are aiming not to give statistics, for these change overnight; not to designate the locality of the need, for crops may shift in a season; but to present facts which are true of the group as a whole, and to stress a phase of American life which holds either menace or promise..."

"Whether migratory labor is to be an asset or a liability in America's future - economic, social, and spiritual - will be determined by the way in which church and community groups accept or refuse responsibility.

"The picture given of camp and Christian Center work is a composite made up of incidents culled from reports. A few pages are quotations from articles which have been previously published in denominational magazines. Much of the material comes from the personal experience of the writer during the time that she has had the privilege of roving with the migrants." -Foreword.

941. Bass, A. L. The harvest vanguard. Survey 52: 623. 1924. 280.8 C37

One of two articles under the title, Work Wanderers.

Consists of brief sketches of types of workers following the wheat harvest of the middle west - mostly other than true farm laborers: poet, minister, student, 8-hour-day city men, bums, etc.

942. Bersch, G. M. Health problems of the apple harvesters. Pub. Health Nurse 20: 515-517. 1928. L. C.

A discussion of health problems in the Hood River Valley.

"Hither, in the early fall, come hundreds of transient workers to harvest the apple crop. They come from the berry or hop fields in every sort of vehicle, hire out to the ranchers, camp in the orchards or open fields, and remain a week to three weeks and then are on their way. Most of the workers bring their families, and as such they present a very real public health problem.

"The Council of Church Women in the county, recognizing the menace of this floating population, has for the last two years employed public health nurses to work among the harvesters, to supervise the children, get them to school if possible, and protect the stable communities from the out break of epidemics."

943. Blair, Katherine. Berry picking and relief. Survey 71(8): 230-231. August 1935. 280.8 C37

The agricultural labor problem in the truck region of North Carolina is characterized by intense demand for labor at harvests, and by complaints of shortage (laid this year to relief clients refusing farm work). Farmers' statements as to possible earnings are shown exaggerated. Two newspapers called upon by Relief Authorities to make an impartial investigation took no action; one paper replied it dare not air the situation. Employers' standards are low - too low for laborers to submit longer without protest. Small and uncertain earnings do not compare any too favorably with relief of \$7.50 a week. Many specific cases are cited of low earnings, and poor or disgraceful accommodations for housing laborers.

944. Booth, E. T. Wild West. Atlantic Monthly 126: 785-788. 1920. L. C.

The writer worked as a harvest hand in Washington thus coming into close personal contact with the casual laborer of whom he writes.

"One found one's self working with men whose single hope of rehabilitation and human dignity lay in the revolutionary programme of the I. W. W. Out of the heavy fatigue, the fetid torpor of the bunkhouse, at the end of the day's labor, the only influence that could stir the sullen hulks who lounged in the bunks was the zeal of the agitator tirelessly and astutely instructing the 'working stiff' in the strategy of class warfare...

"The fact is that the will of the agricultural worker to produce - the bed rock of Western prosperity - is as badly impaired as the industrial worker's and, perhaps, he is being more assiduously educated in cynicism with regard to his work. His lawless, migratory life and the unconcealed contempt for him of all his social superiors where ever he moves, east and west, between the Mississippi and the Pacific, or north and south, from Phoenix to Medicine Hat, his sense of being permanently outcast and his usually violent temper make him excellent material for a revolutionary nucleus - material that astute, cynical, radical leaders are not overlooking in this year of social disequilibrium. Furthermore, his class is not a small one numerically. In 1910 there were 10,400,000 workers in that particular unskilled work from which the migratory is recruited; according to Carleton Parker's authoritative study in the Atlantic Monthly for November, 1917. The disillusion and demoralization wrought by the

war has probably swelled this number; for it is a notable fact that a large percentage of the men who are floating in the West this season saw service in the American Expeditionary force. These men are usually the 'reddest' of all and the most inclined to violence."

945. Bordwell, G. G. Who says white folks won't work? Substituting American families for Asiatics in California orchards. Sunset 45: 28-31. December 1920. 110 Su7

A description of white seasonal labor on the Walton ranch in Sutter County, Calif. This ranch and other ranches in the county had formed the habit of hiring Japanese and Hindu labor until prevailed upon to hire white labor. Living and working conditions of these white families are described. Most of the families had their own camping outfits and were able to live comfortably during the season and have some money saved at its end.

946. Bremer, H. M. People who go to tomatoes; a study of four hundred families. Natl. Child Labor Com. Pub. 215, 16pp., illus. New York. 1914. 223 K214

A discussion of working and living conditions on truck and berry and tomato farms near Baltimore - deplorable conditions found on berry and many truck farms, but better on tomato farms. Workers put up with these conditions only because of economic necessity. The padrone system, its methods and shortcomings are described. The loss of schooling of children while at work is discussed. A plea on State and Federal laws to control such situations is made.

947. Buffington, A. A. Automobile migrants. Natl. Conf. Social Work. Proc. 1925(52): 258-264. L. C.

Overland travel began by auto in 1912 when 200 cars crossed the continent. The real tide, however, began in 1919; in 1922, 23,000 cars crossed. The Salt Lake Auto Association estimates 22,400 cars passed through the city in 1924.

The auto migrant has become a problem in his wanderings with his family. The larger number are drifters - unskilled laborers predominating, many loathing real work and settled life.

Many beg gas, oil, car repairs, food, and supplies. They often exploit their children. Children's health, education and morals are often risked. They are a problem to the social agencies. Remedies for restlessness are difficult, if not impossible. It should be possible to get agencies advertising their localities to advise prospective newcomers that they must have some capital and assurance of employment.

A system of State employment agencies to direct people to work is needed, especially for seasonal workers on crops. A start at this has been made in Portland, Oreg.

Health and recreation demonstrations and opportunities are needed on ranches employing large numbers. A limited trial in a few localities has proven strikingly successful in reducing labor turnover.

People should be taught to refuse aid to auto tramps. Proper social agencies can deal with them firmly and effectively.

948. Burr, W. Harvest service project in Kansas. Kans. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 17, 12pp. Manhattan. 1920. 275.29 K13Ex

In Larned, Kansas, a welfare room was fitted up with piano, reading matter, games, and some mattresses where harvest hands were welcome to stay until they found work. Entertainment was provided by the young people of the community. This work was done largely through the efforts of the pastor for rural churches of the county and the county agent.

949. Chapell, Harriet. Migrant workers on farms and in canneries. Missionary Rev. of the World 45: 193-196. 1922. L. C.

"The discomforts of nomadic life and loneliness make migrant workers peculiarly open to any attention given them by Christian workers. Indiscriminate housing in the shacks and bunk-houses, and lack of sewerage or proper disposal of garbage and other sanitary precautions, are found in the vast majority of the quarters attached to the canneries. The need of Christian service is great - and the opportunity is practically unlimited. There are more than two hundred canneries in one county in Maryland, with nearly a hundred in other counties in Maryland and Delaware. There are also the beet fields of Colorado, the oyster canneries of the Gulf Coast, the fruit farms and canneries of California and the Northwest."

A description of the work done in the Christian social centers which have been established under the auspices of the Council of Women for Home Missions follows.

950. Christie, G. I. Finding labor to harvest the food crops. U. S. Dept. Agr., Off. Sec. Circ. 115, 8pp. 1918. 1 Ag86C

Assistance of Department of Agriculture to meet labor needs of farmers through Farm Help Specialists and County Agents is discussed.

Topics include instruction in labor saving cropping systems; emergency help from cities and towns; enlisting workers; business men assist in harvest.

Steady employment is needed by better classes of farm labor; married men are desirable; more tenant houses are needed.

Livestock farming is desirable as a means of evening labor demand.

951. Clugston, W. G. Harvest days in Kansas. Nation 122: 720-721. 1926. L. C.

A popular article dealing largely with the experiences of a couple of typical college boy hands following up rumors of work - stealing train rides - ending at a farm job where they are well treated.

The hurry of farm life at harvest and the things that must be provided or done to carry through the work are described.

952. Connally, C. E. Handling the harvest labor problem. In Proceedings of the 12th annual convention of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. (Misc. Ser.) 411, pp. 21-26. 1926. 158.6 B87

Discusses briefly the National Farm Labor Exchange which was perfected in 1914.

"Like all other employment problems, the harvest labor problem is primarily one of a local nature; that is, it is first a community problem, because if the individual wheat grower has not a sufficient force to harvest his crop and his neighbors have an oversupply, it

should not be necessary for him to go beyond the community for additional labor until the surplus in the community has been exhausted. Often, on account of individual crop failures due to hailstorms, excessive rains, and other local conditions, there are considerable numbers of harvest hands whose services should be utilized by the adjacent farm or community before the call is made for outside help; and to bring about this adjustment is primarily the function of the State through its employment service."

Conditions in Oklahoma, which is the first State in which harvest hands are needed which cannot be supplied locally, are discussed.

Discussion of the paper follows, pp.24-26.

953. Coolbaugh, Kenneth. Our industrial tourists. Sat. Evening Post 196(14): 33, 169-170, 172-174. Oct. 6, 1923. L. C.

A great many men offer themselves to employment and labor agents advertising transportation to jobs in distant places - apparently willing and wanting to work, accepting the jobs, then not staying or even reaching the jobs. Some of them are "professional tourists" who do not intend to work, but want the free ride and meals offered; others are anxious to be carried free to nearby points they wish to reach for other reasons. The experiences of employment officials and of labor agents in recruiting, sizing up, and delivering men to the jobs are narrated in interesting detail. A bit of farmers' experiences in getting and housing men in times of labor shortage, and of being solicited for work without regard to conditions during surplus are given. One experience in successfully dodging a southern state's laws against emigrant labor agents is told. A railroad, after following common practices in hiring and boarding track labor, with accompanying constant turnover, found Spanish laborers appreciated being kept separate, having their own cooks and preferred food, and wrote their friends of their liking; then other Spaniards applied for jobs, too, and the labor force was kept up with little effort. The railroad appreciated the wisdom of treating these men well, and the men reciprocated.

954. Dahl, A. L. Growing hops in California. A glimpse at an industry that will be hit by prohibition. Sci. Amer. Suppl. 37: 312-313. 1919. 470 Sci250

Hop picking labor is discussed on p. 13.

Hops ripen late in summer and early in fall, and harvest season is short. The crop ripens in a given district at about the same time, and the demand for pickers is keen. Experienced workers make excellent wages. A nomadic army of pickers travels from California to the District of Columbia. They are made up of many nationalities, creeds and political beliefs, and are not always peaceful. Some serious riots have required military suppression. The pickers usually live like gypsies, cooking in the open and sleeping in tents. Often whole families engage in the work, moving from place to place.

955. Doherty, C. W. Industrial problems in the beet sugar industry. Natl. Conf. Social Work. Proc. (1925) 52: 338-347. L. C.

Outlining labor problems both in factory and field, the speaker deals mostly with those of the field. While much labor is recruited locally, so much has to be procured elsewhere that the sugar companies do the work and pay transportation from workers' homes to beet districts.

The grower pays wages and provides housing. The man of the family signs the contract between grower and self, and then uses wife and children on the job. Total field employment in the season is about 60 working days, and pay about 93¢ per day. It is true that children working on beets lose some schooling. Some districts operate summer school terms for such children. Beet field labor for years was largely Ukrainian of German descent; Mexicans now predominate. Beet companies encourage other work for and on part of beet workers - such as part-time railroad work, mine work, public works, farm labor, also urge upon farmers the economic wisdom of better housing conditions for their beet workers; and favor "beetters" settling in beet regions.

956. Douglas, H. P. What I learned as a migrant. World Outlook 6(6): 50-52. June 1920. L. C.

A social student is placed in wheat harvest work by U. S. Employment Service Office, and describes his experiences en route and on a job. He outlines the risks men have of not getting jobs, not earning sufficient to tide over from one job to the next; the attitude of wheat belt population - anxious for harvesters, but antagonistic and worse the moment the harvest is over, in demanding the men move on or be arrested. Modern industry, agriculture most of all, demands a migratory working force, and thus creates social and economic problems. Pratt, Kansas, in 1919 erected a tent to accommodate harvest hands awaiting employment. The mayor, backed by business men, did it. The tent was furnished with seats, tables, writing material, music box, benches, cots; men with no money to buy food were given work on roads or sent out on short jobs. The camp handled 2000 men. Farmers met the men at the tent, and organized harvest crews, and were able to get together men agreeable to each other as crew members. Local ministers visited the camp each evening and Sunday and addressed the men.

A church movement to render such services is needed for these men.

957. The farm hand. [Editorial] Locomotive Engin. Jour. 57: 526. 1923. L. C.

Transient harvest labor is often shamelessly exploited. No wonder the I. W. W. in 1922 took in 14,459 farm hands as members who paid over \$135,000 in hope of improving farm labor conditions. Long hours, harsh working conditions, low wages, and haphazard employment keep agriculture a "sweated", inefficient industry so far as labor is concerned. To complicate the situation, small homesteaders who are hard up will leave home and work for practically any wage offered.

The farm hand wants security of employment, decent working conditions and a wage allowing homes and reasonable comforts. If denied these rights too long, civil war may result as in Argentina (in 1922-3?).

958. First migrant camp is dedicated. Pacific Rural Press 130(16): 389. Oct. 19, 1935. 6 P112

The first of 22 migrant camps to be established in California by the Federal Government for relief workers was dedicated at Marysville, California, on October 12th. It takes over an old camp site where 230 families (783 persons) congregated last summer under deplorable conditions. Three buildings now erected provide toilets, shower, laundry, sewing room, and headquarters. Migrants may camp and erect

tents nearby. There are 21 other camps to be built by the Resettlement Administration at centers where migrants gather and become social, health, and sometimes political, hazards. Relief labor is to be used almost entirely. Maintenance in the future will have to be worked out. The localities may have to take them over.

Danger of these camps becoming Communist centers is discounted as no greater than elsewhere. American Federation of Labor officials are believed to consider such camps good spots for union organization work.

If properly handled the camps should help in providing labor for crop peaks, and should be a means of moving labor from crop to crop.

959. Folsom, J. C. Workers at casual farm jobs vital to the supply of labor. U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1927: 719-721. 1928. 1 Ag84Y

Casuals are hired for many rush-time jobs. They are largely transients, working from a few days to most of the season, at a great variety of work, averaging 4 weeks or less per job. Payment methods are outlined; sources of labor noted; perquisites commonly given are listed, together with values.

960. Fraser, Samuel. Harvesting the crops without harvest hands. How the Eastern farmer is meeting his almost unsolvable problem. Country Gent. 82(40): 8-9. Oct. 6, 1917. 6 C833

Some experiences of fruit growers in hiring city labor, most of which failed to appear and those who did being unable to do the work. Growers usually rely on "floaters" who have not been permitted to travel freely. Requests have been made to farm bureaus for work by city labor. A better coordination of transient help is needed.

961. Fry, C. L. Migratory workers of our industries. The Army, nearly two million strong, which wanders over the United States, gathering the crops, picking and canning the fruit, and doing the vast seasonal labor of the land. The social and industrial problem which the situation presents. World's Work 40: 600-611. 1920. 110 W89

Our large migratory labor force is essential to our agriculture and industries such as canning, fisheries (especially oystering) lumbering and ice cutting. Brief sketch of the movements of large forces, both by industry, locality and time are given, and ventures made as to numbers of workers involved - said to be nearly 2,000,000. Society has neglected these men, driving many into the I. W. W. Living conditions for them are frequently deplorable. Their wages are not as high as many believe, and from them heavy expenses for travel, subsistence and idle time must be deducted, leaving little.

962. Fry, C. L. The under dog: mishandling harvest hands. Outlook 125: 671, 674. 1920. L. C.

Narrative of a farmer who went to the wheat harvest to earn extra money. Long wait for work, inflated expenses, misleading advertising, swamping of labor market - fair and unfair incidents of treatment are described. He returned home with \$3.71 more cash than when he started.

963. Gibbons, C. E. The onion workers. Amer. Child 1: 406-418. 1920. L. C.
Outline of conditions in the fields and the workers' home localities. Near Kenton, Ohio, are found migrant onion workers from Magoffin County, Ky. Conditions in the fields are treated briefly, then the authors' trip to see onion workers in their homes is given. The Kentucky people find the Ohio jobs pay "big" to them. The workers are an excellent, industrious class, but come from mountainous sections where transportation and schooling and most other facilities are at their poorest. Home conditions are primitive and some of the people almost unmoral, rather than immoral. Schools begin July 15 and close by Christmas. They are primitive or worse. Migratory onion workers go north in April; return in October or November and usually do not then send their children to their home schools, nor do they send them to the Ohio schools.
Some of the more intelligent types of mountaineers realize the need of better roads, schools and living conditions, but point to the great difficulty of raising the money for them. Agriculture could be improved in the mountains, as demonstrated by one man who copied Ohio methods, but markets are almost non-existent and cannot be reached over the existing roads.
964. Gilbert, A. B. Let's have low fares for harvest hands. Government now operates the railroads and can take men out on the land as cheaply as it wishes. Nonpartisan Leader 6(20): 11-12. May 20, 1918.
280.8 N73
Discusses the Baer Bill which appropriated \$2,500,000 to be used by the Secretary of Agriculture in paying railway fares for farm labor, where necessary.
The Bill had passed the House and gone to the Senate.
965. Going harvesting. Lit. Digest 52: 1738. 1916. L. C.
"If you are, be sure you're right before you go ahead. Every year, declares C. L. Green, general inspector in charge of the employment and distribution branch of the immigration service, thousands of men suffer unnecessary hardship and poverty because they do not understand the simple science of finding harvesting-work in the West. They read the news in the papers that 'men are wanted', and plunge immediately westward, heading vaguely toward Kansas City, with the idea that they have only to step off the train (or out from under it) to be snapt up by wild-eyed farmers who line the railway track waiting for laborers. Yet the need is there, and every year thousands of men find work in the fields in harvesting-time, while many a farmer who is short-handed would give good pay to any husky immigrant for a few days' work."
Quotes Mr. Green, in the New York World.
966. Goodrich, Carter. Migratory labor. Encyclopaedia Social Sci. 10: 441-445. 1933. 280 En1
Bibliography, p. 445.
Describes migratory employment in general and in North America, particularly, "which is now the leading field of migratory employment."

967. Griffen, O. B. From Arcostook County, Maine. Rural New Yorker 89: 1100-1101. 1930. 6 R88

Discusses the labor supply in the County at potato harvesting time.

"This year owing to immigrant regulations, the usual source of pickers from Canada has been shut out and it looked as if there might be a shortage of help to gather up the crop, but instead of this there are more men in the county looking for work than were ever here before. This is undoubtedly due to the fact of so many men being out of work in other parts of the country. They began to arrive the latter part of August, two weeks before many men were needed this year. In many cases men spent their last dollar to get here expecting to find work when they arrived. It has brought about an unfortunate condition. Men have been without food or a place to sleep, save the great out doors, for several days at a time. Fortunately the weather has remained warm. Men have come from stores, factories, office and shop to find work, many of whom have never done hard work out of doors, and with them has come the professional bum and tough man. This makes it hard to extend assistance to the really deserving."

968. Hader, J. J. Honk honk hobo. Survey Graphic 60: 453-455, illus. 1928. 280.8 C37

Wheat harvest hands have so much taken to the automobile as a means of travel that their lines of travel are quite different from a few years ago; likewise, the methods the U. S. Employment Service must use to direct them have changed to suit auto travel, rather than rail travel. The U. S. Employment Service estimated that in 1925, 65% of Kansas harvesters and threshers travelled in their own autos. Many railroads now prohibit harvest hands riding freight trains; jail sentences are given for the offence. The auto-migration is introducing a class of labor above the former unskilled class, many of whom now make the harvest under better conditions than they ever could before, and like the trip as a vacation or adventure. Auto travel is more direct than many rail routes; also cheaper - if nothing goes very wrong; it enables harvesters to go direct to farms and seek their own jobs, rather than having to congregate in towns and wait to be picked up or for jobs at employment agencies. (Sioux City, once a main route of rail travel for harvesters, has been replaced by the auto route center, Yankton, S. Dak.) The I.W.W.'s tactics of violence have worked against them, and they cannot get at gangs of laborers and force them into their organization as the men no longer "gang-up" on trains or in towns. All organization efforts prove futile.

The social problems of the wheat harvest bring up the desirability of coordination of seasonal agricultural demands for migratory labor to bring about annual cycles permitting fairly steady or full time employment, with little loss of time, and the direction of laborers to work.

969. Halt relief to aid harvest. Western States act as unemployed, who give meager pay offered as cause, stay on relief-rolls and shun private jobs. Lit. Digest 120(4): 6. July 27, 1935.

970. Harger, C. M. New kind of farm hand. The wheat belt learned to like him during harvest. Country Gent. 83(33): 7, 27. Aug. 17, 1918. 6 C833

A description of migratory harvest labor in the wheat belt and of the work of the local offices of the United States Employment Service Bureau in supplying this labor. The men, who come from working groups have proved satisfactory.

971. Harris, Evelyn. Berry and tomato picking; reply to J. Macnamara. Nation 139: 536-537. Nov. 7, 1934. 110 N

"Like a good many other folks he [Mr. Macnamara] thought that farm work was something which needed no preparation and no study, no practice and no great skill."

The author gives personal experiences with untrained labor.

972. Hathway, Marion. The migratory worker and family life; the mode of living and public provision for the needs of the family of the migratory worker in selected industries of the state of Washington. 240pp. Chicago, The University of Chicago press [1934] ([The University of Chicago] Social service monographs, no. 21) 283 H282

Text lithographed.

Also issued as thesis (Ph.D.) University of Chicago, 1933.

Bibliography, pp.227-234.

The work applies largely to agriculture. The families considered are those of one or two parents accompanied by children which have made two or more migrations in a calendar year in the course of the child wage-earners' employment.

The crops which employ seasonal workers in Washington are: Wheat, apples, sugar-beets, hops, berries and orchard fruits (prunes, peaches, pears, apricots, cherries).

Topics deal with conditions of employment (opportunity for work, wage contract, protection against hazards); housing, including statutory provision for labor camp inspection in Washington; family migration and school attendance (nature of the problem, and measures taken to meet it); participation in community life; and the migratory worker and the social agency.

973. Heberle, Rudolf. Landwirtschaftliche wanderarbeiter in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 31: 618-640. 1930. 286.8 W462

The author has studied seasonal labor in the United States in connection with the production of wheat in the Middle West, cotton west of the Mississippi, fruit and vegetables on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, and sugar beets in Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Colorado. Conditions are on the whole, fundamentally similar to those existing in Europe. But certain differences are indicated. The greatest difference consists in the fact that the great majority of seasonal agricultural workers in the United States are not drawn from the rural population of the poorer districts, but from towns, and not exclusively from the class of manual workers. The white-collar worker will sometimes set aside his prejudices in the case of seasonal agricultural labor, at least in the wheat regions, where he is treated as a member of the farmer's household, and on the Pacific Coast, where there is still a remnant of the pioneer spirit, and

where the seasonal worker has been able to retain his independence to a large extent. However, the majority of the seasonal agricultural workers belong to the lower industrial classes, many of them of foreign birth or extraction, whose standard of living is lower than that of the ordinary American industrial worker. The lack of regulation of seasonal labor in the United States is also commented on by the author as distinguishing it from the European practice. While the European countries, especially since the war, have made a successful effort to keep the supply of seasonal labor within the limits of the demand, such a policy in the United States is in its earliest infancy. -A. M. Hannay.

974. Interchurch world movement of North America. World survey...Revised preliminary statement and budget...v. 1, American volume. 316pp. New York City, Interchurch Press. 1920. L. C.

Migrant groups, pp. 103-119, includes discussion of harvest hands, cannery and field workers, migrants in the West and the peculiar problems which these groups bring.

975. Jelinek, Benjamin. Picking and marketing the cherry crop; how Wisconsin provides pickers. Rural New Yorker 77: 139-140, 184. 1918. 6 R88

Outside labor is used almost entirely - Boy Scouts, Camp-Fire Girls, school pickers, women, and Indians.

Rates paid are given - boys earned about \$1.20 a day. A cent and a half a quart is the standard price paid for picking. 50¢ a day is charged for food.

976. Jobless would rather reap relief doles than wheat. News Week 6(4): 9. July 27, 1935. L. C.

In the northwestern wheat states employables have been removed from relief rolls to join the army of harvest hands.

977. Johnson, E. C. Handling the 1918 wheat harvest in Kansas. U. S. Dept. Agr., Off. Sec. Circ. 121, 7 pp. 1918. 1 Ag86C

The difficulties met in handling the harvest are discussed. 100,000 men were needed. The work of the State farm help specialist and of county agents and extension forces; the sources of labor, the distribution of harvest hands who were mostly under the supervision of the county agents, etc., are described. The wage rate was set at 45c per hour and all needs for the harvest were met.

978. Johnson, N. W., and Severance, George. An economic study of berry farming in Western Washington. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 204, 79pp. Pullman. 1926.

Various hints as to management of harvest help by berry farmers: Uniform or standard wages, accommodations, perquisites such as farm products for foods; assignment of pickers to same rows for the season to ensure proper picking (especially as to ripeness), education of pickers to separate in the field "canners" from "shippers" among the berries they pick.

979. Keiffer, D. L. Fresno harvest labor pointers. Pacific Rural Press 104: 408. 1922. 6 P112

Having set a wage scale, Fresno vineyardists found the set wages did not keep labor steady on the job, and they began to raise rates and steal labor. Much of the labor was irresponsible. ~~Mexican~~, upon whom the vineyardists had no legal hold if they broke contracts. There is needed a form of contract allowing for withholding of wages until completion of work, for steady work until completion, for so many hours per day minimum. Better class labor should be encouraged by discouraging inexperienced tramps and by providing better accommodations.

980. Kelly, H. O. How we grow black raspberries. Rural New Yorker 88: 421-422. 1929. 6 R88

A Michigan grower reports the use of the following rules for pickers:

"1. Pickers will be divided into 2 divisions, viz. 'Transients' and 'Regular'. 2. Regular pickers must work six or more hours per day and 6 days per week (when needed from the time they engage until and including the last picking unless given a special permit.) 3. Violators of rule 2 will be transferred to the 'transient' list. 4. No troublesome, complaining, dissatisfied, profane or improper talking person allowed on the grounds. 5. Tickets will be given representing each quart picked, and loss of ticket means loss of money. 6. All ripe berries in the row must be picked without bruising the fruit. All boxes must be properly filled and the fruit kept free from leaves, rubbish and unripe berries. 7. Any person found creating dissatisfaction among the pickers by word or act, will be promptly dismissed. 8. Never pick from any row except the one assigned you. 9. These rules shall be considered a contract between us and every picker, and will be enforced. If you cannot agree to abide by these rules, do not begin work. 10. Prompt dismissal will be the penalty for violation of any rule. 11. The right to alter the foregoing, or to adopt minor rules at any time is hereby reserved.

The correspondent posts and gives each worker a copy of the rules. He reports their use for 40 years with complete satisfaction.

981. Kidney, D. M. Harvest and relief. Survey Graphic 24: 421-425. September 1935. 280.8 C37

Noting the outcry that able-bodied relief clients refuse jobs offered in harvests of various types, the author cites instances of such refusal and brings out that earnings possible are often less or hardly equal to relief payments, that living conditions are disgraceful or out of question for single workers, to say nothing of families, that farmers' demands for family units for much work cannot be met by relief or employment officials without forcing exploitation of children and adults, subsidizing the industry. Pointed references or statements of official findings are made with reference to berry growers and labor in North Carolina, berry production in Hamonton, N. J., wheat harvest in the middle west, onion production in Ohio, and sugar beet production in the states of Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Montana.

982. Lantis, L. O. Rural community life. 375pp. New York, Chicago [etc.] American Book Co. 1930. 281.2 L29
References at end of chapters.
Farm labor, pp.138-144.

Laborers have left seasonal farm work for more regular employment in large numbers. The seasonal feature has been aggravated by the use of farm machinery, making less labor necessary prior to harvest. Women in the north do not help much in farm work except in emergency. In the South women, largely negroes, do much. Children do many varieties of work, and frequently under poor conditions, are over-worked and deprived of proper schooling. Control of this situation seems best accomplished by means of well-enforced compulsory school attendance laws. Child labor laws largely ignore or exempt agriculture. Living conditions for farm laborers are frequently poor, houses inadequate or in poor repair. Employment is unsteady. Wages should be paid in accordance with skill and experience of labor, fair dealings with the laborer by the employer will help relations. Laborers should be made to feel at home in the community and its organizations.

983. Lescohier, D. D. Conditions affecting the demand for harvest labor in the wheat belt. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 1230, 46pp. 1924. 1 Ag84B

The amounts of labor used in the wheat harvest of Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Minnesota, by counties are shown; the effect of different kinds of machinery and the influence of climatic conditions upon harvest labor demand; the usefulness and modification of the Kansas formula for estimating harvest labor needed; labor demand in threshing; mobilization and distribution of harvest hands; wages and hours (hours ranged from 10 to 11 per day; wages from \$3 to \$5 a day) are all discussed.

Tables show average wages per day paid with board for harvest labor in certain States and counties of the wheat belt, 1919-1921.

984. Lescohier, D. D. Hands and tools of the wheat harvest. Survey Graphic 50: 376-382, 409-410, 412, 482-487, 503-504. 1923. 280.8 C37
I. July in the Southwest. -II. August in the Northwest.

Feature articles in popular style concerning the harvest hands of the wheat belt of the United States (numbers needed, sources of supply, migration, points to which laborers move after giving up harvest work, wages, bargaining, etc.)

985. Lescohier, D. D. Harvest labor problems in the wheat belt. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 1020, 35pp. 1922. 1 Ag84B

"Most of the information presented in this bulletin was obtained by field agents of the office of Farm Management and Farm Economics, who interviewed nearly 3,000 harvest hands, many farmers, county agricultural agents, employment officials, chamber of commerce secretaries, bankers, merchants, and other citizens in the harvest area of Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and the Dakotas." The data is for the harvest season of 1920.

Fluctuation in demand for labor, the character of harvest labor, its mobilization and distribution, and wages paid, are all discussed.

Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 16: 270-276. 1923.

986. Lescoghier, D. D. Mobilizing labor for the wheat harvest. Amer. Rev. 1: 657-668. 1923. Dept. Labor Lib.

A discussion of the problems of mobilizing and distributing harvest labor, with topics somewhat as follows: Usual harvest periods, the lag of the western portion over the eastern, difficulties of laborers travelling from the latter to the former. II. Gateways of distribution, types of laborers, agencies of harvest news publicity, U. S. Employment Service. III. Watching crop progress and forecasting labor needs; sketch of organization of interstate labor distribution and development of U. S. Employment Service functions; labor demands and distributing centralized; methods of directing distribution. IV. Canadian system of forecasting labor demands, recruiting and distributing labor, railroad and Employment Service cooperation; difficulty controlling laborers' movements; advisability of similar rail excursions from U. S. centers of labor supply to the harvest belt; difficulty of controlling local exaggerated demands for and independent recruiting of labor. Proper unified control of recruiting and distribution of labor would result in half as many men going to the harvest and their being able to do all the work, and the majority (instead of only one-tenth as at present) would make reasonable earnings above expenses. U. S. Employment Service hampered by inability to get railway cooperation in running excursions, inability to control numbers of laborers going to the harvest; lack of sufficient funds for establishing proper offices; lack of realization by farmers of effectiveness of U. S. Employment Service work hinders it; farm labor bureau and state officers cooperating deserve more support, both financial and cooperative from the public.

987. Lescoghier, D. D. Sources of supply and conditions of employment of harvest labor in the wheat belt. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 1211, 27pp. 1924. 1 Ag84B

A preliminary report was issued in 1923 in mimeographed form.

Data are for the year 1921. Tables show the States from which the harvest hands came; their regular occupations; extent and character of education; age and marital condition; amount of unemployment among them during the previous year; experience in harvesting; method of transportation to harvest fields; methods of obtaining employment; difficulty in obtaining reemployment; wage rates in the harvest (the rates ranged from \$3 to \$5 in the various states); net earnings; and extent and direction of migration.

988. Lescoghier, D. D. With the I.W.W. in the wheat lands. Harpers Mag. 147: 371-380. 1923. L. C.

Observations made of I.W.W. members met by a party of U. S. Department of Agriculture field workers. Farmers fear the I.W.W.'s as a menace to successful completion of wheat harvest. The field workers met and mingled with I.W.W.'s under all conditions, being frank as to their identities and meeting as equals. The I.W.W.'s are essentially womanless, childless, homeless; lack education, understanding or interest in I.W.W. economic propaganda, mentality often, and stability; have their "jungle" or camp laws which are unwritten but well observed; hate liquor as the workingmen's enemy; majority came from poor homes, started life under distinct disadvantages, and have been broken by vice, circumstance or lack of ability.

The I.W.W. organizers are active, and are great arguers, but frequently lack consistent reasoning power; are often well versed in socialist literature; talk about the Industrial Revolution to come and the freeing of the wage "slaves" by hampering of production to cause loss of profits. They frequently intimidate harvesters into joining their body.

I.W.W.'s congregated in towns demand wages higher than farmers wish to pay, refuse all offers and intimidate others into doing so. The farmers usually must give in in weather forcing the harvest, but in cool weather can often starve out the I.W.W.'s into working for a new "stake". Some towns police the migrants and force them to work or move on; then there is little difficulty with labor situations.

Despite much talk to the contrary, the author believes the I.W.W. lacks real solidarity, and only rarely will it act strongly for its claims. Organized society need fear it but little. The organization has the merit of awakening the homeless migrants to a desire for higher social and economic status. Some fear farmers cannot harvest their crops if migratory labor disappears, but records show that over 80% of the harvesters are men of definite occupations and residence.

989. McDonald, A. B. Do unto harvesters: Kansas proves again the golden rule works best. Country Gent. 86(21): 13, 33. May 21, 1921. 6 C833

The Kansas Agricultural College deplored the way communities treated their harvest hands who drifted into town before harvest. A minister (the Rev. P. L. Mawdsley) was interested as was also the county agricultural agent at Larned. The result was that the harvesters were given a room in the courthouse basement, provided with piano, phonograph, magazines, etc., were allowed to sleep in the building, and were given frequent entertainment. Some who were out of funds were given temporary work and meal tickets. The community found that it paid to treat harvest hands well - for most of them were thoroughly respectable - not "reds."

990. McLean, R. N. Jumping beans. 115np. New York, Friendship Press. 1930. L. C.

A story of the experiences of a Mexican family in leaving Mexico to work in the sugar beets in Colorado; thence, experiences in Denver, Arizona, California and return to Mexico. The experiences in the United States involved poor working conditions, being ordered from Denver on suspicion of having stolen, unemployment, automobile migration to California, contact with American Protestant social and religious workers, struggle for education of children, return to Mexico and reestablishment on farm, and in community welfare interests.

991. Macnamara, John. Berry picker. Nation 139(3610): 302-304. Sept. 12, 1934. 110 N

A description of living conditions, wages, etc., by a berry picker in New York. After working seven days, he "took to the road again, with a net profit of ninety-eight cents."

992. Migrant groups. Missionary Rev. of the World 49: 811-813. 1926. L. C.

"From the Report of the Committee of the Home Missions Council and Council of Women for Home Missions, Ralph S. Adams, Chairman."

Estimates are made of migrant groups' numbers - including the following, by States, where possible:

Loggers and lumberjacks; grain harvesters; cannery hands, fruit and truck harvesters, 162,000, plus "several" times as many who harvest only, and do not work in the canneries to which the product goes; sugar beet workers; soldiers and sailors; miscellaneous (includes cotton pickers, corn harvesters, tobacco harvesters, etc.)

993. Munson, E. L. Solving the farm labor problem in California. Overland (n.s.) 87: 147-148. May 1929.

Not seen.

994. New Jersey berry-pickers. Survey 71(8): 247. August 1935. 280.8 C37

The federal relief investigator surveyed the situation centering around Hammonton County in reported refusal of relief clients refusing such work. Offer by relief authorities to provide workers if transportation was provided daily in lieu of adequate housing was refused by growers, as was one to provide workers if adequate living quarters were provided. Relief authorities refused to recruit families for the work as it would have meant forcing child labor into the fields. Stress was laid on the extremely bad living conditions available for berry pickers, and occasional difficulty of pickers in collecting wages due.

995. Oliver, M. E. P. Farm and cannery migrants. Missionary Rev. of the World 48: 470-472. 1925. L. C.

A brief sketch of the work of the Women's Home Mission Board among the children of migratory workers in the East and West, and of the Americanization work in that connection. Health, education and religion are the keynotes of the work.

996. Parker, C. H. The casual laborer and other essays...with introduction by Cornelia Stratton Parker. 199pp. New York, Harcourt, Brace and Howe. 1920. L. C.

Contents: I. Toward Understanding Labor Unrest; II. The Casual Laborer; III. The I.W.W.; IV. Motives in Economic Life.

An Appendix contains A Report on the Wheatland Hop Fields' Riot.

Pt. II. The Casual Laborer, first appeared in the November 1915 issue of the Quarterly Journal of Economics with title "The California Casual and His Revolt."

Description is included of labor camps and labor camp conditions.

997. Parker, L. H. Human equation in migrant labor. Missionary Rev. of the World 52: 791-793. 1929. L. C.

This article appeared first in the August [1929] Presbyterian Magazine.

"Migrant, floater, nomad or gypsy - call him what you will - he claims wide attention in this day of large agricultural acreage and huge canning industry. No one is quite sure how many there are of him - anywhere between one and two million, says the Labor Department."

"As one takes a Kaleidoscopic view of the migrant situation one sees along the Atlantic Coast Polish, Italian, Lithuanian and Negro migrants in apples, peas, beans, corn, tomatoes, cranberries; in the middle West migrants from the Kentucky mountains in the onion marshes of Ohio, Mexicans in the peas and beets of Minnesota and Colorado; on the Pacific Coast, from Imperial Valley at the Mexican border up to the state of Washington and the Canadian border, white Americans, Indians, Mexicans, Japanese and Chinese in hops, berries, apples, citrus fruits, lettuce, cantaloupes, prunes, asparagus - crops too numerous to list. On the west coast the migrant is wandering practically twelve months; in the east for about six months - a group to whom the institutions of the home, the school, the church mean practically nothing...

"Since 1920 the Council of Women for Home Missions has been carrying forward, through a committee on Migrant Work, activities with these forgotten and neglected folk. The committee functions in both administrative and advisory capacity. In some cases demonstration centers are opened where a program of Christian citizenship is evolved with the children and adults, in other cases local communities are stimulated to face their own problems and help in the solution."

998. "Penny, Lucretia" Pea-pickers' child. Survey Graphic 24(7): 352-353. July 1935. 280.8 C37

Around the death of a pea-picker's child is woven a description of the life of struggle and destitution of a Texas white family forced out of farming in 1930, and of its migrations since to find a livelihood. The article then describes the funeral of the baby and interment in a pauper's grave. A local minister's talk "went over their heads", but 'Deacon', another migrant, led the singing in a way that brought comfort and hope of better things hereafter if not here.

999. "Purging" the relief-rolls. Wheat-farmers say crops are rotting for lack of harvest-hands; Government takes action to save nation's yield. Lit. Digest 120(5): 8, 37. Aug. 3, 1935. L. C.

1000. R., G. Tramping the Northwest. Indus. Pioneer 1(8): 45-46. September 1921. Dept. Labor Lib.

Men thrown out of work take to the roads looking for jobs. They cannot afford hotel expenses, so go to the migrants' camps or jungles, where they can wash, shave, patch, cook, sleep - where all share and share much alike in common resources. In towns where the authorities do not allow the jungles, the men looking for work are a dirty, unkempt lot. Towns often spend considerable to induce tourists to camp and spend their money, but take no thought of the essential migratory worker unless to send the sheriff to wreck their jungles - shoot the utensils full of holes, and destroy their fireplaces. Bits of life on freight trains are shown.

1001. R., L. B. Berry picking; rotary hoes; taxes; etc. Rural New Yorker 87: 1049. 1928. 6 R88

A Berrian County correspondent states: the coming of the truck made an amazing change in berry pickers. A few years ago we depended entirely upon an influx of hoboes who followed berry ripening from

Florida to Michigan. Most of them had lost their grip through booze or adversity. There were all sorts, some highly educated. Now growers depend upon city and village women and children almost entirely, hauling them out mornings to the farms and taking them home nights. Growers built shanties for the hoboes, many of whom returned annually.

1002. Relief crackdown. Roosevelt wipes out relief rolls in some states to force men into fields as harvest hands. Business Week July 27, 1935, pp. 14-15. 280.8 Sy8

"Men on relief protested against the low pay of harvest hands, and declared they might be unable to get back on relief when the work was over."

This policy was applied in North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, in varying degree.

1003. Rhoades, E. L. Harvest labor. Kans. State Bd. Agr. Bien. Rept. (1919-20) 22: 204-215. 1921. 2 K13R

"Nearly one-third of the total man labor necessary to produce a crop of wheat is used in the ten-day harvesting period in Kansas."

Brief histories of the harvests of 1919 and 1920 are given, the classes of help are described, and discussion is included of the labor bureau system, the Kansas Free State Employment Bureau, farm bureau activity, the importance of hiring help early, and the harvest wage. In 1920 the wage was set at seventy cents per hour and board.

1004. Rice, S. O. Tickling the thrift streak; how a Kansas orchardist gets his cherries picked. Country Gent. 83(31): 18. Aug. 3, 1918. 6 C833

A. G. Landis, near Lawrence, Kansas, proposes that men, women, and children in the nearby towns, pick cherries for themselves and for him. The labor supply is so great that many are turned away.

1005. Rice, S. O. What harvest hands think of you. Capper's Farmer 32(7): 5. July 1921. 6 M693

Reviewed in Lit. Digest 70: 42-43. July 23, 1921, under title "A Harvest Hand Hands a Bouquet to his Bosses."

Writing from several years' experience as a harvest hand himself, he states that very seldom are harvest hands poorly treated - that the men return year after year because of fair treatment in the past. Practically all the harvesters' troubles come from crooks who mingle with them and from pin-headed constables and marshalls, especially the latter, who rob the men, abuse them, and order them on. Larned, Kansas, provided public rest-room and showers for the incoming men - and earned their grateful thanks. Hill City, Kansas, met the men with food and promises of work - and made good.

The author describes types of harvesters with whom he travelled and worked.

1006. Roe, A. W. The Louisiana strawberry industry. Amer. Fruit Grower Mag. 45(5): 3, 16. May 1925. 80 G85

The Louisiana district centers around Hammond and Independence and nearby towns. Planting and cultivation are discussed. Recruiting sufficient.

Labor force is usually a problem at harvest. Berry plots run from 2 to 20 acres. Farm families usually pick the small plots with their neighbors. Negroes from sawmill towns and travelling fruit pickers, known as hoboos, are also used. Pay about 1 1/2¢ per pint to pick, 12¢ per 24 pint crate to pack.

1007. Roe, A. W. Strawberry industry of south Florida. Amer. Fruit Grow. Mag. 46(1): 10, 36-37. January 1926. 80 G85

Near Plant City, Florida, strawberries are grown mostly in comparatively small areas from less than acre plots to 20 acres. Small plantings are usually picked by their owners' families and by neighbors. Large plots use many negroes from town and industrial centers. Wages 2¢ a quart picking; 3¢ a quart packing. Florida berries take more packing work than is usual in the North. Being very sandy, they are washed and dried as well as culled, and then packed one at a time to produce a fine appearance.

1008. Sampson, Charles. Peach harvest. Amer. Mercury 15: 223-228. 1928. L.C.

A narrative of types of labor met among migratory peach pickers of a peach harvest in Michigan. The types presented are inferior - broken down men - drunks, mentally defective, though mention is barely made of the latter type. (The impression left is probably not true to life as a whole, but may be fairly descriptive of extreme cases of poor types of society.)

1009. SERA releases farm labor. Calif. Cult. 82(21): 611. Oct. 12, 1935. 6 C12

Los Angeles reports state that the relief officials have been induced to close hundreds of relief cases to provide necessary labor to harvest crops. It is estimated that 20,000 additional laborers are needed in Southern California alone. Due to high minimum WPA wages, and in face of farm labor shortages, thousands of former farm workers are registering on relief rolls under other occupations, hoping to get WPA jobs at wages higher than farmers can pay.

1010. Shields, L. F. Labor conditions during the 1926 apple harvest in the Wenatchee Valley [Wash.] U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 24: 667-671. 1927. 158.6 B87M

A record breaking crop and labor difficulties occurred. Orchardists ignored a warning to harvest their crops before droppings began after an early frost, also threatened to not pick their fruit because of government requirements as to arsenic-free apples, and then changed their minds. The two factors brought a wild demand for labor, swamped employment agencies which failed to coordinate and cooperate fully, brought in a mob of irresponsible (or worse) workers among the swarms of efficient ones, ran up wage rates and over-crowded living accommodations. The whole experience emphasized the need of a better labor distribution service, of adequate camping grounds for transient fruit workers, the utter dependence of the valley upon transient harvest hands, and the need of enforcing employers' agreements with harvest hands hired and promised jobs.

1011. Shields, L. F. Migratory workers in agriculture. Natl. Conf. Social Work. Proc. (1925) 52: 347-353. L. C.

Following crops, or shifting from one industrial job to another are estimated to be 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 migrants. The California Department of Education estimates 20,000 children and at best 100,000 adults shifting from one agricultural job to another. Estimated proportion of married men among harvesters - 25% (families left behind by wheat harvesters; taken along by workers in fruit, hops, vegetables, nuts); timber camp and lumber mill workers, 90% single men or deserters. Transient workers in extensive, specialized cropping sections are economic necessities. Their placement on jobs deserves more effective, sympathetic State action. Much is now done by the U. S. Employment Service, Farm Labor Division in the wheat belt. But most of those following Pacific Coast crops must mostly wander, undirected, from job to job.

Opinions of State authorities are given for several states and their problems.

In 1924, six Oregon ranches demonstrated a health and recreation service (including day nursery for harvesters' children, first aid, camp sanitation, opportunity for personal hygiene, evening entertainments, etc.) and the largest ranch held its 1,000 workers to the end of the harvest, instead of suffering the previous years' drop of 66% of force in the first 10 days, and shortened its harvest period eight days, besides saving thousands of dollars overhead.

Much data as to migrants are needed to enable efficient work to be done to place them on jobs and to aid in the social work necessary. Also raising of camp standards, schools; truthful advertising discouraging the penniless coming to new places; discouraging giving help to auto-tramps, investigation of seasonal work problem; and an employment agency system to direct to new jobs.

1012. Shields, L. F. Nomad workers in America. Missionary Rev. of the World 50: 429-438. 1927. L. C.

A glimpse of types of migratory workers, of social welfare work among them by religious organizations on the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts, notably under the Council of Women for Home Missions and its Farm and Cannery Migrant Committee. Such work has reduced labor turnover, and guided labor to jobs. Health and recreation work, especially among children while parents work is described. Wheat and sugar beet work are touched upon.

1013. Shields, L. F. Oregon enlarges recreation service for harvesters. Playground 19: 91-93. 1925. 280.68 P69

An outline of work of the Council of Women for Home Missions and Oregon orchardists in operating a day nursery for the children of migratory fruit workers. Play, kindergarten, health training, proper food, naps, as well as evening entertainments for old and young - these were principal features of the work. Parents, especially mothers, could work uninterruptedly without necessity of breaking off to watch their children, knowing they were safely guarded and being taught something useful. Fruit growers no longer had the worry of children damaging fruit and interfering with workers. Parents were charged a nominal fee.

This Kiddie Camp was near Hood River on the Mt. Hood Loop Highway. Similar work was done in whole or in part in the Willamette Valley among hop pickers.

1014. Shields, L. F. Problem of the automobile "floater." U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 21: 13-15. 1925. 158.6 B87M
Oregon depends upon transient workers to harvest its crops; there are probably enough resident workers in the State to do it, but farmers advertise for more to provide an abundant labor supply willing to take low wages.
A service is needed to guide workers to jobs and from those to later ones; especially for winter work.
Problems of schooling of transients' children, of health, sanitation, child labor, and delinquency of children and adults are discussed.
1015. Stewart, C. L. Migration to and from our farms. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 117(206): 52-60. 1925. 280.9 Am34
The seasonal migration of farm laborers is included in the discussion.
1016. Stromquist, J. A. "California oranges." Indus. Pioneer 1(2): 23-26. March 1921. Dept. Labor Lib.
Orange picking labor conditions are discussed.
The season in Southern California runs from January to early May except that in Orange County with its cooler, foggier climate it may run to almost August. In Central California, principally Tulare County, it runs through November and December only. In the latter district, picking is rushed more, and comes before the full winter slow down of other work. Wages here run higher than elsewhere. Much piecework is done, wages four to six cents per box - and after the war sometimes up to 10¢; hour rates 50 to 60¢, 1920-21 season in Tulare County. In Southern California 1920 - wages 40¢ per hour, nine-hour days, and pickers won free transportation to and from camps and work. 1921, 35¢ and no transportation. Winter is the rainy season, and much time is lost on this account because sack is suspended from the shoulder. Picked full it may weigh 50 lbs. Pickers carry and place own ladders, pick with a clipper and are watched sharply to prevent injuring fruit. Trees and fruit are often black with dust and black smut (the excretion of scale insects), and badly pruned trees have many thorns and dead wood to tear workers' hands. Mornings are often frosty or barely warmer, middays up to 80°. Melting frost makes trees drip, and the "jungle" of cover crops soaks feet and frequently causes colds and rheumatism.
Organization of agricultural labor has never been effected. The field is virgin. A few years ago a few "mixed locals" gathered a few such workers at Redlands and some other localities, but these centers were principally propaganda centers unfitted to cope with capitalist control of the orange industry. The large numbers of Japanese, Filipinos and Mexicans complicate the problem. Many of the orange pickers are itinerant, working in the timber, at construction, gathering deciduous fruit and vegetables in other parts of the State.
1017. Taylor, P. S. Again the covered wagon. Survey Graphic 24(7): 348-351, 368. July 1935. 280.8 C37
"To many families put 'in a movin' mood' by depression and drought California looks like a haven." Most of them are plainly in distress. White Americans of old stock predominate and are mostly

from the Southwest. Rise of cotton production in the San Joaquin Valley in 1919 accelerated the movement; now they come also because of economic distress partly induced by drought and other natural calamities. But most of them find only further poverty, lack of employment, and of land on which to settle, necessary migrations for work, and increasing competition for jobs. Tension in the State between agricultural employing and laboring classes is not decreasing. Communists are feared. Camping and other living conditions are often deplorable.

1018. Taylor, P. S. The migrants and California's future. The trek to California, and the trek in California. 9pp., mimeogr. Berkeley, Calif. Resettlement Administration. 1935. Pam. Coll.

"Delivered before the Commonwealth Club of California, San Francisco, Sept. 13, 1935."

"The catastrophic dislocation of people is always dramatic. It stirs our emotions, and rightly so. We cannot remain unmoved while distress pours into our highways and byways. But in viewing the trek to California of the drought refugees, let us not lose this perspective. Rural migration and the hardship and social instability which it entails, is not new to us, but old. For forty years or more laborers have been moving ceaselessly about our state with the seasons, following the crops. In 1927 the State Department of Education enumerated 37,000 migratory children alone. The best present estimates place the number of men, women, and children who migrate at some time during the year to work in the crops of California at from 150,000 to 200,000. Here lies the major, permanent and almost unique rural labor problem of California. The drought refugees, merging with the much greater mass of milling hordes which continually moves up and down the valleys of our state, have taken the spotlight, but we Californians know that in the incessant movement of our own migrants center the problems which we must attack."

The almost unspeakable conditions under which most of these nomads live and the attempts that are being made by the State Division of Rural Rehabilitation of the Federal Resettlement Administration to establish sanitary camps for them are described.

1019. "They'd rather live on relief." Nation 141(3657): 144. Aug. 7, 1935. 110 N

This article presents the other side of the controversy as to relief workers refusing jobs. In the cases investigated, it was found that growers had misrepresented wages, transportation offered and living conditions.

The article cites statements made in the Hearst Press and refutes them.

1020. Umberger, H., and Rhoades, E. L. Kansas handbook of harvest labor. Kans. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 23, 16pp. Manhattan. 1921. 275.29 K13Ex

Topics discussed are: Time and duration of harvest, how men find jobs, prepaid railroad fares, harvest wages, living conditions of harvest hands; machines used, how farmers get help, amount of labor used, sources and classes of labor, work following the harvest, and farm management in the wheat belt.

1021. U. S. Commission on industrial relations. The conditions and problems of migratory laborers. U. S. Comm. Indus. Relations Final Rept. 1: 101-103. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1916. (U. S. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Senate Doc. 415) 148 6929

There are probably several million migratory laborers in the United States, unattached to any industry or locality, moving more or less seasonally, and also irregularly because of lack of employment or of rumors of better conditions elsewhere. Opinion indicates that their numbers are increasing. Industrial demands seem to demand most or all of these migrants to care for crops and other calls. A migrant is apt to degenerate in morals, and to become a public parasite. The movements of migrants are unorganized and often haphazard under the necessity of keeping moving to avoid arrest as migrants. Attempts to regulate the movements of migrants by local effort have failed, and always will fail; the problem needs nation wide attack. Working and living conditions of migrants are apt to breed bad habits and disease, especially during winter stays in cheap city lodgings. Even at best, it seems probable that there must be a large amount of unemployment among migrants at various seasons of the year and in business depressions.

Stealing freight train rides is a frequent cause of accidents to migrants. It is recommended that the I.C.C. investigate and recommend measures to eliminate stealing rides and provide transportation at lowest possible rates to migrants, especially to those sent to work by public employment agencies. Governmental hotels for migrants should be provided - and run at cost in a sanitary manner; also by the same authorities, rehabilitation colonies for the "down and out."

1022. U. S. Commission on industrial relations. The seasonal labor problem in agriculture. U. S. Indus. Comm. Final Rept. and Testimony 5: 4911-5027. 1916. (U. S. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Senate Doc. 415) 148 6933

Testimony given before the Commission is presented. Witnesses were wholly West coast men, and considerable testimony centers about the Wheatland riots. Information concerns the west coast, mainly California.

Difficulties in organizing agricultural laborers in the United States were described in the testimony of George H. Speed, one time organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World (p. 4936) and of J. B. Dale, organizer for the American Federation of Labor (p. 4972).

1023. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. The journal of a migratory worker. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 24: 63. 1927. 158.6 B87M

A migratory unskilled wage earner reported to the U. S. Department of labor his experiences in 1926. A summary of the details is given.

Investments and cash Jan. 1, \$525; Dec. 31, \$565.25. Worked 180 1/2 days, 1,917 hours. Earned \$386, average daily wage \$2.60. Expenses for food, board, lodging, medicine, barbering, etc., camping, books, papers, stationery, amusements, transportation \$316.32 (cash, perquisites not included). Traveled 6496 miles, walked 994, picked up highway rides, 2,195, paid (rail and highway) 3,307 miles. Worked on 24 jobs in 19 places.

Some of the places are indicated and reasons given for quitting or being fired.

Speaks of buying a job. The three ways of buying jobs are given.

1024. U. S. Federal emergency relief administration, Division of research, statistics and finance, Research section. Alleged refusal of relief clients to accept berry picking jobs. U. S. Fed. Emergency Relief Admin. Div. Research, Statis. and Finance, Research Sec., Research Bull. D-13, 3pp., mimeogr. July 11, 1935.

"The charge is repeatedly made in press reports that relief clients are refusing berry picking jobs in the Hammonton, New Jersey, area. Widely conflicting accounts estimate labor shortage ranging from 300 to 2,000 berry pickers (or much more than the total number of seasonal workers in the area), crop loss of from \$50,000 to \$400,000, and daily earnings of from 75c to \$3."

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration sent an investigator to the area. Careful check-up failed to reveal a single case of an adult relief worker in the area refusing a berry picking job.

Wages, which were found to be definitely low, and living conditions, which were extremely poor, are described.

The labor supply, which is almost entirely foreign, is disappearing, the padrone system has broken down, and the labor situation is acute.

1025. Veblen, Thorstein. Using the I. W. W. to harvest grain. Jour. Polit. Econ. 40: 797-807. 1932. 280.8 J82

The writer was sent by the government to investigate in 1918 the farmers' complaints that draft of their sons would cause a harvest labor shortage in the wheat belt. The investigation covered Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The situation appeared to be one of increasing labor shortage and increased demand. Available labor appeared to be largely transient, much of it belonging to the I.W.W. This body was asking freedom from legal restraint, proper board and lodging, 10 hour day, \$4.00 a day; and tentatively, free transportation when answering distant calls for workers. Granted these terms, the men proposed to give fair work; refused them, they planned to cut short their services in measure equal to failure to receive their demands. These are tactics of non-resistance. Despite the loose organization of the I.W.W. their team work was good.

Most of the farmers are members of the Non-Partisan League, which has interests antagonistic to commercial and business interests in wages. They credit the latter with control of local and state authorities. In this they feel as do the I.W.W. Being best organized, the "vested interests" get most support from the courts and public officials, as evidenced by many I.W.W. experiences. The "interests", rather than farmers, hamper the I.W.W. 80% of the I.W.W. are of American birth, and disposed to help do their part in war work.

Suspicion between employee and employer is much less on farms than in lumber camps to which many I.W.W.'s go winters.

A suggestion is made that the Administration through their formal organizations regiment and distribute the workers under certain conditions.

1026. Vernon, E. The farmer and the harvest worker. How the army of rush-time laborers is recruited from the cities. Country Gent. 84(41): 5, 56, 58. Oct. 11, 1919. 6 C833

Harvest needs more labor than crop growing. Migratory labor is needed on the Atlantic seaboard and in the wheat harvest of the Middle West. This must be recruited from other occupations. A

sketch is given of some efforts to do this and particularly of State official work in Kansas. (The U. S. Employment Service had not yet been formed). County agents and State officials were making coordinated effort to predict harvest labor needs, obtain farmers' orders and supply the labor needed. The various classes of labor supply - from men usually engaged in other work, but on vacation or as emergency help, women, war time workers. I.W.W., students, and twilight squads. Notes on wages and board and lodging are included. It is estimated that in 1918 500,000 city residents took part in harvest of grain, hay, potatoes, truck crops and fruit. In Kansas, 90,000; in Illinois, 50,000; in Indiana, 20,000; and in North Dakota, 15,000 were used.

1027. Whitaker, P. W. Fruit tramps; packers and canners, they follow the perishable product as it ripens. Century Mag. 117: 599-606. 1929. L. C.

A narrative of a couple following fruit and truck crop harvests and canning, in California, throughout a year's cycle, giving interesting glimpses of the life and earnings. Requisites of the profession include - knowledge of the various packs, neatness in wrapping, accuracy in placing, speed; working knowledge of tomatoes, lettuce, cantaloupes, plums, pears, apples, and grapes, including the various sizes, boxes and receptacles; dexterity, adaptability, memory, neatness, proficiency, and speed.

The couple's year included work on olives, lettuce, oranges, peaches (thinning and canning), and grapes. The narrative gives brief glimpses of the working conditions and processes, and of the types of labor used. Mexicans and Orientals do not seem to figure.

1028. White, Joseph J., Inc. Commercial culture of Whitesbog blueberries. 3lpp. Whitesbog, N. J. Pam. Coll. 94W

A description of the picking of cultivated blueberries at Whitesbog, N. J.

Season, June 22 to August 10. Pickers, Italian wives and daughters of cranberry bog workers. Repeated pickings necessary, 6¢ per quart; average pickings (including slow and intermittent workers), 50 qts; fast pickers at height of season, 90 to 100 quarts in 9 hour day.

1029. Wilcox, E. V. City troops take a food salient. The "tired business man", half a million strong, helps lift, after hours, the labor burden of the nation's harvest. Nation's Business 6(10): 16-17, 38. October 1918. 286.8 N212

1030. Wilson, C. M. Fruit people. Commonweal 20: 65-66. 1934. L. C.

Strawberry pickers who average \$1 a day during the season are "pretty good." Migratory workers in olives, lettuce, oranges, cherries, peaches, etc., are described.

1031. Wilson, C. M. Fruit people. Nation 129: 270-272. 1929. L. C.

Strawberries, a major crop in 29 states, draw the greatest following of pickers; the U. S. Department of Labor estimated 600,000 transient pickers in the Gulf and Middle Western states alone. Pay three cents per quart - and pickers average \$2 a day, with three out of four days picking weather.

Wages are higher on the Pacific Coast and usually the pressure for speed is greater, even intense. Wages may run to \$8 to \$10 a day, with some specialists making \$25 to \$35 a day. Requirements in the trades increase with the wage rates.

Outlines a regimen of work on olives, lettuce, oranges, cherries, peaches, apples, prunes. Some instances are given of division of labor, and rates of wages.

1032. Wilson, E. W. Migratory farm labor. Western States Grower 19(11): 6, 18. January 1936.

In this paper which was presented before Commonwealth Club, San Francisco, Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Agricultural Section, attempts to make clear the following points:

"A. What migratory farm labor is; b. What public service it renders; c. Why we have migratory labor, and d. What are the problems this labor creates.

"The Section, after many meetings, reached a further definite conclusion upon a number of the problems involved in migratory labor.

"1. That California has a real need for migratory labor and that the two experimental Federal camps, provided at Marysville and at Weed Patch, is a step forward in arriving at a better understanding between this transitory labor and our farm employers. We urge, therefore, a continuation study of these camps and their operations, and recommend an extension of their life, their scope and their number by the Federal government or by the state government.

"2. We recommend that migratory labor camp management maintain a register of residents at such camps and that definite efforts be exerted to eliminate residents who indulge in unlawful propaganda.

"3. In all migratory labor camps there are members with the training of a farmer. We therefore suggest that resettlement organizations give aid to a plan that will take those of the class of migratory labor and place them on small farms as owners or as tenants.

"4. To improve laborers' position and relieve a public burden, we urge a close association between camp management and relief organizations so transfers may be quickly and intelligently made from relief to that of a paid worker."

1033. Worth, Cedric. The brotherhood of man. North Amer. Rev. 227: 487-492. 1929. L. C.

Experiences of two harvest hands willing to work and to fight I.W.W. members for their rights in the Dakotas.

They mingled with the "Wobblies" a while, then found work as harvest hands with a German-American family who treated them well, fought some I.W.W.'s on a freight en route to new jobs further north, found new jobs at harvest and threshing, one of them with a man who had the previous year shot an I.W.W. for sabotage; another with a local farmer-constable, for which the Wobblies threatened and attacked them afterwards. (Year not given, but presumably soon after World War.)

MOBILITY

034. Anderson, W. A. Mobility of rural families. I. Changes in residence and in occupation of rural husbands and wives in Genesee County, New York. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 607, 32pp. Ithaca. 1934.
Data were included for farm owners, farm tenants and farm laborers.
035. Anderson, W. A. Mobility of rural families. II. Changes in residence and in occupation of sons and daughters in rural families in Genesee County, New York. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 623, 37pp. Ithaca. 1935.
The study was made in 1930. 2,633 sons of all ages were found living at home; 1073 were reported away from home. Of the former, 413 or 15.7% were working as farm laborers, and of the latter 76, or 7.1% were working similarly.
036. Beck, P. G., and Lively, C. E. Movement of open country population in Ohio. [Pt. II.] Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 489, 46pp. Wooster. 1931.
For Pt. I See Lively, C. E.
Bibliography, p. 46.
"This bulletin is concerned with the territorial movements and occupational changes of 1589 boys and girls who were reared in the open country of Ohio."
At the time of starting for themselves, 18 per cent of the male migrants became farm laborers; of every 100 owners at the time of the study, 16 began as farm laborers; of every 100 renters, 20 began as farm laborers; etc.
037. Lively, C. E., and Beck, P. G. Movement of open country population in Ohio. [Pt. I.] Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 467, 48pp. Wooster. 1930.
For Pt. II. see Beck, P. G.
Bibliography, p. 48.
Part I deals with Farm Families, and Part II (Bull. 489), with the children of those families who had become economically independent of their families and had started out for themselves. Occupational and spatial changes are correlated with various factors such as occupations of parents, education, size of farms, age, tenure, etc.
Data are given for farm laborers.
038. Young, E. C. The movement of farm population. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 426, 91pp. Ithaca. 1924.
This study of the movement of farm population in New York includes much material relating to farm labor. Some of these topics are: Increased efficiency of farm labor in the United States; efficiency index of farm labor in New York; hired men on farms; occupations of fathers and fathers-in-law of hired men; their nativity; previous occupations; shifting; etc.
039. Young, E. C. The movement of farm population: its economic causes and consequences. In Gee, Wilson, ed. The Country Life of the Nation. pp. 54-75. Chapel Hill, Univ. North Carolina Press. 1930. 281.2 G27C
Paper presented at the third session of the Institute of Public Affairs, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, 1929.
Shows the order in which persons are most likely to leave the farm, beginning with the hired man.

OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS

1040. Legge, R. T. Occupational hazards in the agricultural industries. Amer. Jour. Pub. Health 25(4): 456-462. April 1935. 449.9 Am3J
Read before the Industrial Hygiene Section of the American Public Health Association at the Sixty-third annual meeting in Pasadena, Calif., September 5, 1934.
Topics include: Occupational accidents; occupational diseases as a result of plowing and harvesting; among grain and forage ranchers, truck gardeners and nursery men; due to parasites and insects; among cattle and dairy men due to animal infections; as a result of insecticides and chemical poisons; among fruit handlers; and preventive measures.

Accidents

1041. Dublin, L. I., and Vane, R. J. Causes of death by occupation. Occupational mortality experience of the Metropolitan life insurance company, Industrial department 1922-1924. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 507, 130pp. 1930. 158.6 B87
List of references, pp.129-130.
Farmers and farm laborers, pp.39-42. Under Accidental or undefined violence are given occupational accidents, traumatism by machines, and injuries by animals (not poisoning).
1042. Dust explosions in threshing machines. Travelers Standard 9(7): 148-151. July 1921. Pam. Coll.
A popular article on the dangers of dust explosions in threshers. Static electricity, hard foreign matter in the threshed material fouling on parts of the machine and causing sparks, improperly adjusted machinery throwing sparks or overheating, are the dangers given. Prevention of accidents may be accomplished by collection combs near the drive wheel and belt, grounding of metal parts, and firefighting equipment on hand.
1043. Farming - a dangerous occupation. Travelers Standard 11(7): 147-153. July 1923. Pam. Coll.
A popular article on the increase of accidents following the substitution of mechanical for hand methods on farms. A partial enumeration of risks is given, with suggestions for avoiding them. Some of them are - steam boiler explosions, dust explosions, electrical shocks, wood-sawing outfits, improper and unintelligent use of hand tools (axes, saws, forks, etc.) falls, fires, use of poisons or chemicals, and foul air (as in a garage, etc.).
1044. Feed and fodder machine accidents. Farmers must take heed that employes and exchange helpers are not injured through careless operations. Power Farming 36(10): 10, 11. October 1927. 58.8 T41
Taken from the Wisconsin farmer and deals with accidents on Wisconsin farms. Tells how to avoid such accidents.
1045. Forney, R. L. Accident hazards in agriculture. Agr. Engin. 12: 53-54. 1931. 58.8 Ag83
Brief data are given from several mid-western sources (Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin) tending to show that farm accidents appear to

occur out of proportion to the numbers of accidents in other industries. Some causes are noted. Agricultural machinery is not usually adequately safeguarded; this is largely due to the fact that farmers have not realized the value of this precaution.

046. Hayne, R. A. Farm hazards; stop carelessness, prevent accidents. 82pp. Chicago, International Harvester Co., Inc., Agr. Ext. Dept. 1928. 449.15 H33

A bulletin giving hundreds of illustrations of hazards and careless practices on farms, in farm homes, and by farm or rural people. A sentence or two of comment is added. Many cuts of safe practices are given.

047. Here is how it probably happened. If you get hurt operating farm machinery, ten to one it will be because you neglected - well, read this and you won't get hurt. Power Farming 36(9): 11, 14. September 1927. 58.8 T41

Discusses, especially, mowing machine and tractor accidents and the care that should be taken to prevent them.

048. How farmers get hurt and killed. This piece and the pictures may save your life. Amer. Agr. 126: 121-134, illus. 1930. 6 Am3

An illustrated article containing lists of causes of accidents around farms, also of fires.

049. Huels, F. W. Corn husker, corn shredder, feed cutter and ensilage cutter accidents in Wisconsin. Wis. Safety Rev. 4(1): 1-14. July 1923. Pam. Coll.

A discussion of the machine problem on farms. A few accident figures are given and note made of the scarcity of data. Wisconsin efforts to prevent such accidents; and the law relating to the use of corn shredders are included. Causes of injuries, some typical accidents for each type of machinery, how to avoid accidents, and safety devices and methods are all discussed.

050. Kansas. Commission of labor and industry, Labor Department. Annual report 1933-1934. Topeka. 1933-1934. 252.29 L11Ra

Fatal accidents reported by the Kansas Board of Health, include accidents in agriculture.

051. King, W. G. Making the farm safe. Bur. Farmer 2(8): 4, 18-19, 23. April 1927. 280.82 B89

Almost 5,000 fatal accidents and 85,000 men receive injuries necessitating absence from work each year among farm workers. Popular opinion has wrongly held such accidents are few and trivial but the increasingly wide use of machinery has made farm work as hazardous as factory work. Foreign-born and child workers not able to understand instructions as to safeguarding themselves are particularly subject to accidents and injury from farm machinery. Among types of accidents to be avoided or safeguards to be taken are - poor insulation or grounding of electrical devices and wires, lights around buildings and inflammable materials, clean stairways and passages, sound ropes and ladders, railed openings in floors or lofts, falling objects, unguarded machinery (belts and gears), loose clothing catching in machinery, (goggles on dusty jobs), tinkering

with machinery in gear while horses are attached, animals of bad temper or in fright, and improperly repaired harness.

1052. National safety council, inc. Accident facts. 1935 edition. 80pp. Chicago. 1935.

The Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has also 1921-1931.

Fatal work accidents on the farm (Kansas Health Dept. Reports 1930-1934), p. 21; Death in agricultural employment, Kansas, 1930-34 (Accidents are listed under agricultural machinery, animals, excessive heat, vehicular accidents, falls, lightning, and miscellaneous), p. 58.

1053. New York (State) State industrial commissioner. Industrial bulletin [monthly], v. 1, no. 10, July 1922-date. Albany. 283.9 In2

The "Bulletin" and the "Labor Market Bulletin" were combined into the "Industrial Bulletin", beginning October 1921. Each was published monthly.

Accidents to agricultural workers are included in table showing accidents (fatalities) per month in various occupational groups and sections of the State.

1054. Safety engineering on the farm. Travelers Standard 9(7): 137-147. July 1921. Pam. Coll.

A popular article discussing frequent accident causes and their prevention on the farm. Hazards include those of animals; falls from lofts, moving vehicles, ladders, trees, etc.; misuse of hand tools; plowing; harrowing; mowing; power-driven machinery; steam boilers; windmills; drinking water.

Safeguards and precautions are included.

1055. Some mechanical hazards on the farm. General considerations. Travelers Standard 14: 23-31. 1926. L.C.

A popular article on some of the more common hazards and safeguards against them - including engines, tractors, belts, wood sawing outfits, steam boilers, windmills, and miscellaneous. General suggestions for safety are included.

1056. Some of the ways in which farmers get hurt. Travelers Standard 15: 141-145. 1927. L. C.

A popular article giving examples of some farm accidents with mowing machines, tractors, circular saws, flywheels of engines, edged tools, animals, etc. Some general considerations of safeguards are included.

1057. Stone, M. F. Industrial accidents to employed minors in California in 1932. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 39 (5): 1078-1094. November 1934. 158.6 B87M

Agriculture, pp. 1087-1089.

California law requires reports on all accidents arising out of employment. From the collected data were assembled these data. 123 accidents involving boys and girls under 18 years of age were reported - out of 603 for all industries. Tables showing numbers and ages of victims, periods of disability and brief notes on some cases are given. The article has similar summaries for other industries.

1058. Telford, M. L. The rural safety problem. Natl. Safety News 13(1): 21-26. January 1926. L. C.
"Carelessness, over-work and child labor probably cause the majority of accidents in the country."
The various hazards and means that should be taken to prevent accidents from them are described.
1059. Travelers insurance company, Hartford, Conn. Accident prevention on the farm. 48pp. Hartford, Conn. 1914. Pam. Coll.
"Few persons realize that accidents are more numerous in farming and in the pursuits that are closely allied to it, than in any other industry."
Exposure is increased by the farmers' longer hours as compared to industry, his frequent physical exhaustion, by the variety of work for some of which he is not well trained; and by the unfamiliarity of foreign-born workers with our language, tools and methods.
The booklet treats various common hazards and the Safeguards against them as follows - ladders, stairways, railings, floors and platforms, doors and windows, roofs, plowing, harrowing, cultivating, harvesting, cutting and hauling wood and ice, teaming, handling horses and cattle, wells, cisterns, cesspools, explosives, miscellaneous machinery, boilers, engines, steam pipes, water wheels, windmills, electrical apparatus, gasoline, qualifications and supervision of machine operators, chores and odd jobs.
First aid for injuries is treated and the necessity for orderliness and repairs is emphasized.
1060. Trudeau, F. F. Accidents due mostly to carelessness. A Canadian reader advises eternal vigilance. Amer. Thresherman 31(10): 5. February 1929. 58.8 Am32
Describes fatal and near fatal accidents with farm machinery, caused in almost every case by carelessness on some one's part.
1061. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Record of industrial accidents in the United States to 1925. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 425, 113pp. 1927. (Indus. accidents and hygiene ser.) 158.6 B87
Accidents in agriculture are included in most of the State statistics.
Earlier bulletins containing such statistics are nos. 157 and 339.
A later bulletin, no. 490 deals with industrial accidents but does not contain information on agriculture.
1062. Vermont. Commissioner of industries. Biennial report 1926/27-1927/28-date. Rutland. 1928-date. 283.9 V59
The number of accidents in agriculture is given, with additional data as to time lost and compensation awarded. Causes are not given by industries.

Diseases

1063. Andrews, J. B. Anthrax as an occupational disease. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 267, 186pp., illus. 1920. (Indus. Accidents and hygiene ser.) 158.6 B87
This is a revision of Bulletin 205.

Anthrax, which is a disease contracted from animals or from working with hides, etc., occurs more or less frequently among farm workers. Examples of such cases are given here.

1064. Barber, M. A., and Coogle, C. P. Malaria among Mexican cotton pickers imported into Mississippi. U. S. Treasury Dept., Pub. Health Serv. Pub. Health Repts. 42: 1368-1370. 1927. 151.65 P96

Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 25: 50-51. 1927.

"Eight groups of Mexican cotton pickers, comprising 259 persons, imported into the Mississippi Delta, were examined for malaria at different times during the autumns of 1925 and 1926. One group showed malaria in epidemic form, and the evidence based on histories, parasite rate, and type of parasite - indicated that the disease had been acquired in Mississippi. The danger of malaria, among such temporary laborers, although varying greatly with localities and seasons, exists here in sufficient amount to warrant attention." Screening of bunk houses; which is usually neglected, is recommended.

1065. International labor office. Agricultural labourers (Occupational diseases of). Internatl. Labor Off. Occupation and Health Brochure no. 73, 7pp. Geneva. 1927. 448 In8

Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 25(6): 80. December 1927.

Notes causes of diseases, both environmental and specific; sources of risk (in various types of agriculture) for males, females and children. A few statistics as to causes or nature of accidents and fatalities from European and American selected sources are included. Considerable space is given to the pathology of specific diseases, e.g. - skin troubles, ailments due to handling certain substances, ailments due to poor posture, eye troubles, accidental injury from animals, contagion from animals, heart troubles, etc.

The need of legislative action to assist improvement in the housing of laborers, - sanitation, water supply, education as to proper foods, care of women and babies before and after childbirth, are noted. Then follow examples of specific legislation enacted and desirable from the same standpoint.

The treatment and data apply mostly to European conditions, but have much application to those of America. The subject has barely been developed in this country.

1066. Kober, G. M., and Hanson, W. C. Diseases of occupation and vocational hygiene. 918pp. Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's Son & Co. 1916. L.C.

Ch. XII. Farmers, Gardeners, Planters and Farm Laborers, pp.670-672, deals with the diseases that are especially prevalent among this class of workers. Preventive measures are given.

1067. New York (State) State industrial commission. Anthrax. N. Y. (State) Dept. Labor Special Bull. 79, 22pp. Albany, 1916. 448 N48

References, p. 22.

"The greatest danger to man [from anthrax] is from infected hides, and tanners, farmers and veterinarians are its chief victims." Instructions as to prevention and treatment are given.

1068. Rand, W. H. Anthrax as an occupational disease. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 3: 1-5. 1916. 158.6 B87M
Mentions cases of anthrax reported in various publications. Anthrax is sometimes found among farm laborers as well as among tannery employees, or anyone who handles hides, hair, bristles, wool, etc.
1069. U. S. Department of agriculture. Malaria mosquito adds to damage of cotton boll weevil. U. S. Dept. Agr. Weekly News Letter 1(35): 1-3. Apr. 8, 1914. 1 Ag84W
"Malarial mosquitoes are not only causing tremendous annual losses in farm labor and production in the South, but are indirectly increasing the destructiveness of the cotton boll weevil. This statement follows a study of a mosquito-infested plantation in Louisiana made...by specialists of the Bureau of Entomology as a preliminary to a more extended investigation of the effect of malaria on farm production and profits."
Malaria on a 3500 acre plantation afflicted at least 75% of the 64 tenant families, often at critical times seriously reduced the labor forces. Fifty - possibly forty families free from malaria would have produced as much cotton as the 64 studied. Loss of income per year for the 64 families estimated \$24 each - for the plantation owners \$3,835. Sickness results in failure to plant at right time, to cultivate well, to fight the boll weevil, to pick fast.
The negro's natural aversion to medical treatment and his carelessness about screening out mosquitoes makes the only remedy a control of mosquitoes by drainage of marshes.
1070. Van Dine, D. L. The relation of malaria to crop production. Sci. Monthly 3: 431-439. 1916. 470 Sci23
Bibliography, p. 439.
While written mainly from the point of view of the effect of malaria upon the crops and the reduction in profits because of the disease, the number of days lost by tenants on a cotton plantation in the South, because of the disease, are given.

OVERTIME PAY

1071. Bley, C. F. Shall the hired man be paid for overtime? Natl. Stockman & Farmer 43: 1248-1249. 1920; Discussion. 43: 1328, 1368, 1450, 1609-1610+ 1920. 6 N21
A correspondent argues for it. With the prevailing industrial practice of overtime pay for working beyond the usual length of day in industries, farmers would seem bound to accept the principle.
"Hired man" is a term offensive to many farm hands. Why not "employee" as in industry?
Why such long days in farming? If work is necessary - e.g. milking - very early and late - the ends of the day over 12 hours apart, why not a longer midday rest?
1072. Condon, J. O. That hired man problem. Natl. Stockman & Farmer 43: 1328. 1920. 6 N21
A discussion of the problem of overtime pay for the hired man by a former hired man. He discusses an article which appeared in

the issue of January 17 entitled "Shall the hired man be paid for overtime?"

Mr. Condon thinks that any economical system of farm management must be elastic and that the time put in each day more often falls short of a full day than it runs into overtime.

1073. Overtime pay for the overworked "hired man." Lit. Digest 64: 104, 105, 107. Jan. 31, 1920. L. C.

"Why shouldn't the 'hired man' of the farm be paid for overtime precisely like his city cousin who works in a factory? And, speaking of 'hired men,' why should the man who works on a farm have to bear the title of 'hired man', anyway? He is no more a 'hired man' than any other man who works for wages or salary, and the name, we are informed, has become tinged with a suggestion of reproach. Just now, when there is a large and increasing demand for farm production, when farm employees are unusually scarce due to the competition of high wages and short hours in the city, there is every reason for doing something to make mankind's 'most useful, most noble, and most healthful' employment a little more attractive. The floating population that does much of the farm-work nowadays, especially in the west, is the favorite breeding-ground for I.W.W.-ism and other 'Red' doctrines. An additional argument for better treatment for the farm-worker is that it will help to allay industrial unrest. However, the first consideration is the need to make farm-life more attractive so that the nation may continue to eat."

Quotes C. F. Bley, writing in The National Stockman and Farmer.

PROFIT-SHARING

1074. Boss, Andrew. Compensation for farm managers. Hoard's Dairyman 57: 697, 716-717. 1919; 59: 110. 1920. 44.8 H65

A profit-sharing contract is described as one method of arousing the interest of the farm manager.

1075. Emmet, Boris. Profit sharing in the United States. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 208, 188pp. (Miscellaneous Series 13) 1916. 158.6 B87

Reviewed in Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. 9: 258-260. 1918.

Bibliography, pp. 173-188.

Bonus plan of sugar plantations of Hawaii, pp. 162-164. This is a sliding scale bonus plan, the bonus period to be for the 12 months ending October 31 in each year and the bonus to be based on the average of the daily New York market price for 96° centrifugal raw sugar, duty paid, for the year. Day wage laborers and short term contractors were to be entitled to the bonus; also cultivating contractors.

1076. K., B. B. Profit sharing on farms impractical. Hoard's Dairyman 51: 78. 1916. 44.8 H65

The farmer should be able to pay as good wages for the type of labor as any other business concern. Profit sharing is not practical in the State of Washington.

1077. Prescott, C. E. Profit sharing on the farm. Hoard's Dairyman 58: 425, 440-441. 1919. 44.8 H65
Describes the profit-sharing system which is in use on his farm. Advocates it especially for the farm manager.
1078. Ritchie, A. L. Profit sharing on the farm. Rural Manhood 9: 145-146. 1918. 6 R8842
"In order to stimulate interest and faithfulness I have given regular year-round men two percent of my net profits after deducting the interest on my investment, as a bonus over and above regular weekly wages and the customary farm privileges. For the past three years this has averaged \$82.37 per year per man - no large sum, yet I believe it has been more appreciated than if they had averaged \$1.58 more in wages per week."
Mr. Ritchie operates a 90 acre farm and employs two men the year around.
1079. Ruetenik, M. L. How I overcame the labor problem. Market Growers Jour. 22: 174. 1918. 6 M34
Paper read at 1917 convention of Vegetable Growers' Association of America.
Mr. Ruetenik employs a profit-sharing scheme with his labor.

SHARECROPPERS

1080. Allen, J. S. Sharecropping as a remnant of chattel slavery. Communist 13(12): 1241-1253. December 1934. Reprint Coll.
"American...economists are practically unanimous in defining sharecropping as wage labor, even of a higher form than labor paid in cash wages and differing from the latter only in that it is paid in kind. The stages in development from a lower to a higher plane of farm labor are envisaged by them somewhat as follows: first comes wage labor, then sharecropping, which is the first rung in the tenant ladder. then, via the other forms of tenancy, the worker may graduate into the class of landowners...
"In reality, sharecropping is neither a higher form of labor than free wage labor, nor does it hold a position between the latter and higher forms of tenancy. The significance of sharecropping lies in the fact that it represents an intermediary stage between chattel slavery, on the one hand, and either wage labor or capitalist tenancy on the other..."
1081. Anderson, Sherwood. New tyrants of the land. Merciless "farm sweat-shop" is the latest problem to plague the South. Today 1(31): 10-11, 20. May 26, 1934. 280.8 T562
The writer who made a trip through the South in the late winter and early spring contrasts the industrial South with the agrarian South. The people of the back country are desperately poor, more and more exploited by a "new dominant economic class" the leaders of which come "directly out of the poor, downtrodden class."
1082. Angly, Edward. The share-cropper begins to think. Today 4(1): 3-4, 22, 23. Apr. 27, 1935.
This is the first of a series of articles on Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee.

The landowner's side of the Southern tenant farm controversy is presented by the writer who made a tour of the Arkansas cotton belt. While the plight of the share cropper is serious, the energetic and industrious ones manage to get along.

1083. Ashburn, K. E. Economic and social aspects of farm tenancy in Texas. Southwest.Social Sci.Quart. 15(4): 298-306. March 1935. 280.8 So82

"This article is adapted from the author's The Development of Cotton Production in Texas, a thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Department of Economics of Duke University, 1932.

"Share renters and share croppers constitute the two main types of tenants in Texas."

Among the findings of the author is the following:

"From the available evidence, it must be determined that the economic and social status of the Texas farm tenant, especially the share cropper, is decidedly low, although it is somewhat better than it was in the depth of the depression."

1084. Ashburn, K. E. Reforms needed in tenant system. Southern share cropper lives at lowest level of subsistence of any American laborer. Dr. Karl E. Ashburn, well-known educator, recounts deplorable conditions and suggests remedies. Tex. Weekly 11(12): 4-6. Mar. 23, 1935. 280.8 T31

Mr. Ashburn says:

"Finally, it should be concluded that the economically submerged tenant population of Texas, composed of both share tenants and share croppers, constitutes one of the major economic and social problems of the State. The fact that Texas and other Southern States have devoted their energies to the production of agricultural export commodities, especially cotton, which have been sold at a world price-level, while buying most of their manufactured goods from the North and East at high prices maintained by an excessive protective tariff, has prevented the checking of the impoverishment of the tenant farmer. Until the United States abandons its policy of economic nationalism, and reduces appreciably its high protective tariff, the tenant farmer of Texas will continue to occupy a low economic and social position."

1085. Baker, P. E. Negro-white adjustment; an investigation and analysis of methods in the interracial movement in the United States. The history, philosophy, program, and techniques of ten national interracial agencies, Methods discovered through a study of cases, situations, and projects in race relations. 267pp. Pittsfield, Mass., Sun Print. Co. 1934. 280.12 B17

Thesis - Ph.D. Columbia University.

The race riot at Camp Hill, Tallapoosa County, Ala., is described. It grew out of the efforts of white Communists and oppressed Negro farmers to secure better conditions for the tenant farmers in Alabama, more specifically the share-croppers.

1086. Beatty, R. C., and O'Donnell, G. M. The tenant farmer in the South. Amer. Rev. 5(1): 75-96. April 1935. 110 Am33

The predicament of the share cropper on many of the cotton plantations in the South is discussed. The authors think that this

predicament "is due primarily, not to the fact that he [the tenant farmer] is a fool, wallowing in misfortune because of a sullen unwillingness to rotate his crops, but rather to the fact that he is the victim of a government that almost constantly during the past seventy years has been run in the interest of the industrial power."

1087. Beecher, John. The Share croppers' union in Alabama. Social Forces 13(1): 124-132. October 1934. 280.8 J823
Describes the efforts to put down the Negro Share Croppers' Union in Alabama. The trouble near Camp Hill, Tallapoosa County, Ala., on July 16, 1931; and at Cliff James' farm in the Reeltown community, December 19, 1932, are described.
1088. Bizzell, W. B. Farm tenantry in the United States; a study of the historical development of farm tenantry and its economic and social consequences on rural welfare with special reference to conditions in the South and Southwest. Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 278, 408pp. College Station. 1921.
Bibliography, pp. 394-403.
The system of share-cropping is discussed in this study of farm tenantry - its background, disadvantages, and especially as it is in force among negro tenants.
1089. Blackwell, G. W. Rural relief in the South: FERA's problem in eastern North Carolina. Law and Contemporary Problems 1(3): 390-397. June 1934. 274.008 L41
Tenants, displaced tenants, and day laborers on relief, pp.394-395.
1090. Boeger, E. A., and Goldenweiser, E. A. A study of the tenant systems of farming in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 337, 18pp. 1916. 1 Ag84B
"This study, made in 1913, is based on 878 records relating to the business of tenants on plantations in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta. Comparison is made between share-croppers, who supply nothing but their labor and receive one-half of the crop; share renters, who supply their own implements and live stock and receive two-thirds or three-fourths of the crop; and cash renters, who supply the same items as share renters but pay a fixed rent in cash or lint cotton."
Among the principal facts brought out by this investigation are:
"The share cropping system is the safest for the tenant. The share cropper is practically assured of average wages for his work, but he rarely makes a large income."
1091. Bost, Mrs. W. T. Human aspects of the agricultural shift. Southern Workman 61: 172-175. April 1932. L. C.
"Statistics reveal that North Carolina is moving into farm tenancy more rapidly than any other state. For this reason, we stop to ask: What are the social consequences of farm tenancy? What human problems may we expect to arise, during a period of depression, among a class of farmers who do not own the land they cultivate? and what is the way out for these farmers without a foot hold?
"Approximately one-half of the farmers in North Carolina do not own a foot of the land they cultivate. About 59 per cent of the farms

in Eastern North Carolina are tenant farms. What stability and pride of citizenship may we expect from the cropper who is always on the move? 'It aint no trouble fer me to move,' says the cropper. 'I ain't got nothing but a soap gourd and a string of red peppers. All I have to do is to call up Tigé, spit in the fireplace and start down the road.' This picture of the restless, itinerant cropper, furnished by Dr. S. H. Hobbs, Jr., of the University of North Carolina in his book, 'North Carolina: Economic and Social' is an unlovely one."

"What will become of the thousands of families that are forced to move? Answers to our question revealed that some will seek other locations on farms, always hoping the fields ahead will be greener, but many will go to the towns and cities to complicate the problems already existing there. Those who do not find a farm will crowd in with relatives and friends, either in rural or urban districts; thus from the housing standpoint, creating additional social problems. The unemployed will seek work in districts where numerous unemployed already clamor for jobs."

1092. Brannen, C. O. Return from land in plantations worked by croppers and tenants, 1921. Preliminary report. 9pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C. August 1923. 1.9 Ec7R
U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics and University of South Carolina cooperating.
"The cropper system of operation on these plantations was more profitable in 1921, for both plantation operator and worker, than the tenant system. This was largely due to the difference in crop yields under the two systems."
1093. Branson, E. C. Farm group activities in the South. In Gee, Wilson, ed. The Country Life of the Nation, pp.79-92. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina Press, 1930. 281.2 G27C
The social and economic evils of the share cropping system in the South are pointed out on pp.81-82 and 88-89.
1094. Branson, E. C. Farm tenancy in the Cotton belt. How farm tenants live. Jour. Social Forces 1: 213-221, 450-457. 1923. 280.8 J823
Part 1 considers the property possessions and the gross money incomes of 329 farmers, owners and tenants, including croppers (black and white) in Chatham County, N. C. Part 2 deals with the social estate of the 51 white tenants - who they are, their homes, health conditions, schools, reading matter, and churches and church influences.
1095. Buechel, F. A. The relation between rents and agricultural land values in theory and in practice. Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 318, 71pp. College Station, Brazos County, 1924.
Bibliography, pp.65-71.
This bulletin is mainly concerned with a statistical study of the relation of rents to agricultural land values in Brazos, Williamson, and Dallas Counties, Texas. Share renting is the most common practice and a certain percentage of the share renters were croppers - in Brazos County, almost half; in Dallas County, about one-third; in Williamson County, less than one-fourth.

1096. Cason, C. E. Southern slavery revised. Independent 121: 33-34. July 14, 1928. L. C.
"The condition of the tenant farmer in the South gives plenty of reason for wondering just what the Emancipation Proclamation may have accomplished. Although Simon Legree and his bloodhounds have passed from the picture, they have descendants who keep a fairly large percentage of the negro and 'poor-white' farmers in what is virtual slavery. Uncle Tom is still bound by a bill of sale - covered by a good round mortgage."
1097. Claassen, C. J. Making farms pay; a way out for owner and tenant. A narrative of personal experiences in managing 1000 farms. 126pp. New York, The Macmillan co. 1931. 281.12 C51
1098. Couch, W. T., ed. Culture in the South. 711pp. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina Press. 1934. 280.002 C83
A description of conditions among the Negro croppers is included on pp.442-453.
1099. Davis, L. P. Relief and the sharecropper. Survey Graphic 25(1): 20-22. January 1936. 280.8 C37
A county FERA administrator gives an appreciation of sharecroppers, and sketches what Federal relief has meant in a region where extreme poverty and ignorance have kept a good people helpless at the bottom of the economic life of their section. Federal relief, about to be cut off, has meant low wages, but more money than they ever had before, better food, various supplies in limited variety and quantity, including clothing and household necessities, and limited dental and medical care. The sharecroppers have rejoiced in the changes for the better which have come to their lives and homes. Given opportunity, they would continue to improve. Relief has brought them no harm. The harm will come later if they are allowed to "sink helpless into the suffocating bottom of our economic life."
1100. Dickey, J. A., and Branson, E. C. How farm tenants live: a social-economic survey in Chatham County, N. C. N. C. Univ. Ext. Bull. v. 2, no. 6, 47pp. Chapel Hill. 1922. 281 D55
Reviewed in World's Work 46: 21-23. May 1923.
The authors discuss the money these tenants live on; their social status, and helping tenants to farm ownership, property owned by owners, renters, and croppers, their homes, living conditions, health, schools and school influences, reading material in homes, religious and recreational opportunities and contacts.
They emphasize the hopelessness of the position of tenants, touching also upon croppers, whose condition is decidedly worse.
1101. Dickins, Dorothy. A nutrition investigation of Negro tenants in the Yazoo Mississippi Delta. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 254, 52pp., illus., charts. A. & M. College. 1928.
References, pp.48-52.
A study of nutrition among share-croppers on the cotton plantations of the Yazoo Mississippi Delta. Records were obtained of the amounts of food consumed by 80 negro farms in four different counties

for one month, beginning in February, 1927. Graphs represent the nutritive value of food consumed per adult male unit per day, and the per cent of the families which were 10 per cent or more below standard for each nutrient.

1102. Dickson, Harris. Cotton blossoms out. Country Home 56(12): 10-11, 31-32, 33-34. December 1932. 6 F22

Describes the life of more than 700 tenants, mostly negroes, on the Panther Burn Plantation [Mississippi?] "where nine thousand open acres are being cultivated with the promptitude and accuracy of a banking corporation."

Many of these tenants are "share hands" who own nothing except their clothing.

1103. Dixon, H. M., and Hawthorne, H. W. An economic study of farming in Sumter County, Georgia. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 492, 64pp. 1917. 1 Ag84B

"This bulletin embodies a study undertaken with a view to determining the relative importance of the several factors which made for success or failure in the management of representative farms in central Georgia. An analysis was made of the business of each of 534 such farms in Sumter County to bring out the economic significance of such factors as tenure, size of farm, farm organization, crop yield, and cost of cotton production."

Share-cropping is one of the factors discussed.

1104. Duncan, O. D., and Sanders, J. T. A study of certain economic factors in relation to social life among Oklahoma cotton farmers. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 211, 36pp. Stillwater. 1933.

Bibliography, p. 36.

Includes information on share croppers: Number survey; total and average expenditures for family living; percentage distribution of expenditures among different items; average number of births and deaths; average number of living children; church membership; schooling of parents and children; occupations of children; etc.

1105. Edwards, E. E. Historical background of the present situation in Southern agriculture. pp. 78-93. [Atlanta, Ga. 1931] 30.9 Ed9

"Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Southeastern Economic Association, Third annual session, Atlanta, Ga., November 14-15, 1930."

Sketch of the rise of the cropper system after the Civil War, the southern credit system based on cotton, changes in land values, failure to make landowners of more than a few negroes, changes in cotton acreage, effect of use of fertilizers, boll weevil, etc.

1106. Eutsler, R. B. Agricultural credit and the negro farmer. Social Forces 8: 416-425, 565-573. 1930. 280.8 J823

The system of credit under which the sharecropper works and lives is described.

1107. Fenn, D. F. Burying ground for human values. Southern Workman 57: 199-203. June 1928. 275.8 So82

Describes the share-cropper system in the Mississippi delta. While the writer saw nothing but "perfect fairness and kindness" he

thinks that abuses are possible from either side and that "a cropper system, however much cotton it makes, takes every human value out of life for the cropper, so that thrift in the home and energy in the field represent all he may hope to achieve."

1108. Fortune. On the dole: 17,000,000...and bitterly resentful of it. Today, Mr. Roosevelt could say, with justification, what Mr. Hoover did say, without justification, two years ago. "No one will starve." Is that enough? pp.55-61, 146, 149-150, 152, 155-156, 158, 182. 1934. 283 F77
Reprinted from Fortune, October 1934.
Includes discussion of relief work in rural Alabama among the destitute share croppers.
1109. Garnett, W. E. The present status of farm tenancy in the Southwest. Southwest. Polit. and Social Sci. Quart. 4: 110-122. 1923. 280.8 So82
The condition of croppers and share tenants is discussed and the fact that they are increasing is mentioned, although many tenants are climbing the agricultural ladder. These, however, are mainly the cash and share tenants.
1110. Gray, L. C. Credit problems of the Southern plantation system. Natl. Conf. Marketing and Farm Credits. Marketing and Farm Credits. [Proc.] (1916) 4: 59-72. 1917. 280.3 N21
The vital need, according to Dr. Gray, is for personal credit to free the tenant (share-cropper) from the debt that bars the road of progress. The districts where extreme centralization prevail such as the Delta offer the least chance for the successful introduction of a system of personal credit, and it would be difficult to formulate any plan applicable to the country as a whole which would fit the needs of the tenant farmers of the South.
The initial step might better be taken by private philanthropy rather than by the government and should be taken in selected communities. The primary initiative of the negro or of the poor white cannot be depended upon, but such initiative and control must come from above.
Dr. Gray believes that a combination of cooperative supply and cooperative credit would be most useful.
1111. Gray, L. C., and Turner, H. A. The farm lease contract. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farmers' Bull. 1164, 36pp. 1920. 1 Ag84B
The form of share renting known as "cropping" or the "cropper system" in cotton and tobacco regions is discussed.
1112. Hartman, W. A., and Wooten, H. H. Georgia land use problems. Ga. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 191, 195pp. Experiment. 1935.
Issued in cooperation with U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
More than one-third of farm operators are share cropper farmers, p. 45.
III, Character of land ownership as related to land use problems in the old plantation Piedmont cotton belt, shows how land came into the hands of the present owners. A summary is given on pp. 76-78.

The economic and social status of these farm owners are discussed on pp. 79-91.

1113. Herling, J. Field notes from Arkansas. Nation 140(3640): 419-420. Apr. 10, 1935. 110 N
Describes the violence done by planters and their representatives to members of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union in Arkansas.
1114. Hobbs, S. H., Jr. North Carolina; economic and social. 403pp. Chapel Hill, Univ. N. C. Press. 1930. 252.63 H65
A chapter headed, Farm Tenancy, discusses the cropper form of tenancy, its evils and its economic advantages.
1115. Jackson, Albert. On the Alabama front. Nation 141(3663): 329-330. Sept. 18, 1935. 110 N
Describes the trouble between the vigilantes and the striking cotton pickers and wage hands in Central Alabama. The strike is spreading rapidly into other counties in which the Share Croppers' Union is organized.
1116. Johnson, C. S. Cotton tenancy and agricultural reform. Woman's Press 29(8): 387-388. September 1935. L. C.
The effects of mechanization and of the cotton acreage program on the tenant and cropper are deplored.
1117. Johnson, C. S. The economic status of negroes. Summary and analysis of the materials presented at the Conference on the economic status of the negro, held in Washington, D. C., May 11-13, 1933, under the sponsorship of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Report prepared for the Committee on findings. 53pp. [Nashville, Tenn.] Fisk University Press. 1933. 280.12 J62
The plight of the negro farm worker, pp.21-26, discusses conditions of the negro farmers on the large cotton plantations. Conditions there are deplorable.
1118. Johnson, C. S. Shadow of the plantation. 215pp. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1934. 281 J623
A study in Macon County, Alabama, of negro rural population.
Contents: 1. The background (pattern and tradition of the plantation; community; people). 2. Family (courtship, marriage, children, separation, divorce, what is respectable, shelter, food). 3. Economic life of the community (labor division; the system's pressure). 4. School and people. 5. Religion and church. 6. Play life. 7. Survival. 8. Conclusion.
1119. Kennedy, L. V. The Negro peasant turns cityward. Effects of recent migrations to northern centers. 271pp. New York. 1930. 280.12 K38
Thesis (Ph.D.) - Columbia University.
Includes discussion of the share-tenancy mode of farming which is prevalent in the South.
1120. Kennedy, R. C. Bookkeeping. Christian Century 51(13): 423-424. Mar. 28, 1934. L. C.
An illustration of how accounts between cotton farmers and their tenants are kept.

1121. Koch, Lucien. The war in Arkansas. New Repub. 82(1060): 182-184. Mar. 27, 1935.
The war between the planters and the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union is described.
1122. Landis, B. Y., and Haynes, G. E. Cotton-growing communities. Study no. 1. Case studies of 9 rural communities and 30 plantations in Alabama...Based on the field work of Ernest A. Grant. Fed. Council Churches of Christ in Amer., Dept. Race Relations. Interracial Pub. Booklet 2, 43pp. New York. 1934. 281.2 L23
Instances of contractual relationships between landlords and croppers are given.
Housing, living conditions, schooling, and net income for some of the croppers are discussed.
1123. Landis, B. Y., and Haynes, G. E. Cotton-growing communities. Study no. 2. Case studies of 10 rural communities and 10 plantations in Arkansas. Fed. Council Churches of Christ in Amer., Dept. Race Relations, Interracial Pub. 28, 47pp. New York. 1935. 281.2 L23
"This project presents the results of case studies and it should be so understood. It endeavors to throw light on the way Negroes lived in the rural communities in Arkansas, engaged largely in cotton culture, during the year 1934.
"We have endeavored by sampling to trace: (1) The relation of man to the land...(2) The relations of debtor and creditor...(3) Relations of Negro tenant and white landlord...(4) Community relations of Negro families; the social facilities which they lack or enjoy and the physical equipment of farms and homes, all of which mean much for the welfare of families...
"An effort has been made to secure pertinent and recent social data in regard to two types of farming: (1) Those in which Negroes operate unsupervised farms either as tenants on rented land or as owners. These are usually small farms operated by a single family. The attempt was made with little success to secure information about the ways whereby Negro families attained land ownership or failed in the struggle. (2) The plantation, where the Negro farmer works either as a tenant or as a cropper under the supervision of a manager or owner." -Introduction.
See particularly Chapter V, Population and Types of Tenure on Plantations, pp.25-31.
1124. Leonard, W. E. Migratory tenants of the Southwest. Survey 35: 511-512. 1913. 280.8 C37
A discussion of the economic condition of the share-cropper.
1125. Lewis, E. E. Black cotton farmers and the A.A.A. Opportunity 13(3): 72-74. March 1935.
The writer comments adversely on the prospects of the Negro agricultural workers under the A.A.A. and also discusses the probable effect of the mechanical cotton picker on the Negro and white workers in the Southern cotton fields.

1126. Lord, Russell. Look away, Dixie Land. Country Home 59(3): 12-13, 33. March 1935. 6 F22

"An article regarding the movement in western Texas of 'white cotton tenants who have been crowded out by reductions or quarrels with landlords farther east' to break and seed land to cotton. The movement is compared to pioneer days with many of the settlers living in the dugouts in the ground." -Cotton Literature 5(3): 85-86. March 1935.

1127. Maclachlan, J. M., and Maclachlan, E. W. S. Don't rescue tenancy: abolish it. New Repub. 79(1019): 117-120, maps. June 13, 1934. L. C.

"Conclusion. - The presence of thousands of dispossessed tenants on Southern relief rolls gives the present Democratic administration a choice between following two courses. It will meet considerable opposition whichever it chooses. It can attempt to settle dispossessed tenants on privately owned land through a widespread system of squatter-subsistence held above the starvation level by intermittent and seasonal public relief. Along with this would go steps, difficult of enforcement, to prevent landlords from dismissing other tenants or depriving them of their share of benefit payments.

"On the other hand, the administration can take this emergency as the chance to drive a large wedge into an old, anti-social, poverty-stricken economic system. Through farming associations, similar to but better protected than the homestead projects now under way, the administration could make thousands of actual and potential relief recipients self-supporting and self-respecting.

"These groups that object to any kind of reform short of immediate transformation of the social system - hoping, instead, that sooner or later tenants will revolt - overlook the fact that totally submerged and isolated people have rarely revolted. Ill and illiterate people rarely demand their human rights because they know no human rights. Only when Southern tenants become organized and begin to hope will they demand their human and civil rights."

1128. Maclachlan, J. M. Salvation for the tenant farmer. Opportunity 13(4): 104-108. April 1935.

The inherent weaknesses of the Bankhead Bill, as designed to aid tenants and share croppers are set forth. A plan to make this Bill effective is described.

1129. Miller, Dale. The farm tenant bill and the South. Efforts to provide tenants with means of farm ownership are laudable, but Dale Miller takes occasion to warn that farm ownership is no open sesame to profitable farming. Tex. Weekly 11(22): 8-9. June 1, 1935. 280.8 T31

1130. Mitchell, H. L., and Butler, J. R. The cropper learns his fate. Nation 141(3663): 328-329. Sept. 18, 1935. 110 N

The authors describe the growth of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union "which celebrated its first birthday on July 23, 1935." It now has 125 locals, with headquarters in Memphis and is carrying on its work. It is now asking for more adequate wages in cotton picking.

1131. Mitchell, H. L. Organizing southern sharecroppers. New Repub. 80: 217-218. 1934. L. C.

Discusses attempts to organize the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union in Arkansas. Organizers find a fertile field.

1132. Mitchell, Mrs. H. McK. The concern of social case work with the tenant farmer. Natl. Conf. Social Work. Proc. (1928) 55: 257-262. L. C.

"Rural social problems cannot be divorced from the problems of farm tenancy. In our Southland there is no doubt that our rural social problems are the outgrowth of our system of tenancy. I shall deal for the most part with that phase of the subject known as the cropper system, because it is high time for somebody to champion the cause of the croppers...

"It is a big problem and a big job. We case workers who have labored with the cropper know that it is an appalling one. Neither dogmatism nor emotion will be of much avail. But by persistent efforts on our part, by educating the general public to the situation that confronts us, and by joining hands with the other community resources - the church, the school, the lodge, the county and state authorities - we may evolve a better system. To quote from that old Belgian economist, 'Emile Laveloge.' There is in human affairs one order which is the best. That order is not always the one which exists; but it is the one which should exist for the greatest good of humanity. God knows it and wills it. Man's duty is to discover and establish it."

1133. Mitchison, Naomi. White House and Marked Tree. New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 9(218): 585-586. Apr. 27, 1935. 280.8 N2132

An Englishwoman gives her impressions of the share-cropper situation in Arkansas. She describes the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union as being dangerous to employers particularly "because in it, for the first time, there is absolutely no distinction between white and coloured men and women." She says that the faith of the share-croppers in help from the President has waned to almost nothing.

"They can see that even the most well-meaning Government can do nothing under the present system. The Southern Tenant Farmers' Union is the backbone of rural Socialism in the South."

1134. Molyneaux, Peter. Economic nationalism and problems of the South. Arnold Found. Studies in Pub. Affairs. v. 2, no. 2, 37pp. Dallas, Tex. 1933. 281.002 M73

The economic condition of the Southern tenant and share cropper is discussed.

1135. Nicholls, W. D. Farm tenancy in Central Kentucky. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 303, pp.127-185. Lexington. 1930.

The territory covered by the report "includes most of the Kentucky Burley Tobacco region, which embraces about one-fifth of the total area of the State, and about one-third of the total value of all farm land."

Of the farmers in this area, 37 percent were tenants and of these "nearly 23,000 tenants, only about 6 percent were cash tenants. About a third of the remainder were classified as croppers who are share tenants to whom landlords furnish all the work animals."

1136. Nixon, H. C. The historical background of present conditions in the South. Emory Univ. Bull. 21(7): 31-34. July 1935.
Address at the "Eighth Annual Institute of Citizenship, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, February 11th to 15th, 1935", on political and economic problems of the South.
The author comments on the effect of sharecropping and tenancy on conditions in the South.
1137. North Carolina. Department of agriculture, Tenancy commission. Economic and social conditions of North Carolina farmers. Based on a survey of 1000 North Carolina farmers in three typical counties of the State. 87pp. Raleigh, N. C. 1923. 281.2 N813
This information was compiled and collated by Carl C. Taylor, and C. C. Zimmerman.
The areas studied were in Edgecombe County, in the Coastal Plain section; Chatham County, in the Piedmont section; and Madison County, in the Mountain section.
Data are given for croppers, both white and black as well as for owners and tenants.
1138. North Carolina. University, Extension division. Home and farm ownership. North Carolina Club Year-book, 1921-22. N. C. Univ. Ext. Bull. v. 2, no. 9, 207pp. Chapel Hill. 1923. 252.63 Un3
Various chapters of the North Carolina Yearbook, 1921-22, treat of the farm tenants and croppers, including some material as to family income, property, and earnings.
Partial contents: Farm tenancy in the United States, by S. H. Hobbs, Jr.; The landless farmer in North Carolina, by A. M. Moser; The status of the farm tenant: in Europe, and the United States; living standards in North Carolina, by Eugenia Bryant; How farm tenants live in mid-state Carolina, by J. A. Dickey and E. C. Branson; Farm tenantry in North Carolina; The church and landless men, by L. G. Wilson and E. C. Branson; Federal aid for landless men, by P. A. Reavis, Jr.; State-aid to farm ownership, by S. H. Hobbs, Jr.
1139. Raper, Arthur. North Carolina's landless farmers. In N. C. Club Year-book 1928-1929. N. C. Univ. Ext. Bull. 9(5): 46-57. Chapel Hill. November 1929. 252.63 Un3
A selected bibliography, p.57.
The distribution and number of white croppers in North Carolina, the prevalence of tenant farming in the State and the evils of the system are shown.
1140. The safest tenant system. Country Gent. 81: 390. February 1916. 6 C833
A discussion of the various systems of tenancy in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta. The system of share cropping and its results to both cropper and landowner is included.
1141. Sanders, J. T. Farm ownership and tenancy in the Black Prairie of Texas. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 1068, 60pp. 1922. 1 Ag84B
A land tenure study of a region of especial interest because of the rapid development of tenancy and the social and political unrest due to land tenure problems.

Share-cropping is one of the forms of tenure in force in this region and information is given as to size and value of farms operated by croppers, other farms owned by them, crops grown, provision of rent contracts, residence of landlords, supervision by landlords, analysis of incomes, etc. The agricultural history of the share croppers is shown - tenure stages, movements on the agricultural ladder, wealth used and proportion borrowed at time operators entered each tenure stage, time required to attain different stages, etc. The financial history of the croppers, and living conditions are shown.

1142. Scarborough, D. D. An economic study of negro farmers as owners, tenants, and croppers. Ga. Univ. Bull. v. 25, no. 2a, 37pp., illus. Athens. 1924. (Phelps-Stokes fellowship studies, no. 7) 280 G29

Thesis - University of Georgia.

This study was made in the northern section of the Piedmont region of Georgia, in Clarke, Oconee, Wilkes, and Cobb counties.

Topics include: Lands and crops; labor; capital; livestock and poultry; diversification of crops; fertilizer use; family living; miscellaneous.

Contains considerable in high lights as to the poor economic conditions of negro farmers.

1143. Schmidt, L. B., and Ross, E. D. Readings in the economic history of American agriculture. 591pp. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1925. 277 Sch5

Ch. XXII, The Extension of the Cotton Belt and the New South, by M. B. Hammond, pp.425-435, includes a description of the share-cropping system in the South.

1144. Southern social science research conference, New Orleans, March 8 and 9, 1935. Report on conference discussions. 67pp., mimeogr. [n.p.] 1935. 280.9 So83

Partial contents: The position of the cotton economy of the South in international economic relations during the next quarter of a century. J. T. Sanders, discussion leader. Discussion by T. J. Cauley; Is the tenancy and cropper agrarian system inseparably a part of the cotton economy of the South? Rupert Vance, discussion leader. Discussion by C. A. Wiley; How effectively can economic and social diversity be merged with the cotton economy of the South or replace the cotton economy in case of the fairly sudden displacement of cotton as a staple by (now unknown) inventions or discoveries? Howard W. Odum, discussion leader. Discussion by M. D. Anderson; The effect of the cotton economy on the social and political thought and institutions of the South. H. C. Nixon, discussion leader. Discussion by Mercer Evans.

The general problem of tenancy in the cotton South and especially the problem of share cropping are dealt with in these discussions. The economic conditions of these croppers, the background of the plantation system, the dependence of croppers, the time credit system in force, the agricultural ladder, the negro as a cropper and tenant, are all topics discussed.

1145. Stuart, Jesse. Snake Blue. New Repub. 83(1077): 304-305. July 24, 1935.

Snake Blue is a sharecropper in Kentucky. The story of the hardships of himself and his family of ten is told. At the end of the season, when his store bill was paid, "Snake only had thirty-two cents left in cash," although there was a good food supply to carry them over the winter.

1146. Tannenbaum, Frank. Darker phases of the South. 203pp. New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1924. L. C.

Chapter IV, The Single Crop. Its Social Consequences in the South, deals with the effects of the single cropping system upon farm people economically and socially, and particularly upon the share cropper.

1147. Tannenbaum, Frank. The single crop; its social consequences in the South. Century Mag. 106: 816-825. 1923. L. C.

The social and economic conditions of the cotton tenant farmer and cropper are described in this article.

1148. Taylor, A. W. The plight of the Southern tenant. Christian Century 52(14): 427, 428. Apr. 3, 1935.

A discussion of the plight of the southern tenant and sharecropper on cotton plantations. The author thinks that the cure is the breaking up of the plantation system.

1149. Taylor, Clifford C., and Vernon, J. J. Renting farms in Virginia. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 249, 32pp. Blacksburg. 1926.
Cropper renting, pp.16-19.

1150. A tenants' union. Tex. Weekly 10(35): 7. Sept. 1, 1934. 280.8 T31

Tells of the launching of a tenants' union. "An organization as yet embryonic, '....' which its sponsors hope will expand into a vast union of Southern tenant farmers felt its growing pains today. It is the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, catering to the interest of the sharecroppers. H. L. Mitchell of Tyronza, Arkansas, is secretary. He said, 6000 Arkansas farmers already had joined."

1151. Turner, H. A., and Howell, L. D. Condition of farmers in a white-farmer area of the cotton piedmont, 1924-1926. U. S. Dept. Agr. Circ. 78, 47pp. 1929. 1 Ag84C

"This circular gives the results of a study of the tenure status, financial progress, and standards of living of a group of white farmers in Gwinnett, typical cotton county centrally located in a belt of counties of piedmont Georgia farmed mainly by white."

Data relating to croppers are given under kinds and acreage of crops grown, livestock raised, receipts from crops and livestock, age and assets in relation to tenure status, wealth accumulation, size of family, cost and standard of living, tenure progress, etc.

1152. Turner, H. A. The share renting of farms in the United States. Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. n.s. 1: 500-542. 1923. 280.29 In83
Bibliography, pp.541-542.

Share croppers and their living conditions are discussed. White share croppers in Ellis County, Tex., and Negro croppers in Coahoma County, Miss., are described.

1153. U. S. Commission on industrial relations. The land question and the condition of agricultural labor. U. S. Comm. Indus. Relations Final Rept. 1: 86-89. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1916. (U. S. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Senate Doc. 415) 148 6929

In an investigation confined practically to the Southwest the commission concludes that: Farm tenancy is increasing fast; its increase under conditions prevalent in the Southwest is a menace to the nation; the share system keeps the tenant family impoverished financially and intellectually, most of the tenants are in debt and subject to exorbitant charges on their debts; leases are short term and make no compensation to tenants for improvements; tenants are frequently subject to and helpless against oppression by landlords; tenants are beginning to show unrest; absentee landlordism is increasing evils of the situation; the principal evils of the situation are due to the system itself - (short leases, costly credit, lack of efficient marketing, absence of educational facilities, land speculation) - prompt State and Federal action is necessary to relieve the situation.

Legislation is recommended, also creation of commissions with powers to act between landlords and tenants, and to help distribute labor; develop better credit facilities, and revise taxation; also to introduce a modern school system.

1154. U. S. Commission on industrial relations. The land question in the Southwest. U. S. Comm. Indus. Relations. Final Rept. and Testimony 9: 8949-9056; 10: 9059-9290. 1916. (U. S. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Senate Doc. 415) 148 6937

On conditions relating to the share cropper in the southwest. Testimony given by both land owners and croppers.

1155. Vaiden, M. G., Smith, J. O., and Ayres, W. E. Making cotton cheaper. Can present production costs be reduced? Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 290, 32pp., illus. A. & M. College. 1931.

This is a discussion of the share-cropper system of labor on the plantations of the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta. The disadvantages of the system are set forth and the need for improved machinery is cited.

1156. Vance, R. B. Human factors in cotton culture; a study in the social geography of the south. 346pp. Chapel Hill, Univ. North Carolina Press. 1929. 281.2 V27

Selected bibliography, pp. 321-337.

Contents: I. Cotton and Regionalism. II. The Cotton Belt; its Regions and Human Ecology. III. The Evolution of the Cotton System. IV. The Risks of Cotton Production: the Weather and Weevil. V. The Risks of the Cotton Market. VI. Around the year with Cotton Growers. VII. The Cotton System at the Turn of the Quarter Century. VIII. How the Cotton Farmer Lives. IX. Human Elements in Cotton Culture. X. Cotton Culture Complex.

"The warmth of emotional interest in the South has as far as possible been restrained by an appeal to the cold and impartial fact."

1157. Vance, R. B. Human geography of the South; a study in regional resources and human adequacy. Ed. 2, 596pp. Chapel Hill, Univ. of North Carolina Press. 1935. 278.002 V26 Ed. 2
Bibliography, pp.512-579.
Ch. VIII, The Cotton Economy, describes the system of tenant farming and share cropping.
A dot map shows Farms operated by croppers, pp.189, and a table shows number of croppers, white and black, by States.
1158. Vance, R. B. The Southern labor supply from cotton field to cotton mill. In N. C. Club Yearbook 1929-1930. N. C. Univ. Ext. Bull. 10(2): 16-21. Chapel Hill. 1930. 252.63 Un3
The returns made by some of the white cotton croppers and tenants are given.
1159. Wehrwein, G. S. Place of tenancy in a system of farm land tenure. Jour. Land and Public Utility Econ. 1: 71-82. 1925. 282.8 J82
The cropper system is described and tenancy as a stepping stone to ownership is discussed.
1160. White, W. F. The race conflict in Arkansas. Survey 43: 233-234. 1919. 280.8 C37
The race riots at Hoopspur and Ratio in Phillips County, Ark., in October, 1919, when meetings of colored sharecroppers (Progressive Farmers and Household Union of America), who had met to protest the action of some of the landlords in seizing their cotton, were broken up. Accounts vary, each side claiming that the other fired upon them. Both white and colored men were killed. The system of share cropping on the cotton plantations is described.
1161. Wilcox, E. V. Back to the land for landlords. Cotton's big need is the owner on the job. Country Gent. 88(15): 7, 28, 30, 32. Apr. 14, 1923. 6 C833
Popular article on the disadvantages of absentee landlordism in the cotton belt of the United States, the best ways of handling Negro labor, especially that of the tenant or cropper class; the problem of a living wage for cotton plantation workers; the northward migration of Negroes.
1162. Wilcox, E. V. Lease contracts used in renting farms on shares: a study of the distribution of investments, expenses, and incomes between landlord and tenant. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 650, 36pp. 1918. 1 Ag84B
An explanation is made of the system of share cropping which is in general use on the cotton plantations of the South.
1163. Woofter, T. J., Jr. Negro migration: changes in rural organization and population of the Cotton Belt. 195pp. New York, W. D. Gray, 1920. 281.2 W87
Thesis -(Ph. D.) Columbia University.
Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 14: 42-48. 1924.
"The data on which the study is based are, in the main, worked out from the United States census."
Material is included dealing with the life and conditions of the share cropper.

1164. Wooten, H. H. Credit problems of North Carolina cropper farmers. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 271, 42pp. Raleigh. 1930.
Bibliography, p.42.

"It is the purpose of this bulletin to present a summary financial statement of owners and croppers on 100 farms in the Coastal Plain Region of North Carolina, and on the basis of the information assembled to point out ways of improving the financial organization and management of such farms. It is proposed not only to present the important facts relating to the financial statements of typical cropper operated farms, but also, to inquire particularly into the source and cost of seasonal credit to the cropper farmer. A complete picture cannot be expected from a study which covers for the most part only the operations for one year, 1928, but the facts collected should give a clearer understanding of the difficulties of the problem, and possibly suggest means of improving both the income of the farm owner and cropper."

And AAA Program

1165. Amberson, W. R. The new deal for share-croppers. Nation 140(3632): 185-187. Feb. 13, 1935. 110 N

The authors of the 1934-35 Cotton Acreage Reduction Contract realized the temptation of plantation operators to reduce tenancy, and tried ineffectually to forestall it by terms of the contract, particularly Sec. 7. The permissive terms, however, proved loopholes. Share labor was forced to accept day labor; negroes displaced whites; much abuse was ignored by the Department of Agriculture. The plight of share croppers and laborers was pitiable. The situation forced croppers to organize the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union to defend their rights as best they could. Planters retaliated by evicting union members.

Let the Secretary of Agriculture create a National Agricultural Labor Board, responsible to him, with regional and district representatives, to hear complaints, survey situations, and enforce the labor provisions of all AAA contracts. Contracts should have binding labor provisions and enforcement should be equal regardless of color; the right to organize should be proclaimed and written into contracts; tenants and share croppers should have representation on AAA boards and local committees; and the labor of children under 14 should be prohibited.

1166. Blackwell, G. W. The displaced tenant farm family in North Carolina. Social Forces 13(1): 65-73. October 1934. 280.8 Sol

"This paper is based on data obtained from surveys of displaced tenant farm families on relief rolls in Greene, Nash, and Wilson counties, North Carolina, carried on during the first four months of 1934 by a research group under the Tennessee Valley Authority in cooperation with the Institute for Research in Social Science and the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration. It was the purpose of the study, designed as a preliminary step to agricultural planning, to ascertain the extent of the displaced tenant problem and furthermore to obtain full information concerning the family composition, farming experience, and present economic situation of relief cases suitable for rural rehabilitation."

The writer concludes the article with the following statement:
"With a like situation in several other southern states, the successful solution of the displaced tenant problem appears as one of the most important units in a program designed to eliminate social waste in the South."

It is the group of share-croppers which has been affected more seriously by the prolonged agricultural depression and by government efforts toward recovery.

1167. Bruner, Felix. Burden of a nation. Acreage reduction has set adrift hordes of "croppers," whose rehabilitation is one of the South's principal problems. Washington Post, Oct. 28, 1935. Pam. Coll.
1168. Brutality charged by share cropper. Black terror stalks cotton fields, Congress group told. Philadelphia Rec. May 21, 1935. Pam. Coll.
1169. Bruton, P. W. Cotton acreage reduction and the tenant farmer. Law and Contemporary Problems 1(3): 275-291. June 1934. 274.008 L41
Discusses the hardships which the cotton acreage program laid upon the sharecroppers and the small tenant farmers."...most share-croppers and many third-and-fourth tenants received only such part of the benefit payments as their landlords chose to give them. Although croppers and tenants participated in the production of the crop and depended upon it for their compensation fully as much as their landlords did, there was no provision in the contract that they should receive any part of the benefit payments and no express obligation was put upon the party receiving the benefits to share them with any other person..."
1170. Burke, Thomas. "We told Washington." The cotton pickers visit the government. Nation 141(3674): 649-650. Dec. 4, 1935. 110 N
A delegation was sent to Washington to protest against violation of constitutional rights of cotton picking strikers and share croppers, and to bring to official attention certain abuses and the deplorable conditions of life and work of these people. They named persons, places, dates, and occasions in their complaints to different officials in the White House, Post Office Department, Rural Resettlement, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The reception they received was cold in some instances and interested in others. The general impression upon the party was disappointing and disagreeable.
1171. Burrill, M. F. A balanced Southern economy. Inst. Pub. Affairs, Southern Methodist Univ. Cotton Crisis. Proc. 1935(2): 177-192. 280.9 So85
Discussion, by E. J. Foscue, and K. E. Ashburn, pp.192-196.
The social effects of the economic conditions in the South, especially as regards the share croppers, are discussed. The article quotes J. Clark Waldron writing in The Nation.
1172. Caldwell, Erskine. Tenant farmer. 30pp. New York, Phalanx Press.1935. 282 C12
Economic conditions of croppers in the cotton belt are increasingly desperate - partly due to soil depletion. Wages are low, relief measures not given them, they are "forgotten", "unknown" to others in their states. The cropping system is outlined. The AAA has forced

many out of work as landowners found it profitable to dispossess them. Destitution, malnutrition, and starvation are too common. Cases are described. Croppers have been made to sign AAA papers without knowing their meaning or obtaining payments due them from the Government. Whites suffer more than negroes because they are less submissive to landlord abuse. They have been forced to poorer upland hillsides without resources, credit or equipment. Negroes are at the mercy of whites in relief work assignment and distribution of relief goods.

Wages of 30 to 50c a day are very common.

Strangers attempting to commiserate with tenants are in some localities apt to be seized and conducted to the county lines. Tenants are exploited, domineered over, kept practically in slavery.

Something - but what? - should replace the plantation-cropper system. It is "difficult to visualize any human method of cotton production that will embody the present day landowner and his plantation system."

1173. Can the farmer be saved? Christian Century Apr. 17, 1935, pp.503-505. Photostat copy in Pan. Coll.

Criticizes the Department of Agriculture for failing to face the farmer's problem frankly and for its "attempts to suppress inconvenient facts." The problem particularly referred to is the share cropper situation in the cotton belt. The Department is criticized for ignoring Norman Thomas' evidence and for "suppressing" Mary Conner Myer's report. The Embree report, the Bankhead tenant bill, and the Government's policy of attempting to get the farmer on good land of his own and of restoring his export markets, meanwhile controlling his output are discussed.

1174. Carpenter, C. T. King Cotton's slaves. The fate of the share-cropper becomes a national issue. Scribner's Mag. 98(4): [194]-199. October 1935. Pan. Coll.

The share tenant system is described. 1,790,000 tenant families are subject to it in the cotton belt. It is an outgrowth of the slavery system. It forces the cropper into submission to landlord, riding boss, and accounting system. Development of individual initiative and character is impossible; living quarters are crude primitive, dilapidated, unsightly and lack essential elements of home because all the family must work in the field. There is no fixity of tenure. For the last 15 years the economic condition of tenants has been growing worse until the annual gross income is \$216 or less in the cotton belt. Planters allowed them no source of income or crops other than cotton. Compelled to trade at the landlord's stores, there would be only few purchases at exorbitant prices for cash and high prices for delayed payment. Settlements at the end of the season usually bring the cropper out in debt. Share croppers have failed to get AAA payments for crop acreage reduction. Landlords have taken all, despite cropper efforts to gain shares they believe rightfully theirs. People attempting to assert themselves were evicted by the thousands. The acute situation resulted in formation of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union which has been legally and illegally fought by landlord interests, backed up by local officials and courts, but usually not by higher courts. Even the local church has yielded to landlord influence

and refused the opportunity to support the poor. Outsiders have come to the aid of the union, some of them to its harm, because of their lack of understanding of Southern prejudices and attitudes. The extent of the tenant problem makes it national. The tenants must by Federal action be placed on our farms with governmental financial aid and managerial advice.

1175. Carpenter, C. T. Slaves of King cotton. New York World-Telegram, May 9-11, 1935. Pan. Coll.

"C. T. Carpenter, attorney of Marked Tree, Ark. who has jeopardized a flourishing law practice and has been almost ostracized in the town where he has lived thirty-two years, because of his interest in defending sharecroppers from the system that has victimized them, has written a series of articles for the World-Telegram...Mr. Carpenter, attorney for the Cotton Tenant Farmers Union, is in a position to speak with first-hand authority of the system, which he calls 'cruel, ruthless, destructive of health, character and human rights.'"

1176. The case of the tenant. Tex. Weekly 10(33): 6, 7. Aug. 18, 1934. 280.8 T31

Quotes from a paper by Prof. Paul W. Bruton of the law faculty at Duke University which appeared in the June number of Law and Contemporary Problems (a quarterly issued by the university) on Cotton Acreage Reduction and the Cotton Tenant. In this paper the writer holds that the 1934 cotton program will result in "the radical reduction in the number of tenants needed in cotton production (and this) will result in a definite lowering in the economic status of a large portion of the Southern agricultural population."

In commenting on this subject, the editor of Texas Weekly states that the "Gentlemen of the AAA have not attempted to deal honestly with this matter."

1177. Chambliss, Rollin. What negro newspapers of Georgia say about some social problems, 1933. 117pp. Athens, Ga., 1934. (University of Georgia. Phelps-Stokes fellowship studies, no. 13) 280 G29

Thesis (M.A.) - University of Georgia.

Bulletin of the University of Georgia, v. 35, no. 2, November 1934.

Bibliography, pp.116-117.

The new deal and the tenant farmer, pp.62-63. Considerable concern was felt by colored renters of cotton lands and share croppers about the acreage reduction program.

1178. Cook, W. Share cropper in Arkansas. World Tomorrow 17: 213. Apr. 26, 1934.

Not seen.

1179. Cordell, W. H. Dark days ahead for King Cotton. North Amer. Rev. 240 (2): 284-292. September 1935. L. C.

The effect on sharecroppers and tenants of the acreage reduction program and the results of the adoption and use of the Rust Brothers' mechanical cotton-picker are described.

1180. Corporations in cotton. New Repub. 83(1071): 119. June 12, 1935.

A discussion of the controversy over the sharecroppers, the center of which is in Arkansas, "where thousands of tenant farmers, as a result of the crop-limitation program, have been turned loose to wander along the roads."

Members of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union and their friends have been terrorized.

1181. Cotton landlords say croppers fail. Farms available, money and aid ready for deserving, they declare. New York Times, April 28, 1935. Pam. Coll.

1182. Daniell, F. R. [A series of articles revealing the economic status of share croppers in the south under the crop curtailment program of the AAA] New York Times, April 15-22, 1935. Pam. Coll.

I. AAA piles misery on share croppers. Cotton program cuts their meager incomes as Federal cash benefits landlords..."Red scare" in Arkansas and masked riders block their efforts to unionize.

II. Arkansas violence laid to landlords. Share-croppers charge they foment trouble to eliminate any attempts at unionism. Point to pastor [Rev. J. Abner Sage of Marked Tree, Ark.] as leader. He organizes relief for recipients who renounce all forms of organization.

III. Tenant law clash roils cotton belt. Share-croppers resent landowners' evictions in face of protective provision. Mistrust over payments. But check of company and county records in Arkansas fail to show forgeries.

IV. Farm tenant union hurt by outsiders. Arkansas planters aroused by socialist sponsorship, varied membership. Race question a factor. Share-croppers' trip east and stories going out of State also caused reprisals.

V. "Run off farms", tenants declare. Dispossession is laid to link with union by Arkansas share-croppers. System "like peonage." Ousted families, resembling refugees, throng roads seeking Federal relief.

VI. AAA aims at an end to sharecropping. Plans afoot in Washington to replace system existing since slavery went out. Land buying being aided. High officials keen to abuses and are speeding the wide program of relief.

1183. Daniell, F. R. The share-cropper; his plight revealed. The change in southern agriculture has thrown into bold relief the picture of cotton's man with the hoe. New York Times Mag. May 5, 1935, pp.4, 19. Reprint Coll.

1184. Decline in the cotton kingdom. Current Hist. 42(1): 31-41. April 1935. 110 C93

In two parts. Part I, The planters' prospects, by Wayne Gard, pp.31-36. Part II, Victims of change, by Norman Thomas, pp.36-41.

Part II, Victims of Change, deals with the effect of the cotton crop restriction policy on the share croppers and agricultural laborers of the South.

"...the coming of the machine and the elimination of hand labor may make it possible for America to produce cotton profitably again at a price that can compete with foreign cotton. In that way our export markets might be recovered.

"Meanwhile, not tomorrow but today, we are faced by a serious and tragic displacement of workers. In any long run it is obviously impossible to reduce cotton acreage by 40 per cent, as the AAA has planned, and at the same time keep on the job the number of families now engaged in cotton cultivation. The highest officials in the Department of Agriculture, however, have seen the danger of the displacement of these families and have tried to do something for them, not anything like as much as they have done for the plantation owners, but something."

Something of the work the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union is trying to do is given and various suggestions as to improving the condition of the share-cropper, by such men as Professor Amberson, Dr. J. H. Dillard, and Dr. Vance, are included.

1185. Edmonds, J. E. The goose hangs high - yet. Country Gent. 105(4): 5-6, 80, 81, 82, 83, 107. April 1935. 6 C833

The Government's cotton program of acreage restriction and cotton loans brought good times to some in the South during the past year but others have not fared so well, i.e. seaport dock workers, cottonseed oil mills, handlers of freight, ginner, cotton pickers and many tenants and share-croppers. Relief rolls have expanded. Competing foreign acreages of cotton have also expanded. The writer questions "How long will the millions - for idleness, for want, for things not grown and things not sold - hold out? And to what, if not to the idle acres, will the Southerners of countryside and seaport and market town turn in place of export cotton?"

1186. Hamilton, C. H. The relation of the Agricultural adjustment program to rural relief needs in North Carolina...A cooperative rural research project. Cooperating agencies: The North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration; the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. 9pp., mimeogr. Raleigh, N. C. 1935. 282 N813

This is a preliminary summary report.

A five-page preliminary summary report was previously issued. (Pan. Coll.)

The author summarizes his conclusions as follows:

"The conditions of croppers and renters in North Carolina have been substantially improved under the New Deal according to a survey of 1703 rural families which was made by the Division of Rural Sociology, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, with the assistance of the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration. The author of this paper is especially indebted to the Social Service Division of the E.R.A. for its counsel and cooperation. One of the most significant evidences of the improvement of renters and croppers is the fact that there has been a marked and significant shift of such groups up the 'agricultural ladder.' Renters have been enabled to buy homes; croppers have been enabled to buy work-stock and become renters; and many farm laboring families have become croppers and renters. On the other hand, the number of farmers

who have lost their tenure status, i.e. those who have dropped down the 'agricultural ladder', has been relatively small during 1934 and 1935. This trend for the better may be attributed not only to the AAA program but also to the relief and rehabilitation programs which aided many farm families to maintain and improve their status."

This survey covered each and every household in selected townships or sections of townships in Johnston, Robeson, Richmond, Rutherford, and Caswell Counties of North Carolina. A study of 1200 families in Enfield Township, Halifax County, North Carolina, made in 1934, substantiates the finding of this study."

1187. Hoffsonmer, Harold. The AAA and the cropper. Social Forces 13(4): 494-502. May 1935. 280.8 J823

Discusses the status of the share cropper under the Agricultural Adjustment program, which has worked hardship upon him. The South has been and is being victimized by its landlord tenant system.

"The tenant is being victimized because his condition of dependency is ever increasing under the present system. His accommodation to this situation is rapidly approaching the point of accepting abject dependence as a normal condition.

"As already suggested, the problem of rectifying landlord tenant inequalities is not particularly the task of the AAA although the application of the program has brought into clearer view some of the fundamental limitations of the relationships as they now exist. On the other hand, the AAA should be administered in such a way as not to maintain and accentuate these difficulties. The most certain road to the solution of these problems should be along the line of rehabilitating the cropper with a view to making him a full fledged agricultural producer, eligible to cooperate with the production control associations. His best insurance will come through his release from ignorance."

1188. Holland, Cecil. The tenant farmer turns. Survey Graphic 24(5): 233-237, 265-267. May 1935. 280.8 C37

"There are some two million tenant families on Southern farms and plantations. Here an informed Southerner describes the outworn land system that has long exploited them, the wretched results of AAA cotton-acreage contracts, the growing organizations which are overcoming race prejudice as whites and Negroes join one union to fight together for a 'new deal.'"

Despite intentions of the AAA to protect tenants in the cotton crop acreage reduction program, loopholes in the planters' contracts made it possible for them to dismiss tenants and to hire day labor more cheaply. Thousands of tenants were thus deprived of land and of chances to work as day laborers. The tenants' reactions have resulted in organization of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union on interracial lines. Planter interests actively oppose it, fearing socialism or worse. Southerners as a whole have little understanding with or sympathy for the tenants' plight. Various plans have been proposed for improvement of the situation. The author believes that a reorganized agricultural system under Federal leadership must be brought about, or there will be need for endless relief of a growing "peasant" class.

1189. Hoover, C. B. Human problems in acreage reduction in the South. 19pp., mimeogr. [Washington, U. S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjustment Admin. 1934, 1.94 C82H

This is a report of an independent study made at the request of Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, and Agricultural Adjustment Administrator, Chester C. Davis, of the effect of the cotton acreage adjustment program upon the tenant farmer in the South. The plight of the share cropper is discussed in detail.

1190. Huberman, Leo. The plight of the sharecroppers. Scholastic 26(13): 18, 20. May 4, 1935. L. C.

Quotes a New York Times Reporter who describes the living conditions of sharecroppers in Arkansas.

"The plight of the sharecroppers has become front page news recently because many of them are being denied the right to even this kind of a living - miserable though it is. They are being evicted from the land because they have tried to better their conditions through unionization. Most of the trouble recently has occurred in northeastern Arkansas where the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, begun by sharecroppers with the leadership of members of the Socialist Party, has had a stormy career. The union represented a challenge to the domination of the landlord group and for that alone would have run into serious trouble. But by treating negro and white sharecropper alike it ran counter to traditional Southern prejudice on the race question and this added fuel to the flames...

"What has the government done about this dangerous situation? It has investigated it, and continues to investigate it...

"Meanwhile, thousands of sharecroppers and their families are walking the highways of the south, not only in Arkansas but in many neighboring states as well. Some are moving on their own account but many have been evicted from the land and out of their miserable cabins."

1191. Hunt, Frazier. Sharecroppers exploited in rush for A.A.A. checks. Frazier Hunt finds spirit and letter of cotton reduction program violated as land owners take advantage of poor tenants. Philadelphia Rec. July 30, 1935. Pam. Coll.

1192. Johnson, C. S., Embree, E. R., and Alexander, W. W. The collapse of cotton tenancy. Summary of field & statistical surveys 1933-35. 81pp. Chapel Hill, Univ. North Carolina Press. 1935. 282 J63

Reviewed in Tex. Weekly 11(41): 4-7. Oct. 12, 1935, by Peter Molyneaux, under title "Displaced Tenants and World Trade;" also in Pacific Rural Press 130(19): 468. Nov. 9, 1935 under title "Dixie's Cotton Slavery Breaks Down."

Selected bibliography, pp.79-81.

"A commission of three has made during the past two years an intensive study of cotton culture and farm tenancy in the region commonly known as the Old South. The detailed investigations have been carried out by corps of students, under the direction of Dr. Rupert B. Vance and his colleagues of the University of North Carolina Institute for Research in Social Science, and of Professor Charles S. Johnson and his associates in the Department of Social Science of Fisk University. Full reports of these studies are in course of

editing and publication. The present brief summary of the findings of this extensive research is issued for general readers." -Note.

The system of farm tenancy or share cropping is one of the worst of our economic quagmires.

"Cotton has always been a cheap-labor crop; its development has rested on keeping this labor cost low. In fact many declare that profit is impossible 'if all the labor it requires were paid for.' The results appear in the living standard of the millions of families whose men, women, and children produce the crop."

Houses are no more than unpainted shacks, with large families living in two and three rooms. Meals are often reduced to fat pork, corn meal, and molasses. This diet causes a great deal of pellagra. They seldom clear much cash for their year's labor. After the "furnishing" has been paid for, there is little left. Sometimes this "furnishing" is very meager. Schooling for the children is often poor and scant.

The credit system in force is described. Interest rates are exorbitant.

The effect of the acreage reduction program under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is described. The landowner is protected while the tenant is left open to many risks. If not displaced from the farm entirely, he remained as a casual laborer, and if he did not suffer this change in status, his operations were so small as to be unprofitable.

All of the recent studies made of the situation bear out statements that many sharecroppers have been displaced. The cotton industry faces sweeping changes. What is to become of these displaced families is a problem. The rehomesteading program may take care of some of them.

An appendix, Legal Status of the Share Tenant, is included.

A 9-page mimeographed summary report, entitled "Farm Tenancy in the Cotton States" was issued by the Committee on Minority Groups in the Economic Recovery in 1935. Pam. Coll.

1193. Kelly, F. C. Sharing poverty...With hundreds of tenant farmers being evicted and others being cheated and enslaved, trouble is brewing in the South - serious trouble. Today 3(23): 17, 21, 22. Mar. 30, 1935.

This is a discussion of the sharecroppers and other tenants' troubles in southeastern Arkansas, in the locality of Marked Tree.

With hundreds of tenant farmers being evicted, or forced into day labor at low wage rates, and others being cheated or forced into virtual slavery, trouble is brewing in the cotton section of the South. The Southern Tenant Farmers' Union is an effect of the present situation. Tenants, white and colored, are organizing against violent opposition to defend themselves. Efforts to produce cotton picking machinery may some day prove successful; that will precipitate another crisis.

1194. Methodist federation for social service. Cotton production: another example of capitalist decline. Methodist Fed. for Social Serv. Social Questions Bull. 25(5): 1-4. May 1935. Pam. Coll.

The plight of the cotton farm worker - the sharecropper is discussed. The new deal - for plantation owners-describes the economic

condition of the sharecropper under the cotton acreage reduction program. Wholesale displacement of the cropper, the organization of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union; the "organized reign of terror against the Arkansas union members"; "adjustments" by the Administration, etc., are dealt with.

1195. Miller, Dale. AAA aggravates negro problem in the South. Tex. Weekly 10(48): 8-9. Dec. 1, 1934. 280.8 T31

"Cotton program produces critical situation in displacement of negro farm labor, but Dale Miller believes most serious effect is upsetting of equilibrium in social order."

Share croppers as such are not mentioned, but are undoubtedly included in the statements made.

1196. Putney, Bryant. Farm tenancy in the United States. Editorial Research Repts. v. 1, no. 11, pp.203-219. 1935. 280 Ed42

"The plight of the share croppers, thousands of whom are said to have been dispossessed and others deprived of their share in benefit payments since the inauguration in 1933 of the cotton acreage reduction program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, has focussed nation-wide attention on the tenant system in the South. Social and economic conditions in the cotton areas, which were already worse than in any other section of the country, have been aggravated by the crop control plan..."

"Investigations into the social and economic effects of the federal program of cotton restriction during 1933 and 1934 have revealed cases in which tenants (1) were thrown out of employment and dispossessed; (2) were discriminated against in the matter of benefit payments; (3) had their status reduced, i.e. cash tenants were reduced to share tenants, or share tenants and share croppers were reduced to day laborers."

1197. [Sharecroppers; series of four articles] Philadelphia Rec. March 6-9, 1935. Pam. Coll.

I. Southern sharecroppers are real forgotten men facing actual starvation. Plight for half century has become infinitely worse under restrictions that followed A.A.A. reduction of cotton crops.

II. Sharecroppers starve in rotting and roofless homes in cotton areas. Once flourishing Georgia farm country becomes land of decay, with neither food nor work to relieve suffering.

III. Champions of sharecroppers must be careful of words to dodge laws in Arkansas. Cotton belt of South in grip of "Red scare" similar to one in California; land owners and municipal officials combat union.

IV. Only government can solve problem of sharecroppers and end peril they present. Two organizations [Tenant Farmers' Union, and Sharecroppers' Union] demand direct payments of benefits on which landowners have failed; Senator Bankhead wants Federal loans.

1198. Share-croppers' plight. Southern Baptist convention's sympathy is aroused. Lit. Digest 119(22): 21. June 1, 1935.

No immediate action was taken. A resolution was adopted expressing "'deep concern for social justice for all individuals and groups.'"

1199. South's tenancy issue deepens as share-croppers cry for aid. Christian Sci. Monitor April 12, 1935. Pam. Coll.

1200. Sparkes, Boyden. Reducing the human crop. Sat. Evening Post 208(2): 16-17, 63-65. July 13, 1935. L. C.

Farm management is discussed in relation to the Agricultural Adjustment cotton program and the share cropper and tenant problem in the South.

1201. Thomas, Norman. The plight of the share-cropper. Includes Report of survey made by the Memphis chapter L.I.D. and the Tyronza Socialist party under the direction of William R. Amberson. 34pp. New York City, The League for industrial democracy [1934] 282 T36

A discussion of the situation of the share cropper under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's operation, with an appended report of a survey by League members. Prevailing practices which keep tenants economically ground down and recent additional practices in evading the spirit of the law relating to crop acreage reduction are described. Planters are reducing the number of croppers and substituting day labor in cotton production, so that they may keep all benefit payments themselves.

"Who is the share-cropper and what is the system under which he works? He is a man who owns, on the average, as near to nothing as any man in the United States... The share-cropper with his family... do all the work of planting, raising, and picking cotton...

"It is quite obvious that so desperate a situation of poverty and exploitation admits of no easy cure."

The author recommends that the Secretary of Agriculture should do three things: (1) He should himself take the initiative before the courts to enforce by law all contracts and provisions for the protection of the share cropper. (2) He should see to it that representatives of the share-croppers, Negro as well as white, are on whatever local boards are set up. In the past all local enforcement authorities have been recruited from the landlord class and its sympathizers. (3) He should definitely encourage organization of the share-croppers in their own interest.

1202. Thomas, Norman. Starve and prosper! Current Hist. 40(2): 135-140. May 1934. 110 C93

In this article the writer points out "in some detail what is involved in the attempt to restrict our agricultural production." He holds that the "attempt to enforce restricted production will be more difficult than the attempt to enforce prohibition" and sees a "growing list of evils" which includes the driving off the land of thousands of share-croppers.

1203. An unemployed farm tenant problem? It will require skilled direction and leadership to utilize surplus land labor. A problem which faces the farm landlords of Texas and the South. Tex. Weekly 7(41): 4-5. Oct. 10, 1931. Pam. Coll. (Tenancy).

A discussion of the problem which faces the farm landlords of the South if the compulsory acreage reduction of cotton goes into effect. The editor is especially critical of those Texas counties which have decided that they cannot afford a county agent. The share cropper

as such is not mentioned, but the question is raised as to whether the landlords are preparing to throw thousands of tenants out of work, and if so what is to be done about the situation.

1204. U. S. Department of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration. Survey to determine the net displacement and change in status, due to the cotton production program, of tenants on relief and rehabilitation rolls. Instructions to county supervisors. 4pp., mimeogr. [Washington, D. C., 1935] 1.94 C82Sur

1205. Vance, R. B. Human factors in the South's agricultural readjustment. Law and Contemporary Problems 1(3): 259-274. June 1934. 274.008.L41
A discussion of the Bankhead Cotton Control Act and its probable effects.

Of the cotton adjustment program, the author says: "...Those whose rights are least safeguarded under the program prove to be the least articulate, least capable of effective protest, in the whole cotton system, the white and black croppers and share tenants on the region's lowest levels of living. It is they who may be expected to bear the brunt of reduced acreage in dismissals comparable to the layoff of idle factory hands. It is they who stand to receive but a fraction of the benefit paid the landowner for retiring part of the acreage they cultivate. With but 60 per cent of average cotton production and but one-ninth of the benefits payments, the cropper must console himself with the right to use the retired land for producing feed and food supplies. Here is a problem that will give pause to many a wellwisher of the South before the readjustment program is brought to completion."

1206. Violence flares in farm dispute. Two beaten in sharecropper war - woman ends inquiry. Washington Star, February 3, 1935. Pam. Coll.

The violence broke out at Gilmore, Ark., during a mass meeting of sharecroppers.

1207. Waldron, J. C. King cotton and his slaves. Nation 138(3598): 703-705. June 20, 1934. 110 N

"Driven off the land, destitute, in rags, thousands of sharecroppers and tenant farmers are face to face with starvation in the cotton belt. These sharecroppers and their families are scattered over nine States. They are the victims of the AAA acreage-reduction program. Many thousands of them have no food or clothing and only the most meager shelter. While their plight becomes worse, Southern plantation owners are industriously imitating their Northern brothers, the industrialists, and are chiseling hard. There is every evidence that on many of the large plantations there will be as much cotton planted this year as last. The number of sharecroppers, however, is being reduced; in many instances sharecroppers who are given land are assigned plots that have been taken from others."

A number of specific instances are given of the desperate plight of these families.

A systematic investigation over a large area in Arkansas, Tennessee, and Mississippi was made and the conditions found are cited.

1208. Will young Rodgers go to jail? Arkansas case of federal relief worker who criticized cotton landlords may have great significance. It serves to emphasize real weakness of the AAA cotton program. Tex. Weekly 11(4): 4-6. Jan. 26, 1935. 280.8 T31

"Over in Arkansas, at a village rejoicing in the picturesque name of Marked Tree, a magistrate's court jury last Tuesday sentenced a young man to six months in jail and fined him \$500 for making a speech. The first report of the Associated Press described the young man's crime as 'anarchy', whatever that might be, but later reports have brought the news that he was charged with inciting sharecroppers against the cotton planters. The young man, an instructor of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration named Ward H. Rodgers, denied the charge, saying that 'his remarks were intended as a warning to the planters that those people must be given relief.' It appears that 'those people' were sharecroppers who had been evicted by the cotton landlords. An Associated Press report on Thursday informed us that young Rodgers had arranged an appeal bond of \$1000, and that he had been released, pending a review by the Circuit Court in March."

STATISTICS

1209. Baker, O. E., and Hainsworth, R. G. A graphic summary of seasonal work on farm crops. U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1917: 537-589. 1918. 1 Ag84

Farmers and farm laborers, pp.547-549, includes a map showing number of farm laborers, in 1910.

1210. Folsom, J. C. Workers gainfully employed in farming decrease in recent years. U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1932: 498-499. 1 Ag84Y

In the years, 1910-1930, there have been declines in numbers of certain classes of agricultural workers and in proportion of the gainfully occupied in agriculture. In 1910 the proportion of gainfully occupied persons engaged in agriculture was 32.9; in 1930, 21.5; 100 years ago, over two-thirds. Data are given for losses of paid workers and unpaid family laborers. The former have declined 86,135 for the United States (3.3%); loss occurred in each geographical division east of the Mississippi; gains, west. The latter lost 962,262 for the United States (45.1%); the loss averaged 45.1%; it was three-fifths in the Northeast, and 40% elsewhere except in the States where the loss was only 3%.

1211. Galpin, C. J., and Larson, V. B. Farm population of selected counties. Composition, characteristics, and occupations in detail for eight counties, comprising Otsego County, N. Y., Dane County, Wis., New Madrid and Scott counties, Mo., Cass County, N. Dak., Wake County, N. C., Ellis County, Tex., and King County, Wash. 238pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1924. 157.41 F22

Information as to farm laborer population is included.

1212. King, W. I. Employment hours and earnings in prosperity and depression, United States, 1920-1922...Results of an inquiry conducted by the National Bureau of Economic Research with the help of The Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates and the Bureau of the Census for the President's Conference on Unemployment. 147pp. New York, Natl.

Bur. Econ. Research, Inc. 1923. 283 K58

The number of employees on farms, the volume of employment in agriculture, hours worked per week by farm employees, expenditures by farmers for labor, and the wages of farm employees are given in tabulated form.

1213. Rodríguez, A. P. A report dealing with labor statistics, cost of living, housing conditions and craftsmanship of workers in Puerto Rico, for the fiscal year 1933-1934. 120pp., illus. San Juan, P. I. Dept. Labor. 1935.

Statistics showing number, wages, etc., of workers on coffee, sugar, and tobacco plantations are included.

1214. Truesdell, L. E. Farm population of the United States: an analysis of the 1920 farm population figures, especially in comparison with urban data, together with a study of the main economic factors affecting the farm population. U. S. Dept. Com., Bur. Census. Census Monograph no. 6, 536pp. 1926. 157.41 M75

Chapter VII, Agricultural Occupations, includes data on farm laborers, total number in the United States and in eight selected counties - Otsego, N. Y., Dane, Wis., New Madrid, Mo., Scott, Mo., Cass, N. Dak., Wake, N. C., Ellis, Tex., and King, Wash.

1215. Turner, V. B. Agricultural wage earners in the United States. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 15: 1192-1210. 1922. 158.6 B87M

Rural population, number of farms, tenure introductory to agriculture. Wage earners are discussed, with topics as follows: Number, classes; character of work; wages; earnings; cost of living, hours, methods of hiring and paying; supply and demand of labor; recruiting and distributing labor; housing, seasonal labor; wage earner and farm ownership; and schemes for land settlement.

1216. U. S. Department of agriculture. Yearbook. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1 Ag84Y

The Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has 1894 to date.

Various indexes covering the years 1894 to 1915 have been issued.

The statistical section of the Yearbook contains data showing percentages of male farm labor, by classes and States; wages (with and without board, per month, per day, and per day at harvest.) A historical table showing wages for a period of years, beginning with 1866 is included. Tables include, among other things, farm labor supply and demand, average length of day required of hired labor by States, and length of work day by proprietor and by hired labor (average number of hours, by States).

1217. U. S. Department of commerce, Bureau of the census. Negro population, 1790-1915. 844pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1918. 157.41 N31

Ch. XIX, Occupation - Employments, Trades and Professions, by Industrial Groups, shows the number of farm laborers in agriculture, both white and negro, by age groups, sex, by States, etc.

1218. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Negro workers in Allegheny County industries, 1934. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis., Monthly Labor Rev. 41(1): 72-76. July 1935. 158.6 B87M
This material is taken from an unpublished thesis (Univ. of Pittsburgh) by H. D. Gould, entitled "An Analysis of the Occupational Opportunities for Negroes in Allegheny County."
The number of negro workers in agriculture, forestry and fishing, which are grouped together in this study, are given.
1219. Wisconsin. State department of agriculture. Monthly crop and livestock reporter. [Madison] 2 W755
The Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has v. 1, July 1921 to date.
Data showing the number of persons employed per farm in Wisconsin on the farms of crop reporters are included.

STRIKES AND LABOR UNREST

1220. Abel, Edson. The communist menace to agriculture. Pacific Rural Press 127(5): 88, 89. Feb. 3, 1934. 6 P112
The Communist party and its affiliates promise to be of considerable trouble in 1934 as in 1933 in their demands for higher wages for farm laborers. The situation is made serious by the hesitancy of public officials to act, and the skillful and misleading tactics of the agitators. The Trade Union Unity League has an offshoot, the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Union, which has been active in the berry fields, vegetable gardens, lettuce fields, peach orchards and cotton ranches, grape vineyards, etc. They have demanded wages farmers could not pay, as, for instance, the demand for \$1.00 per hundredweight for picking cotton compared to growers' offer of 60c and the claim^{that}/that left them no profit. Communists have cited increased prices of 1933 as justification for pay raises, regardless of the fact that at the lower prices of 1933, farmers' losses were considerable, and that with 1932 wages and 1933 prices they about broke even. Communists argue, and publicity does not sufficiently check them - that Government relief to farmers has enabled them to pay off all their debts.
The conduct of hearings before a State fact-finding committee did not meet with the approval of farmers. In their opinion, it did not stick to facts in the cases, two of its three members did not attend many of the hearings, and the third was unsatisfactory from the farmer's standpoint. The hearings and its findings left farmers skeptical as to the value of mediation.
1221. Agitators warned off Jersey farm. Col. Schwarzkopf issues order as 150 strikers return to work under agreement. 22 released from jail. Mrs. Henderson among them - crop loss during walkout estimated at \$75,000. New York Times, July 12, 1934.
1222. Anti-communistic progress. Pacific Rural Press 127(15): 349. Apr. 14, 1934. 6 P112
A committee appointed by the State Chamber of Commerce and the California Farm Bureau Federation succeeded in having a representative of each organization tour counties telling what happened in

strike areas in 1933. As a result over 20 counties passed anti-picketing ordinances, and seven to date have passed camp ordinances. Also, most of them have formed some sort of organization to meet communistic activities. State-wide organization is being effected. An unbiased committee was sent to the Imperial Valley to investigate and report upon conditions there. It is believed that these activities have checked those of communists.

1223. Bancroft, Philip. The farmer and the communists. Pacific Rural Press 129(18): 470. May 4, 1935. 6 P112

A farmer outlines the aims of the Associated Farmers in combating Communist tactics among farm laborers. He claims differences between an agricultural and industrial situation are - 1. Industrial plants can close down and later resume work in event of a strike, whereas farm crops are perishable and must be handled promptly as necessary; 2. Farm families live on the farms, and picketing by strikers cannot be tolerated as that around mills; 3. To pay union wages on farms would be to ruin farm enterprises with charges impossible to meet. Communist agitators are trained to fool the credulous with plausible yet false arguments, aiming to disrupt American society. He cites the Brentwood apricot pickers' strike of 1934 as an example. Farmers had engaged in advance all needed labor; much of it was at work. Itinerants seeking work came in and camped, but were unable to get employment. Communists prevailed upon them to strike and picket and harass those already at work.

The Associated Farmers intend to get laws and ordinances passed to protect them against Communists and to see that they are enforced. Anti-picketing ordinances are in effect in some countries.

1224. Behr, E. E. Removing the cause of labor unrest. Calif. Cult. 81(25): 613. Dec. 8, 1934. 6 C12

"For practically the first time in the history of California's agriculture, the past two seasons have seen a series of strikes sweep through the perishable crop areas. These strikes can all be laid to Communistic activities; but the soil in which the seeds of discontent were sown is the general economic condition throughout the country.

"The main cause of discontent is naturally unemployment and low wages."

A director of the Associated Farmers of California, Inc. sketches the difficulties farmers have had making ends meet and of paying adequate wages and providing labor (especially migrants) with proper housing in late years. In efforts to set fair wage rates, last spring farmers at Garyville met and set rates for rush work which were slightly higher than those prevailing. Ample supplies of labor were secured. Later, to set wages for cotton picking, Prof. R. L. Adams of the College of Agriculture made a survey and set a satisfactory rate. He was aided by previous cost of production studies, which helped much. Growers should be forced to provide better housing than they do at present. Migrants usually have to camp by roadsides, and are usually provided no facilities whatever. At Gridley, growers have for two seasons operated a public fruit workers' camp with sanitary facilities and proper control. Other areas have made similar starts. A temporary registration office was set up there, also, to help workers find jobs quickly. Each fruit section should do the same.

The San Joaquin Valley labor bureau gives laborers cards to be endorsed by employers upon satisfactory completion of jobs. These naturally serve as recommendations, and also help sort the experienced from unexperienced. Half of out-of-state applications for work have had no orchard experience.

1225. Blond leader [Caroline Decker of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers' Union] exhorts cotton pickets. Growers assert they are unable to meet demands for \$1 per pound. Washington, D. C., Star, Oct. 21, 1933.
1226. California. Special investigating committee on the Imperial Valley farm labor situation. The Imperial Valley farm labor situation. Report of the Special investigating committee appointed at the request of the California State board of agriculture, the California farm bureau federation, and the Agricultural department of the California State chamber of commerce. Submitted to the Executive committee representing the three above groups...April 16, 1934. 31pp., mimeogr. Sacramento. 1934. 283 C125
Reviewed in Calif. Cult. 81: 211, 218. 1934; Pacific Rural Press 127: 392-393. 1934.
John Phillips, chairman.
Report of the "Phillips Committee" on April 16, 1934. Communist activity among farm laborers was reported and feared by the public. Topics include: Agricultural conditions of Imperial Valley; economic relationship between wages and returns; general economic relationships; chronology of events; the problem; role of Communist Party and its affiliates in California's agricultural labor disturbances; and recommendations.
1227. California. Special investigating committee on the Imperial Valley farm labor situation. Supplement to the report entitled "The Imperial Valley farm labor situation"...submitted to the Executive Committee of the Associated Farmers of California...May 9th 1934. 9pp., mimeogr. Los Angeles. 1934. 283 C125
"This supplement...refers specifically to certain 'findings' and 'recommendations' made by a previously appointed 'Federal Commission' and widely circulated in the so-called 'Federal Report.'"
1228. California fights fruit trade strike. Tie-ups in orchard districts and at the canneries are marked by violence. State police on guard. Injunction issued to protect peach ranch - halt in shipments to East threatened. New York Times, Aug. 16, 1933.
1229. Cantwell, Robert. Better news from California. New Repub. 83(1068): 41-42. May 22, 1935.
Violence against striking labor in California is discussed. The lettuce pickers' strike at Salinas is mentioned. Matters have taken a somewhat quieter turn recently.
1230. Clubs are swung in harvest strike. National guard requested as 700 walk out in pay raise demanded [by Pacific Coast fruit and vegetable workers] Washington, D. C., Star, Aug. 15, 1933.

1231. The Communist menace. Pacific Rural Press 126: 459. 1933. 6 P112

The Agricultural Committee of the California State Chamber of Commerce and the Farm Bureau investigations of labor troubles in peach, cotton, lettuce and citrus labor show they are due to Communist activities.

The movement is well organized, financed, and legally advised. Strategy is to instruct workers how far they can go and still remain within the letter of the law, and to enrage farmers into illegal actions. Considerable criticism is made of State officials for lack of adequate action to suppress troubles and for insisting that laborers abide by settlements; Federal and State officials have been accused of feeding the wilfully idle. Labor agitators have helped win strikes for higher wages, and then refused to work unless union men were employed. Law enforcement has been handicapped in many places by officers afraid of the labor vote. Some counties asked for militia and got into troubles worse than those with Communists.

Strikers have intimidated those with will to work. Various remedies are suggested for the situation - including anti-picketing ordinances, and farmer group establishment of rates they can pay labor by means of hearings before a State board.

1232. The communistic menace. [Editorial] Calif. Cult. 81: 266. 1934. 6 C12

It is pretty well known that most of the trouble between farm laborers and employers has been started by Communist agitators, interested in promoting unrest sufficient to provoke a rebellion to overthrow our government and establish a second Russia here. They do not have labor interests at all at heart.

Cool heads and sympathetic understanding and actions are necessary on the part of both labor and farmer to meet the situation. Some "house cleaning" is needed on both sides, and suppression of unfairness in so far as possible. Farmers should demonstrate to laborers that they are doing all possible to meet fair demands. This will make it harder for Communists or other agitators to make trouble. Such a program has been started by the Associated Farmers of California. Its success depends upon the sincere and conscientious carrying out of its program by California farmers.

1233. Communists conducting labor racket among New Jersey farmers. Bur. Farmer 9(11-12): 8. July-August 1934. 280.82 B89

"Recent developments in the labor situation in South Jersey bring to light indications that the Communistic party is conducting a racket among the farm workers. An investigation conducted by the Farm Bureau, based on the recent farm labor difficulties in California, indicates that the farm labor agitators now operating out of Glassboro, Vineland, Bridgeton, Millville and Swedesboro are operating through the same or similar branch of the Communistic party whose head offices are in Moscow, Russia.

"While there has been no definite major outbreak of labor troubles on farms in South Jersey beyond the strike at Seabrook and a few other sporadic upheavals, the feeling is gaining ground that difficulties are ahead if the situation is not properly handled."

1234. Cotton and lettuce workers on strike! Washington, D. C., Star, Oct. 10, 1933.

Situation in California declared "dangerous" with approximately 10,000 out.

1235. Cotton strike ended by order of California authorities after rioting results in several deaths - Wage scale of 75 cents per 100 pounds proclaimed - State and Federal Governments co-operate to terminate dispute. Com. & Financ. Chron. 137(3567): 3213. Nov. 4, 1933. 286.8 C73

"A strike of cotton pickers in the State of California, which had lasted three weeks and been accompanied by violent outbreaks resulting in the death of several men and the wounding of many others, was officially ended on Oct. 25, when the State authorities co-operating with the Federal Government, issued an order providing that cotton picking be resumed under armed protection."

1236. Creel, George. Blood-stained cotton in California; reply. Nation 138: 222. Feb. 21, 1934. 110 N

A reply to an article in the issue of Dec. 20, 1933, by Miriam A. de Ford which stated that growers had been promised a million dollar grant from the Federal Land Bank at Berkeley to meet the strikers' demands. This, according to Mr. Creel, was based upon a misunderstanding with Governor Rolph.

1237. Decker, Caroline. California workers undefeated. Nation 140(3642): 481. Apr. 24, 1935. 110 N

"The writer of this letter, together with Norman Mini and six other radicals was convicted in Sacramento on April 1 of conspiracy under the California criminal-syndicalism law as a result of their activities during the agricultural disturbances discussed by Mr. Mini and Miss Decker." -Editor's note.

Miss Decker objects to "numerous misstatements of fact" by Norman Mini in the issue of February 20.

1238. DeFord, M. A. Blood-stained cotton in California. Nation 137(3572): 705-706. Dec. 20, 1933. 110 N

Details of cotton pickers' strike in six counties of the lower San Joaquin Valley in 1933. The author deplors the handling of the strike and the violence which grew out of it.

1239. Facts about "labor trouble" of California growers. Market Growers Jour. 54(10): 201-203. May 15, 1934. 6 M34

All the labor troubles in California are laid to Communist activity, the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union being cited as the direct fomenter.

1240. Farm guards gas children in strike riot, pickets jailed. Appeal for troops to restore order rejected flatly by Governor Moore. Women battle by side of men. 22 arrested after fire hoses drive workers out of their homes. Philadelphia Rec. July 10, 1934. Clipping File.

The riot at Seabrook Farms is described.

1241. Farm labor and the agitators. [Editorial] Pacific Rural Press 127(16): 364. Apr. 21, 1934. 6 P112

Communist agitation among laborers of farmers who were having a bad enough time at best to make ends meet without paying higher wages aroused feeling threatening drastic popular illegal action. The California Farm Bureau and the State Chamber of Commerce formed level-headed local committees to secure anti-picketing ordinances. The principal danger now comes from "socially-minded busy bodies and public sob-sisters."

1242. Farm labor organizes. Survey 70(10): 326. October 1934. 280.8 C37

The employees of the Onion Growers' Association organized and struck in June. (They are called the first to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. The depression has hardly affected onion prices (\$1.45 per cwt. in 1933, \$1.50 in 1929), but wages have been cut from 25¢ to 12¢ or less per hour. Old and young have worked 10 to 12 hours a day. Housing is in unheated shacks, many of which leak, while some are windowless. By way of rent, each worker must cultivate a "share" crop of onions around his shack, in addition to his field labor. The landowner markets these, making various deductions. In August violence broke out. In September over 100 families were evicted.

1243. Farm labor troubles. [Editorial] Pa. Farmer 112(11): 6. May 25, 1935. 6 P383

Farmers in one locality will avoid repetition of labor troubles this year by reducing crops formerly handled by transients to the point that resident labor can work them. Elsewhere, for instance, in New Jersey, trouble threatens. Meetings are being held under the auspices of one or more of the following organizations. Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union; Unemployment Council; Cannery Workers' Union, United Farmers' League; New York Committee for Aid of Agricultural Workers, Oystermen's Union, Vineland discussion group, Radio and Metal Workers' Industrial Union, American Federation of Labor, National Committee for Unity of Agricultural Workers, and International Labor Defense. These organizations hardly represent competent farm laborers. Many of them exist largely on paper. They have much to say about "rich farmers", "slave workers", workers' unity, right to strike and picket. They protest against denial of relief to those offered jobs at wages below the scale they advocate.

It is proper for farm workers to organize, but they should develop the movement among the real workers, not let agitators and radicals of professional type manage the movement.

1244. Farm strike ends; red leader ousted. Jersey workers accept plan for conciliation obtained by Miss Perkins' aide. Try to mob Henderson. Agitator, fighting settlement, is rescued by police - prisoners are freed. New York Times, July 11, 1934.

Seabrook Farms' strike.

1245. Farmers' guns guard workers in corn strike. Illinois landowners patrol as harvest hands demand more pay. Washington Post, Aug. 22, 1935.

1246. Forbes, F. F. California clash called "civil war." Four dead, score wounded in conflict between ranchers and cotton pickers...Farmers armed by wholesale and authorities begin to starve out strikers. New York Times, Oct. 22, 1933.
1247. 4 hurt as strikers renew farm fight. Tear gas bombs end battle with police and workers at Bridgeton, N. J. State troopers called. Raid on company office halted after an official and deputy sheriff are sent to hospital. New York Times, July 7, 1934.
Farm laborers' strike on the Seabrook Farms.
1248. Gas balks rioters on Jersey farm. Sheriff's men also felled by own weapons - 300 strikers wield bean poles. Martial law is denied. Truce called to rescue thirty children - barracks burn - 26 workers arrested. New York Times, July 10, 1934.
1249. Guards mobilized in farming strike. 600 onion weeders walk out in Ohio for higher wages. Washington Star, June 24, 1934.
The strike was in the Scioto Marsh fields.
1250. Harvest hands urged to return to fields. Federal and State officials appeal to workers in two California regions. Washington, D. C., Star, Oct. 16, 1933.
1251. Hawaii laborers' association, Honolulu, T. H. Facts about the strike on sugar plantations in Hawaii. 27pp. Honolulu. 1920. Dept. Labor Lib.
A pamphlet issued by a labor union of Japanese plantation workers, giving their side of the cause of the strike; low wages supplemented by an uncertain bonus system obtainable only by working the largest part of each month was the chief cause apparently. The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association criticizes this report as extremely misleading. Copy 2 of the Dept. of Labor Library, Washington, has appended the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association criticism, issued in the form of a letter to Miss Thompson, the librarian of the Department.
1252. Hunter, A. S. And thus another California strike was settled. Advance 126(28): 563. Oct. 11, 1934. L. C.
The Filipino Labor Union in Monterey County and the Vegetable Packers' Union (white) struck for higher wages. The latter submitted to arbitration. The latter carried on alone in its demand for a raise from 35¢ to 40¢ per hour for "stoop" labor. The "usual" methods were used by vigilantes and state police to break the strike. Picketers were driven off the roads, peaceful persuaders from fields, shootings and labor camp destruction occurred. Employers acceding to the 40¢ rate had their workers driven from the fields by vigilantes. The Filipinos were forced to flee the county. The Ministerial Association of Monterey County protested, and was accused of inciting violence.
1253. Imperial Valley labor troubles. Fed. Counc. Churches of Christ in Amer. Inform. Serv. 13(18): 2-4. May 5, 1934. 280.9 F31
An outline is given of the nature of the agriculture and the causes of labor troubles. Large organization ownership, depression

prices, mild winter climate, a usual surplus of labor, autocratic and law-defying attitudes of public and police (local and state), unsympathetic public attitude to labor, violation of collective agreements by farmers - all figure in the situation. Attempts of strikers to peacefully assemble, and of speakers to address them were met with violence and defiance of court injunction forbidding interference, in the winter of 1933-34.

1254. In sunny California. Nation 138(3590): 459-460. Apr. 25, 1934. 110 N
Quotes growers and shippers who expressed their views to Simon J. Lubin, "member of the federal commission appointed to investigate labor difficulties in the Imperial Valley, California."

"The...report was received with distaste by the citizens of the Imperial Valley. The Associated Chambers of Commerce voted to denounce it...the newspapers consider the report unpatriotic and unjust to the growers and refuse to condemn the lawlessness of public officials and private citizens in suppressing meetings and strikes."

1255. Jones, E. O. Kidnap Valley, California. Nation 138: 468-470. Apr. 25, 1934. L. C.

"The notorious Imperial Valley has earned the more appropriate name of Kidnap Valley. Stories of the lawless and high-handed treatment of workers and their attorneys, culminating in the particularly outrageous kidnapping of A. L. Wirin, attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, have been widely published. It was hoped that the widespread indignation over that event, together with the scathing authoritative report of the federal commission appointed to investigate conditions in that benighted district, would influence the officials to abandon their extreme lawlessness."

This was not the case, however and the author cites other instances of violence.

1256. Keepers, Floyd. Relievers fail to stop broomcorn harvest. "Strike" blows up when farmers get mad. Prairie Farmer 107(18): 2-3. Aug. 31, 1935. 6 P883

Broomcorn production is a major industry in Coles Co., Ill. Harvesting begins about the middle of August. Work is all by hand. The cutter backs through the field between two rows and breaks the stalks over at waist level so that they form a table. Then he goes around the table and cuts off the brush or heads, and lays them on the table where they are ready to be hauled to the seeder or thresher. The brush must be threshed the day it is cut. Pay this year is 80c to \$1.25 for cutting a table (2 rows 80 rods long); Hauling and threshing, 25-30c per hour. Usually they start threshing late in the afternoon and spend about 3 hours at it. A good cutter will break and cut 3-4 tables a day and get in 3 hours threshing. The average daily wage is \$3 to \$4; good cutters make more. One man stated that his season's earnings from broomcorn harvest was \$235 to \$250 in 1934 (Rates not stated). There was a good crop that year. Farmers made money.

Production of brush is 1 ton from 3 to 5 acres. At present prices are \$150 to \$200 per ton.

Relief workers under the leadership of outside communistic agitators attempted to force broomcorn cutters to strike. They

complained that the work was hard and the pay not equal to relief rates of 45c per hour. It was stated that few of the relief clients had such jobs, however and that those making the trouble were of the type who worked little when they could. Several truck loads of "reliefers" attempted to scare workers off their jobs on August 21, but were met by the farmers of the Anti Thief Association armed with shotguns and clubs, and were turned back. There seems to be no sympathy with the agitators among the harvesters.

1257. Kelly, F. C. Unrest in the Valley. California's Imperial Valley watches nervously as labor problems grow and vigilantes keep an eye on all "agitators." Today 4(3): 14-15, 23. May 11, 1935. 280.8 T562

The labor supply in the Valley has been greatly augmented by the great hordes of unemployed who drift in from other states because of the warm climate and the hope of finding work. "This plentiful supply of labor, say employes of the bog grower-shipper companies, creates a constant temptation for employers to force down wages."

"From time to time the workers in fields and in the packing-sheds have made demands for higher wages, better working conditions, and the right to organize."

Labor leaders in the Valley say their fight is only beginning. The writer is reasonably certain that there will be trouble, possibly leading to bloodshed in the Imperial Valley before long.

1258. Klein, Herbert, and McWilliams, Carey. Cold terror in California. Nation 141(3655): 97-98. July 24, 1935. 110 N

"It is the terror of preparation - violence in embryo. In no phase of the industrial life of the state is this type of terror more clearly reflected than in agriculture, the state's chief industry."

The Associated Farmers and the steps it has taken to ensure the peaceful harvesting of crops are described.

The authors think it is only a question of time before there is more trouble. The prevailing hourly wage for farm labor in California is 22 1/2 cents; the farm laborer makes on an average about \$300 a year, with about 150 working days.

1259. L., S. W. Accentuating labor unrest. Hoard's Dairyman 54(26): 911. Jan. 18, 1918. 44.8 H65

"The article in your issue of August 3rd by Mr. Edward Hutchins of Michigan, entitled 'Farm Labor Must be Paid More' inclines to accentuate the prevalent unrest and discontent and unhappiness of labor generally and it would be interesting to know what his occupation is and where his interests lie, in order that his viewpoint could be discovered and understood."

Mr. Hutchins' statements as to wages, hours, etc., are presented and arguments refuting them are given.

1260. Labor and the N.R.A. New Repub. 77: 48. 1933. L. C.

"After more than three weeks of unexampled anti-labor violence, the strike of 10,000 cotton pickers in central California has been ended - or, rather, broken - by what The San Francisco Chronicle terms 'a mailed fist.' No brief summary can adequately portray the brutal and lawless manner in which the strike was put down, though

some idea can be gained from the fact that, in three weeks, four strikers were shot and killed by ranchers and local officials, forty-two were wounded, and more than a hundred were imprisoned on charges of criminal syndicalism, vagrancy and rioting. In addition, nine members of the strikers' tent city at Corcoran, mostly children, died of malnutrition - the result of efforts by growers and relief officials to starve the pickers into submission."

1261. Labor troubles on dairies. Calif. Cult. 81(2): 35. Jan. 20, 1934. 6 C12

Dairymen in the Los Angeles milkshed have been bothered by milkers' strikes caused by communists agitating for higher wages and recognition of a union not recognized by the American Federation of Labor. Some dairies have been operating with non-union milkers under guard; isolated ones had to submit to the unions; others installed milking machines. Some violence has occurred.

Matters are quieter just now as some of the agitators have gone to Imperial Valley and Redlands to agitate there. Some of them are said to have been concerned in the cotton strike in San Joaquin Valley last fall.

1262. [Lettuce trimmers and pickers strike in the Salinas Valley] New Repub. 80(1035): 199, 200. Oct. 3, 1934. 280.8 N

Editorial giving a brief account of the strike, which is California's first outbreak of labor troubles since the San Francisco general strike. A raid was made on the camp of a group of striking Filipinos. The camp was burned to the ground and one "woman who lived there is missing; presumably her body is in the ashes of the camp."

Two unions were involved in the strike, the Vegetable Packers' Association, an A.F. of L. affiliate, and an independent union of the Filipino pickers.

1263. [Lubin, S. J.] Cultivating communism. Christian Sci. Monitor, Apr. 14, 1934.

"Excerpts from an address before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco...following an investigation of labor disputes between agricultural workers and growers in Imperial Valley."

1264. McKown, Dallas. Strikes enter the farm field accompanied by broken heads, pickets, injunctions, mob violence. What does it all mean? Dallas McKown tells of embattled hired men. Country Home 59(1): 14, 15, 38, 39, 40. January 1935. 6 F22

A description of the strike on the 3,000 acre Seabrook Farms in southern New Jersey. Workers were dissatisfied with wages paid which they claimed were not living wages. A year before they had organized a union, bringing in a Communist to help them. When their contract was broken, and wages cut, a strike was in order.

The labor disturbances in the onion fields of Hardin County, Ohio are described.

1265. McWilliams, Carey. The farmers get tough. Amer. Mercury 33: 241-245. 1934. L. C.

A description of the labor troubles in the Imperial Valley and the methods taken by the growers of the Valley to quell them and to prevent a recurrence.

1266. Mainwaring, Daniel. Fruit tramp! Harper's Mag. 169: 235-242. 1934. L. C.

A story told by the son of a large fruit farm family near Clovis, Calif., of a fruit workers' strike. Fruit picking, fruit cutting for drying, and fruit packing working conditions are briefly described. Farmers who had in previous years paid 25¢ an hour to fruit pickers would give only 15¢ under poorer economic conditions. Migrant labor held out for 25¢; few farmers gave it. Farmers assembled, attacked the pickers' camp, and drove them out of the locality.

1267. Marston, Helen. A case study in social conflict: Land, labor and liberty in the Imperial Valley. Advance 126(12): 236. June 21, 1934. L.C.

The Valley is dominated by less than 100 large grower-shippers of perishable field crops. They have big gains in good years, large losses in bad. Most of the field workers are Mexicans; some are white Americans. American Indians, Negroes, Hindus and Japanese have all taken part in developing the Valley. Even in prosperous years field laborers' earnings have been low; the Mexican Workers' Union in 1928 stated that in a year its members averaged barely 185 days of work, earning \$555 - not sufficient for family expenses. Since then wages have dropped to a standard of 22 1/2¢ an hour for a 5-hour minimum day; as low as 12 1/2¢ has been reported. The Cannery and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union undertook organization of the Valley's agricultural workers. Grower, official and general opposition was prompt. Local and State police and vigilantes broke up legitimate workers' meetings. Various persons were arrested, driven out of the Valley, kidnaped, and mistreated. Camps were burned on Health Department orders and seemingly without justification. None were convicted of any charge. American Civil Liberties Union members met resistance. There were strikes among pea and lettuce workers. The appointment of General Glassford as Federal mediator was approved and it was hoped his actions would render the situation less tense. As a counter I.W.W. move, the Mexican consul has been influential in developing the Mexican association to which one must belong to secure field work. The Fascist tactics of the growers are deplored; there is more danger in them than in those of unprotected labor leaders, even though these leaders are radicals.

1268. Mini, Norman. That California dictatorship. Nation 140(3633): 224-225, 226. Feb. 20, 1935. 110 N.

On the agricultural workers' strikes in California from the viewpoint of the striker. "But the valleys are quiet: the Cannery and Agricultural Workers' Union is dead...No agricultural unions are allowed anywhere in California; no meetings are held; no speeches are made; papers are sold secretly. It is criminal syndicalism even to attempt these things, and vigilantes are organized to see that no attempts are made. And, that, my friends, is fascism, any way you look at it. The agricultural workers, the key to the California situation, have been defeated again. But their very slavery will force another attempt, with, we hope, better success."

Mr. Mini is "one of the eighteen defendants in the criminal-syndicalism trials in California."

1269. Montross, W. C. Stepchildren of the new deal. Nation 139(3610): 301-302. Sept. 12, 1934. 110 N
The author says: "Agricultural laborers continue even under the New Deal to be America's worst-exploited workers." He proceeds to describe the strike of workers in the onion fields of Hardin County, Ohio - the condition under which these workers lived, and the wages they received. The strikers were asking thirty-five cents an hour.
1270. More than mob terror. New Repub. 78: 148. 1934. L. C.
Editorial on the report of a federal commission appointed by Senator Wagner to investigate the Imperial Valley lettuce pickers' strike and its suppression.
1271. N.R.A. keep power; farm strike ends. Workers win wage cut back, mediation board set up in U. S. settlement. Throng hails five-point plan. Seabrook to rehired without prejudice; jailed pickets to be released. Philadelphia Rec. July 11, 1934.
1272. One-day farm strike gets 900 workers 33 percent boost. Girl pickets arrested as other walkouts are pressed. Philadelphia Rec. Sept. 1, 1933.
Partly about the farm laborers' strike on two Bucks County, Pa., farms.
1273. 150 armed farmers to face strikers on picket lines today. Seabrook plans to resume work - union forces stand firm. Philadelphia Rec. July 9, 1934.
1274. Parker, C. H. The California casual and his revolt. Quart. Jour. Econ. 30: 110-126. 1915. 280.8 Q2
Discusses the strike in the hop fields of Wheatland, California, in August, 1913; and the fact that out of this strike came an investigation of migratory labor in California.
1275. Potato price cut, strike held won. Council says farmers have benefited \$610,000 in face of drop. Washington, D. C., Star, July 21, 1935.
1276. Puerto Rico. Bureau of labor. Special bulletin...on strikes in Porto Rico during fiscal years 1917-1918 and Appendix of labor laws approved from 1916 to March 1918. San Juan. 1918. Dept. Labor Lib.
Strikes of agricultural workers are included.
1277. Puerto Rico. Commissioner of agriculture and labor. Report 1916/17 to date. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1917-1921. 8 P832R
1916/17 from Annual reports. U. S. War Dept.; 1917/18-1922/23 are Governor's Annual report. 252.74 G74
1918/19-1919/20, 1923/24-1926/27 also in 252.74 G74
A table showing the number of strikes in Puerto Rico includes agricultural strikes.
1278. Raymaley resigns as farm mediator. Union fears Board will set aside Seabrook settlement. Philadelphia Rec. July 18, 1934.

1279. Ritchie, R. W. Uncle Sam's first farm strike. It cost Hawaii's plantation owners \$24,000,000. Country Gent. 88(32): 3-4, 20. Aug. 11, 1923. 6 C833.

A writers' compilation of the sugar industry, growth, labor situation, the Japanese strike of 1920 and its collapse, the islands' dependence on non-white labor, agitation for legislation allowing importation of other labor, evidently Chinese. Some information as to wages and perquisites are given - but rather incompletely apparently

1280. Rodriguez, Theodore, and Fennell, W. G. Agrarian revolt in California. Nation 137(3557): 272. Sept. 6, 1933. 110 N

Letter from correspondents on the labor troubles in California and the strike of the Mexicans in Santa Monica in the onion and celery fields. The writers think that "this strike and its final success is one of the most interesting examples in recent years of a group organizing without outside leadership for the collective betterment of its members."

1281. Rolph acts to end fruit pickers' strike. Names a mediator as George Creel for NRA offers aid - canners raise pay. New York Times, Aug. 17, 1933.

Item also noted in Daily Digest, Aug. 17, 1933, p. 1.

1282. Rorty, James. Lettuce - with American dressing. Nation 140(3645): 575-576. May 15, 1935. 110 N

The writer tells of his experiences in visiting the Imperial Valley in February, 1935, while a strike of lettuce pickers and packers was in progress. After three days of questioning everyone he could find, he was escorted across the line into Arizona by the sheriff's deputies.

He wonders how the growers were able to suppress two honest government reports on conditions in the Valley - the French - Leonard - Lubin report made to the National Labor Board a year ago, and the report made by General Pelham D. Glassford to the Department of Labor, the Department of Agriculture and the National Labor Board nearly a year ago.

The living conditions and wages of these workers are described.

1283. The Salinas strike outcome. Pacific Rural Press 126: 403. 1933. 6 P112
Gives the background and the outcome of the lettuce packers' strike in Watsonville-Salinas district.

"The packers were receiving 60 to 65¢ an hour when they voted to strike for 75¢. The settlement gave them 70¢. Men trimmers were receiving 40¢, asked for 50¢ and got 45¢. Women trimmers were getting 35¢, also wanted 50¢ and finally were given 40¢. Other classes of labor got a 10 per cent increase."

1284. Seabrook farm strike is reported settled. Management agrees to maintain wage scale set last April. Washington, D. C., Star, July 10, 1934.

1285. Seiler, Conrad. Cantaloupes and communists. Nation 131: 243-244. 1930. L. C.

"California's law against criminal syndicalism, inoperative since the post-war hysteria of 1924, has recently claimed nine more victims."

On June 16 nine young leaders of the newly organized Agricultural Workers' Industrial League, affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League, were found guilty of conspiracy to interfere with the harvesting of the melon crop in Imperial Valley, thus disrupting constituted government and advocating criminal syndicalism...

"The conditions under which these seasonal workers labor are always debasing and at times intolerable. Most of the work is done by contract, whereby 25 per cent of the laborer's wages is deducted by the middleman, or contractor, who is hired by the grower or the growers' association to provide so many 'hands.' There are many cases on record of unscrupulous contractors who toward the end of the season quietly appropriated the laborers' entire salary for several weeks and then left for parts unknown... By working through contractors the growers avoid all responsibility toward the laborers and cannot legally be held either for wage payments or for any accidents under the Workmen's Compensation Act of the State. These hopeless conditions have not improved since 1928; on the contrary, owing to the general economic depression, they have become steadily worse...

"The picking of the cantaloupe crop is organized upon a piece-work basis. The usual rate is 13 cents a crate. Most of the other vegetable pickers work at the rate of 35 cents an hour. The working day is long and arduous - from nine to sixteen hours, often with the thermometer registering 120 degrees in the shade. The work is strictly seasonal, and it is unusual for a laborer to be employed six months in the year. During the time he has work he seldom earns more than \$550. Many of the laborers have families dependent upon their earnings. The sanitary arrangements in the fields are filthy beyond description. Frequently there is not a sufficient supply of drinking water; laborers are sometimes forced to resort to the open irrigation ditches to assuage their thirst...

"On April 22, 1928, the first union was actually formed among the Mexican workers - La Unión de Trabajadores del Valle Imperial. Later the name was changed to the more innocuous Mexican Mutual Aid Society. A short time after its inception it had about 1,200 members...

"The year 1929 passed quietly. But at the beginning of 1930 a new organization, the Agricultural Workers' Industrial League, began its activities. It was not so complacent as its immediate predecessor, and all workers, irrespective of race and former affiliations, were urged to join...

"On the night of April 14th storm broke. A meeting of the Agricultural League in the town of Brawley, attended by a few hundred Mexicans and Filipinos, with a scattering of 'Americanos', was suddenly surrounded and broken up by a mob of deputies headed by the ubiquitous Sheriff Gillett. The deputies were fully armed and meant business. More than one hundred workers were chained together and taken in trucks to the jail at El Centro in which they could be confined until such time as the next steps should be taken in action against them. After a week's incarceration in the terrific heat of the jail most of the men were released with no charges lodged against them. Thirty-two were accused of criminal syndicalism, and \$40,000 bail for each was deemed equitable by the court. Later the thirty-two accused were further decreased to nine - most of them leaders of the Agricultural League, the Communist Party, and the International Labor Defense."

1286. Shoaf, G. H. California's reign of terror. Christian Cent. 51: 282-284. 1934. Discussion 51: 395, 427. 1934. L. C.

"Two commissions have just concluded separate and independent investigations of Imperial Valley conditions, and made reports. Each report contains stinging indictments of the manner in which employers and officials have sought to suppress the workers' unions. One commission was headed by Campbell MacCullough, secretary of the Los Angeles regional labor board; the other was created in response to a wire from Senator R. F. Wagner, chairman of the National labor board. The findings of both commissions were that the growers in the valley, with certain city, county and state officials, had violated federal law, and that in many of their declarations and activities they had set themselves up and beyond the federal law...

"In reporting the horrible living conditions among the fruit and vegetable workers, due to low wages and insufficient employment, Senator Wagner's commission wrote: 'Words cannot describe some of the conditions we saw. In this environment there is bred a social sullenness that is to be deplored, but which can be understood by those who have viewed the scenes that violate all the recognized standards of living.'

Campbell MacCullough, regional labor board secretary, said: 'No small part of the difficulty with the workers has been due to living and working conditions which even for the workers with extraordinarily low standards of living are said to be aggravating. Mr. E. Bushhold, attached to the county health department, whose work is sanitary conditions upon the ranches, admits that there is much to be desired. The sanitary conditions in the camps and on the ranches are such that a usual percentage of typhoid - far too high - is always present...

"Part of the workers' dissatisfaction is due to what is known as 'contract conditions.' This means that a grower has a contract with an individual to supply a number of workers at the agreed price of 22.5 cents an hour; and that the contractor has hired the workers at 12.5 cents an hour. In a number of cases the contractor has collected from the grower and then has absconded with the workers' wages. These abuses the workers want abolished."

1287. Smith, R. L. Labor crisis in Imperial Valley. Communists organize workers; preachers intervene. Christian Cent. 51: 643-644. 1934. L. C.

"To a very large body of the people of southern California, the most important news from this section is the story of industrial disturbances in the Imperial Valley, a highly developed agricultural section at the lower end of the state. This area was an arid desert until a vast irrigation project redeemed it a few years ago. Because of the extreme heat which lasts throughout most of the year it is admirably adapted for growing vegetables for the winter market in the east. In company with the area of the Salt river in Arizona, where the big rubber companies have vast plantations for the growing of cotton, the vegetable growers of the Imperial Valley have imported thousands of Mexicans for field labor. In times of financial depression these people are dumped on the communities for their care and support, producing a serious problem. Because the work is seasonal the labor tide fluctuates with the result that it is extremely difficult to make adequate housing or

sanitary provisions for these migratory workers. Living under the most wretched conditions these workers become easy prey to agitators, and since the American Federation of Labor has taken no interest in them, and the 'patriotic' Americans have allowed matters to drift, the Communists have seized the opportunity to organize them for purposes of making trouble."

1288. Spaulding, C. B. The Mexican strike at El Monte, California. Sociol. and Social Research 18: 571-580. 1934. 280.8 S615

Summer and fall agricultural laborers' strikes in Southern California demonstrated Mexican ability to organize. Low pay was a prime cause. The more intelligent of the laborers recognized the economic difficulties of farmers due to low prices, but their own plight compelled action. Communists originally agitated for the initial strike at El Monte, but were soon discredited by Mexicans and others, and their influence declined. Various circumstances made many Mexicans believe the Mexican government was backing the strike. A factor helping to keep calm the less excitable elements during the last of the strike was food relief by the county and CUCOM. (Confederacion de Uniones de Campesinos y Obreros Mexicanos del Estado de California)

A part of the article treats of social repercussions following the strike.

1289. Strike clouds lifting in several sections of cranberry bogs. Christian Sci. Monitor, Sept. 13, 1933.

The situation in the Cape Cod cranberry section is described.

1290. Strike in California cotton fields opens; coal miners back. Christian Sci. Monitor. Oct. 11, 1933.

1291. Strike of farm workers ends after federal mediation - walkout in New Jersey had been marked by rioting and injuries. - Former wage scale to continue, but impartial board will arbitrate disputes. Com. & Financ. Chron. 139(3603): 226. July 14, 1934. 286.8 C73

A discussion of a 15-day strike of 250 workers on the Seabrook farms near Bridgeton, N. J.

1292. [Strike wave sweeps Imperial Valley in California. Editorial, New Repub. 77: 293. 1934. L. C.

Editorial stating that when a strike wave sweeps the Imperial Valley, "the Constitution with its Bill of Rights is conveniently forgotten. Deputy sheriffs with guns on their hips march out, not to enforce the law of the land, but simply to protect the interests of the ranchers." Some of the conditions that led to the strike are described.

1293. Sweetland, M. Red paint in the Imperial Valley. World Tomorrow 17: 310. June 14, 1934.

Not seen.

1294. Symes, Lillian. California, there she stands! Harper's Monthly Mag. 170(1017): 360-368. February 1935. L. C.

A discussion of the agricultural strikes in California and the conditions which led to them.

1295. Taylor, P. S., and Kerr, Clark. Uprisings on the farms. Survey Graphic 24(1): 19-22, 44. January 1935. 280.8 C37

Strikes and picketing by agricultural laborers have broken out all over the country in the last two to three years. Instances are cited. Causes of strikes include low wages, irregular work, poor living conditions, racial antagonisms, economic difficulties of farmers, reduction of employment by introduction of labor-saving machinery, and by crop acreage reduction, and share-crop troubles. California, particularly, has been aroused by agricultural labor troubles, and the alignment of four groups actively interested in the struggle are sketched: Growers, strikers, officials and Communists. Extracts of representative statements by each group are given, and the problems and motives of each are considered. Communists are blamed by the public for much of the trouble without attempt to see into and ameliorate the conditions which make possible Communist attempts to make trouble. Rise of organized effort among agricultural laborers is noted.

1296. Tilden, Freeman. Farmer Ringer has a strike. We may not be exempt from England's labor troubles. Country Gent. 87(12): 1-2, 23. Apr. 29, 1922. 6 C833

Mr. Ringer, a grain farmer, of the county of Norfolk, Eng., had labor troubles and the author feels that just such disturbances might occur in the United States.

1297. 200 employes picket large New Jersey farm. Philadelphia Rec. April 7, 1934.

The Seabrook Farms in New Jersey were picketed.

1298. Two more are held in farm disorders. New Jersey men charged with atrocious assault and battery. Washington, D. C., Star, July 8, 1934.

1299. U. S. Commission on industrial relations. Labor conditions in American Colonial possessions. U. S. Comm. Indus. Relations. Final Rept. 1: 145-147. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1916 (U. S. Cong. 64th, 1st sess. Senate Doc. 415) 148 6929

The agricultural laborers' strike of 1915 in Puerto Rico is described. It began January 1915, against long hours, low wages, and exploitation. The laborers hitherto had not been organized, and had grievous wrongs. Yet they seem to have remained peaceable until goaded into excess by agents of their employers, or the police; the latter acted in violation of the strikers' rights in many cases.

1300. U. S. Congress, House, Committee on labor. Labor disputes act. Hearings. U. S. Congress, 74th, 1st session on H.R. 6288. March 13, 14, 19, 20, 28 and April 3 and 4, 1935. 367pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1935. 283 Un3L

Includes statements of James Rorty, newspaper correspondent, who went to the Imperial Valley, Calif., in February 1935 to investigate and report on the strike of lettuce shed workers in the Imperial Valley. His experiences (his arrest and expulsion) are given.

General Pelham D. Glassford's recommendations to the Imperial County Board of Supervisors, concerning labor conditions in the Valley.

Also included are: Agricultural strikes of 1933, pp.342-345; and Chronological summary of cotton pickers strike, San Joaquin Valley, Calif. - Kern, Kings, Tulare, and Madera Counties - from October 1 to October 30, 1933; pp.352-354; and the strike of grape workers, pp.359-367.

1301. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Conciliation work of the U. S. Dept. labor in agricultural labor strikes.

Current information concerning disputes handled by the Conciliation Service of the U. S. Department of Labor is given in the Monthly Labor Review in its section, "Industrial Disputes." Farm labor disputes are frequently recorded. Data now include - "Company or industry and location; nature of controversy; craftsmen concerned; cause of dispute; present status and terms of settlement; duration (beginning, ending); workers involved (directly, indirectly); Data on farm laborers' strikes have appeared in various forms since about 1930.

1302. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. [Industrial disputes]

Under the general heading Industrial Disputes, The Monthly Labor Review of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, analyzes strikes and lockouts occurring during the previous month. Agriculture is included among the list of industries for which data are given as to numbers, number of people affected, etc.

1303. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Labor conditions in the onion fields of Ohio. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 40(2): 324-335. February 1935. 158.6 B87M

The labor disturbances of 1934 in the Hardin County "marsh" area focused attention on the laborers' working and living conditions there. Onion acreage has been reduced materially in recent years, and growers claim steady losses; other less intensive crops have proven profitable. Labor supply is large, much of it induced 10 to 15 years ago to come from Kentucky, West Virginia, and Tennessee on promise of wages of 25 to 30¢ per hour now reduced to 10 to 12 1/2¢, with work very irregular and unemployment large. Other than agricultural employment is very scarce. Data are given as to days of employment, wages, earnings, and relief income. The investigation was by an interdepartmental committee appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Labor, and F.E.R.A. Administrator.

1304. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Working and living conditions in the onion fields of Ohio. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Labor Inform. Bull. 2(1): 4-5. January 1935.

"A prevailing wage rate of 12 1/2 cents per hour, poor working conditions, and a low standard of living were disclosed in a recent investigation of Ohio onion fields, made jointly by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The onion fields in Ohio are scattered over approximately 21,000 acres of marsh land in Hardin County. It is estimated that from four to five hundred families, with more than 1,000 agricultural laborers, depend upon this land for their livelihood. Records were obtained for 195 of these families, representing 468 workers."

In June 1934, 650 workers organized the Agricultural Labor Union of Onion Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, demanded 8 hours a day at 35¢ and struck. Employers imported other labor to work at 15¢ and carried on their crop work.

1305. U. S. National labor relations board. Report...by Special commission. 14pp., mimeogr. [Washington, D. C.] Feb. 11, 1934. 173.2 N213R

The members of the Commission were: Dr. J. L. Leonard, Chairman of the Los Angeles Regional Labor Board; Simon J. Lubin, State Department of Commerce, California; and Will J. French, formerly Director of the California Department of Industrial Relations.

The investigation of which the report is the result was made at the request of Senator Robert F. Wagner, Chairman of the National Labor Board, into the agricultural disturbances in the Imperial Valley.

Besides visiting the field and conducting both public and private hearings, the commission reviewed the findings of Mr. Campbell MacCulloch, Secretary of the Los Angeles Regional Labor Board.

The report is divided into eight sections: I. Chronology of events; II. Imperial County; III. Land Economics; IV. The labor situation; V. Violation of constitutional rights; VI. Commercial aspects; VII. Immediacy of situation; VIII. Recommendations.

The recommendations cover nine points and have to do with maintaining the rights of free speech and a free press and "that men, either citizens or aliens, shall not be harassed by permanent, temporary, amateur, or self-appointed officers of the law"; that the Federal Government encourage the organization of workers to bring about effective collective bargaining and maintain the right to strike or picket peacefully; that a "Labor Coordinator" be appointed by the Federal Government; that a permanent board or impartial administrator be set up by the Federal Government to act in matters of dispute regarding wages, hours, drinking water, contract labor, employment of women and children; etc.; that State and County authorities be urged by the United States Public Health Service to improve living quarters; that the Federal Government cooperate with the State and County to establish subsistence farms or gardens, to enable the workers to tide over periods of unemployment characteristic of the Imperial Valley; that the California State Department of Education promote a program of social and economic education; that both State and Federal Governments encourage the growers and shippers to organize; and that steps be taken to repatriate aliens, both those who are undesirable and are subject to deportation and those who desire of their own free will to return to their respective countries.

A press release describing the report (173.2 N213L) is also available in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1306. The valley tells Gov. Rolph. [Editorial] Pacific Rural Press 126: 356. 1933. 6 P112

Describes conditions following laborers' demands for higher pay in cotton picking. The Governor has been appealed to for relief. The Governor said it was up to the sheriffs to maintain order; the sheriffs lay blame upon laws handicapping them in effect. Growers have largely acceded to original requests for 75¢ per hundred for cotton picking and are now rendered desperate by demands for more. There is complaint that federal relief agencies are distributing food to the able-bodied idlers. If farmers cannot get official protection, farmers may provide their own protection against strikers and agitators.

1307. West, G. P. California sees red. Current Hist. 40: 658-662. September 1934. 110 C93

Includes discussion of the unrest among the migratory pickers and harvest hands which must be seen against the background of lean and discouraging years for the growers, if the exasperation of the growers and their vigilante excesses are to be understood.

"Last year Communists led by two very able organizers, Pat Chambers and Caroline Decker, succeeded in holding up and all but preventing the harvest in the cotton fields of the lower San Joaquin Valley and menaced the grape, cherry, peach, pear, prune and apricot picking. Concessions in wages were won. A shooting down of striking cotton pickers in Tulare and Kern Counties took four lives and placed the vigilantes on the defensive, so that charges of criminal syndicalism against Chambers came to nothing and the Communists were left free to carry on their plans for more and bigger strikes this year."

All this agitation led to the organization of the Associated Growers of California. This organization issued a report "defending growers against the charges of a Federal investigation commission, and served notice on peace officers and district attorneys that ruthless measures must be taken against Communist agitators. At the same time they urged improved living conditions and the best wages for pickers that growers could afford to pay."

1308. White, W. F. "Massacring whites" in Arkansas. Nation 109: 715-716. 1919. L. C.

"Early in October the report was spread broadcast in this country that negroes in Phillips county, Arkansas, had organized to massacre the whites. A group of negro farmers, members of the Progressive Farmers and Household Union of America, were charged with having plotted insurrection, with 'night riding,' with the intention to take over the land of the white men after the owners had been massacred. Investigation has thrown a searching light upon these stories and has revealed that the negro farmers had organized not to massacre, but to protest by peaceful and legal means against vicious exploitation by unscrupulous landowners and their agents."

1309. Williams, C. S. Imperial Valley mob. New Repub. 78: 39-41. 1934. L. C.

Describes the violence during the strike in the Imperial Valley.

"Every day tons of lettuce are picked, packed and shipped out of Imperial Valley at this time of the year. A little later come the cantaloupes. There is a whole succession of crops produced under this desert sun. The crops are harvested and packed largely by Mexican labor, a few Filipinos and some Negroes. For years these workers have existed on starvation wages, working without good drinking water, being forced to pay for transportation to and from the fields. Several times they have tried to organize to better their condition; but it is not easy to do that in Imperial Valley. This year Communist organizers came into the Valley to try to establish a local union under the Trade Union Unity League. They demanded wages of thirty-five cents an hour, with at least five hours' work daily, good drinking water, free transportation to the fields and recognition of their union. The employers paid no attention to these demands. (Among the rights of the Mexican pickers is not, according to the employers, the right to 'demand' at all.) But several thousand pickers went out on strike."

1310. Williams, C. S. Imperial Valley prepares for war. World Tomorrow 17: 199-201. Apr. 26, 1934.
Not seen.

1311. Winter, Ella. California's little Hitlers. New Repub. 77: 188-190. 1933. L. C.

Describes the "recent San Jose lynching" and says:

"All through this summer a continuous series of agricultural strikes under the leadership of a 'Red' trade union (Cannery and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union) took place. During these strikes, the press, the courts, county and state officials, business organizations, county councils, acted to stimulate fear, hatred and revenge on the part of owners, employers, ranchers, growers, business men and plain citizens. All through the summer these agricultural strikes have been accompanied by violence on the part of sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, traffic and other police, American Legion and Vigilante committees...

"It is perhaps no accident that the biggest strike and the worst passions were aroused right around San Jose. It was here that the cherry strike occurred in June, when police first used their clubs and pick axe handles on a large scale, arresting thirty-four cherry pickers in two days. It was in Watsonville, thirty miles south of San Jose, that reputable citizens - 'the best people' - first broke up a Workers' Center, smashing windows and chairs and furniture. No arrests took place. Later the same thing happened in Sunnyvale; no arrests. It was in the San Jose jail that cherry pickers were kept for from nine days to six weeks, lying on the cement floor with no mattresses, dirty blankets, maggoty food."

1312. Winter, Ella. "For the duration of the crop." New Repub. 76: 303-305. 1933. L. C.

The writer describes the unfair treatment given the agricultural strikers in California who are arrested "for the duration of the crop."

"'For the duration of the crop.' That's what they arrest you for in California. They do not call it that. On the police blotters the crimes are listed as 'vagrancy,' 'disturbing the peace,' 'resisting an officer,' 'use of obscene language.' But in every agricultural strike of the past year (and there have been strikes in practically every fruit and vegetable raised in California), strike leaders, picket leaders and the more active workers have been jailed for the duration of the crop...

"In Watsonville, 'the Apple City,' there was a lettuce and pea pickers' strike. Mexican, Filipino, Slav and American workers were being paid fifteen to twenty cents an hour for a ten-hour day, during the season. Out of season they had no work, lived on relief or starved. So a small, bright, capable Filipino, a tall, soft-voiced, blue eyed Slovene, some Spaniards and Americans, got up on crates and told the workers they should strike. What had they to lose? They sleep in tumbledown shacks, the whole family in one room, or even under burlap sacks if the shacks have fallen into ruin; their children get no treatment at clinics, and often no schooling - they have no shoes to walk over the hot, stony roads to the nearest public school. The Filipinos - bright, serious, industrious, alert, clean, hard little men - work this season to pay off last winter's board bill to the contractors, who charge sixty to seventy-five cents a day for their board."

1313. Winter, Ella. More trouble in Salinas. New Repub. 80: 275. 1934. L.C.
Adds a few facts about the strike of the lettuce workers at Salinas, California.

1314. Winter, Ella. Where Democracy is a "red plot." New Repub. 79(1018): 94-96. June 6, 1934. L. C.

On the various conflicting reports issued on the agricultural and strike situations in California. The writer takes exception to the statement that the trouble is due solely to Communists.

"Meanwhile, the army of migratory agricultural workers is being swelled daily by people taken off the relief rolls, by expropriated farmers and factory workers, by immigrants from other states. Men have been taken from federal shelters and put at strawberry and pea-picking (at wages of 90 cents a week and board); bums are taken off freight trains and sent into the fields to scab on pain of being jailed for vagrancy. Advertisements for pickers have appeared as far East as Oklahoma. Contractors get several thousand too many workers in any given area in preparation for the harvesting of the crop...

"And all this 'trouble' is due, only, solely, without any exception, without doubt, in the words of the farmers' convention in Modesto, to the 'carefully planned destructive activity' of the Communists, any fruit-picker who asks for higher wages in California today is a Communist, and therefore doesn't mean that he wants more than 56 cents a day, but that he means to attack basic American institutions and overthrow the government with bombs and dynamite."

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

1315. A., I. A. Farm labor shortage in Illinois. Breeder's Gaz. 77: 1135, 1142. Apr. 22, 1920. 49 B74

"There is a greater shortage of labor on Illinois farms now than ever before, even during war time," says D. O. Thompson, secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"Letters from county farm bureaus indicate that from 12 to 100 men could be used in every county. Farmers are paying \$40 to \$80 a month with board and room furnished, but they cannot compete with the prices paid by industries."

1316. Adams, R. L. The farm labor problem. Univ. Calif. Chron. 22: 200-216. 1920. L. C.

"Credit is due to Mr. T. R. Kelley...for material aid in preparing the original report, as yet unpublished, from which this article has been prepared.

"The purpose of the present paper is to record the farm labor situation of 1918, and to discuss certain plans for solving the problem of shortages in farm labor.

"A growing realization arising from various studies and investigations is that the state has great potential labor power in women, school children, and city dwellers, many of whom are farm reared or farm trained, and a large majority of whom can be drawn upon to aid in any real emergency; but at the same time great reliance should, emphatically, not be placed upon such classes of labor to meet the constant demands of California's specialized agriculture for a kind of labor able to meet the requirements of hard, stoop, hand labor, and to work under the sometimes less advantageous conditions

of heat, sun, dust, winds, and isolation. Either sufficient capable labor must soon be available to do the work or else the character and methods of many important California agricultural enterprises must undergo a substantial and far-reaching readjustment. The amount of available labor of this class has a very definite bearing upon the character and extent of farming operations in the sugar beet industries, in the industries of the Imperial Valley, and of the San Joaquin and Stockton deltas, and, to some extent, in the fruit industry."

1317. Allen, F. R. How the state steals farm labor. Rural New Yorker 76: 811. 1917. 6 R88

The State of New York pays more for road work than the farmer can afford to pay. Shorter hours are the rule. As a consequence the supply of farm labor is diminished.

1318. Andrews, C. F. The laborer is worthy of his hire. Dairy Farmer 18: 158-159, 162. 1920. 44.8 K56

The isolation of farm life, the long period of non-employment, and the difficulties of the small farmers in competing with large scale operations are some of the factors in curtailing the supply of farm labor.

"...the laborer is worthy of his hire, and that hire should be sufficient to enable him to live in comfort; tenant farming is an evil to be avoided; co-operation should be established between industrial employers and the farmers, so as to provide the seasonal labor required by the latter; and financial assistance and moral encouragement should be given to the establishment of farm communities with individual ownership and co-operative service."

1319. Arny, L. W. Coming food shortage. Independent 102: 360, 362. 1920. L. C.

"The facts in the case are these: the farmer is perfectly willing to work long hours and for prolonged periods in order to produce food. He has not as yet been turned aside by the general demand for shorter working hours, and it is doubtful if he ever will. He is trained for hard work, but unfortunately he cannot produce the food that must feed the country without adequate help. Farm labor has come under the influence of city conditions and is following the lure of exorbitant wages; wages that are utterly beyond the reach of even the most prosperous farmers at this time when the margin of profit in food production is so near the ragged edge of zero. The result, of course, is alarming and accounts for the present migration from the farm to the city not only by the men who were formerly content with the conditions of the farmhand, but also by farm owners who are giving up a life that appeals to them and for which they are by training best fitted to pursue, for one that has little more than high wages to commend it."

1320. "Back to the farm." Governor Smith's Farm labor committee calls upon all workers to take their vacations on the farms and help provide food for next winter - Industrial employers to do their part. N. Y. Indus. Comm. Bull. 5: 196. 1920. Dept. Labor Lib.

The Governor of New York urged persons living in cities and towns, especially those with previous farm experience, to spend at least

part of their vacations working on farms helping food production. Pay was to be at usual rates. Application was to be made at state employment offices. The appeal was made as a matter of self preservation for the public, to ensure full food production.

1321. Barr, W. H. Help wanted. Practical Farmer 116: 206. 1920. 6 P88

A discussion of the Agricultural labor shortage, which has reached serious proportions. Employers of agricultural labor are quoted, among them C. F. Seabrook of the Seabrook Farms Company.

1322. Binder twine famine threatens Northwest wheat growers. Commercial West 70(2): 14. July 13, 1935. 286.8 C733

Besides the threatened shortage of binder twine, "there is danger of a shortage of farm hands in North Dakota to harvest the big crops now in prospect in that state. Bankers have been going over the situation with state officials and the relief administration and steps are being taken to register for farm work all able-bodied men now on relief rolls. Bankers all over the state have been requested to get in touch with Secretary Wattam at Fargo as to requirements."

1323. Bruère, M. B. Spring planting; an old longing and a modern need. Survey 50: 7-13. 1923. 280.8 C37

On the difficulty of obtaining farm hands, and the feasibility of arranging with industry to send their workers in slack times to the fields.

1324. California. State relief administration of California, Division of research and surveys. Survey of agricultural labor requirements in California, 1935. 253pp., mimeogr. [Sacramento] 1935.

This survey was made to guide the Relief Administration in providing employment for qualified workers from relief rolls. Information applies specifically to 1935, but should apply to other years "so long as crop plantings and harvests do not materially change." The survey shows by months in 33 counties the number of laborers needed, resident and non-resident, to perform major operations on principal crops requiring hand workers. Extensive tables are given of crop acreages and crop labor requirements by regions, counties and crops. The schedule and instructions to surveyors are appended. The survey was based upon available local information and estimates but not on a farm to farm canvass.

1325. C, E. P. No reliable help. Mich. Farmer 177: 367. 1931. 6 M58

"I'd like to say a few words about the great army of unemployed. Where are they? Out here in the country one cannot hire a man for a dollar a day, his room, board, and washing furnished. If one gets a man he usually lays down on his job. In other words, he works as if he were half asleep, leaves the barn door open, also the gates, and is really more harm than good. At the present price of produce a farmer cannot pay more than a dollar a day. With potatoes at 17¢ per bushel, oats 19¢, wheat less than 50¢, taxes ever soaring, and farm machinery at war time prices, the farmer is the goat."

1326. Chamber of commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C. Agricultural service department. Proceedings Regional agricultural conference of agricultural and other industrial representatives (North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia) Asheville, North Carolina, October 22-23, 1926. 74pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C. 1927.
5 C35

Pages 16-28 consist of comment from local representatives, largely from North and South Carolina on the farm labor problem. Competition of industries for labor is blamed by some for the farm labor shortage, others point to the necessity of steadier employment throughout the year and the necessity of changing agriculture to suit. Also farmers must themselves become better workers - real laborers - and direct tenants or help more intelligently. Raise farm income by using more fertilizer, especially high grade goods, and by producing quality products. Year round employment, courtesy, living wage, and good dwelling house are recommended.

Some discussion of immigration in relation to the labor supply brought out opposition to non-English speaking people and to those not well adapted to local agriculture.

1327. Christie, G. I. The farm labor outlook for 1919. Jour. Farm Econ. 1: 8-11. 1919. 280.8 J822

"The farm labor outlook for 1919 must be considered in the light of conditions that existed during peace times, the removal of men from the farms for military and industrial purposes during the war, the extent of future agricultural production, the extent to which men will be released from the army and industries, and the opportunities and inducements to be offered to farm help."

1328. Crissey, F. White lights and a lean larder. Sat. Evening Post 192(48): 16-17, 127, 130, 133, 137, 141, 144, 147. May 29, 1920. L. C.

"This straw ballot, in the form of a nation-wide survey by the Department of Agriculture, reveals the facts that the productive punch of the farm is being sapped by the insatiable demands of industry and that if this leeching process is not stopped before long agriculture is going to be bled white and the frolicking city dwellers are going to stop the cabaret jazz dance long enough to inquire: 'Where is the food?!...'

"Reduced to their least common denominator, these thousands of reports show conclusively that farm production is this year going to suffer a decided slow-down - not because the farmers are going on a strike but because the city has robbed them of their man power and they cannot help themselves; that thousands of farms are being entirely abandoned as to operation and thousands of farmhouses left empty of tenants; that other thousands of farm homes serve their main purpose as overflow dwellings for industrial wage workers who cannot find housing accommodations in near-by towns and cities; that almost innumerable farms will be only partially worked by their owners, who are too old to go into the factories and plants to reap the harvest of high wages that have drawn their sons, daughters and hired hands into the zone of the bright lights; that farmers have been feeding the wage workers and the rest of the world at less than a living wage, at least in the latter-day definition of that term, and that farmers generally are decidedly tired of working twelve and even fifteen hours a day to feed industrial workers who limit their own day to eight hours and receive a wage that looks 'beyond the dreams of avarice' to the tired, plugging tiller of the soil."

1329. Dacy, G. H. Who shall work the farms? I-II. Sci. Amer. 124: 184, 195-196, 208, 219-220. 1921. 470 Sci25
I. The record of last year and the prospects for 1921. -II. The extent to which the labor shortage persists, and the measures of relief available.

1330. Davis, P. O. The negro exodus and Southern agriculture. Rev. of Reviews 68: 401-407. illus. 1923. 110 Am32
Although many negroes have left the South for Northern industry there is no shortage of farm labor. The author thinks such an exodus may benefit the South.

1331. DeGolia, Darwin. Porto Rico: what it produces and what it buys. U. S. Dept. Com., Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Trade Inform. Bull. 785, 61pp. 1932. 157.7 C76Dt

Labor supply and demand is discussed on pp. 10-12.

The island is heavily populated and there is always a large supply of labor available. Unskilled labor is particularly plentiful, and there are invariably more applicants for work than can be employed. Latest estimates indicate that there are about 400,000 workers permanently without employment, giving an average unemployment of about 40% of the working population of the island.

Skilled labor in industries which are already thoroughly established in the island is plentiful, but it is difficult to secure skilled workers in many lines which are unfamiliar to the island. Wage scales, compared to those of the United States are very low. Often inadequate to support the laborer and his dependents, even with steady work. Labor efficiency is not always comparable to that of the United States, because of undernourishment, lack of proper training, and absence of high standards of performance.

Average daily earnings are given for tobacco strippers, tobacco plantation workers, coffee plantation workers, and fruit-farm laborers.

1332. The drift cityward as a price lifter. Lit. Digest 77(4): 14. Apr. 28, 1923. L. C.

Quotes from various sources as to the shortage of farm labor, caused by the migration to the city.

1333. Eckardt, C. W. Eastern farm labor. Breeder's Gaz. 78: 74. 1920. 49 B74
The farm labor question in New York State and the conference of farm, state and commercial organizations which was held at Albany on June 11 are discussed.

A variety of solutions were offered but it is likely that farmers will reduce their output.

1334. [Farm labor. Editorial] Rural New Yorker 83: 838. 1924. 6 R88

Complaint about rich men farming for pleasure who pay labor whatever they have to to get it when wanted. Not forced to economize, they can pay much more, oftentimes, than the man farming for a living. This practice frequently causes considerable hardship to the latter. Added to that is the difficulty caused by the production of these wealthy farmers added to the already ample or over-ample output of others.

1335. Farm labor. New England Homestead 86(12): 5. Mar. 24, 1923. 6 N442
Editorial discussion of G. F. Warren's report of a farm labor supply survey in New York, February 1923 and of existing economic conditions leading farm workers to go to cities where higher wages prevail; discussion of the bearing of the farmers' purchasing power; of the effect of western overproduction and of its effect on New England farmers.
1336. Farm labor and the dole system. Calif. Cult. 82(24): 704. Nov. 23, 1935. 6 C12
An editorial on the difficulties farmers are having in California in getting farm labor while unemployed are on doles or are looking for WPA wage rates with which farmers cannot compete. The State in 1935 is stated to have suffered great losses of farm products at harvest time because farm labor was lacking although thousands lived in idleness in cities at Government expense. Thousands of relief clients have deliberately avoided registering as farm laborers, apparently preferring doles to the certainty of farm employment. It is argued that WPA wages in other States should be made the same as those in California. Protest is made against a \$55 PWA minimum wage compared to those of \$19 to \$22 in other States.
1337. Farm labor lack as local problem. Christian Sci. Monitor May 17, 1918, p. 5.
Not seen.
1338. A farm labor shortage [Editorial] Calif. Cult. 82(11): 310. May 25, 1935. 6 C12
Farmers claim there is a shortage of dependable farm labor in Southern California due to more attractive payments for State Emergency Relief Administration work. FERA Director Hopkins has stated that able bodied men refusing to accept other work offered must be dropped from relief. This may help.
1339. Farmers liquidating their indebtedness [in California] Pacific Rural Press 108: 179. 1924. 6 P112
Farmers hiring less labor than ever before, "doing their own work to a degree that has not been known here for years."
Incidentally - farmers are buying little and reducing indebtedness, in many cases pushed to it by creditors. Agriculture seems to be getting on a sounder financial footing than for years.
1340. The farmer's relation to our national well-being. Amer. Architect 117: 317-318. 1920. 296.8 Am32
Much of the article is devoted to the farm labor shortage and to suggestions for supplying seasonal labor to farmers.
1341. [Future shortage of labor.] Rural New Yorker 81: 1424. 1922. 6 R88
Editorial predicting increased shortage of unskilled labor and the migration of the southern negro to fill the gap in the North.

1342. Gohl, W. C. The vegetable gardener's labor problem. Penn State Farmer 10: 52-53. 1917. 276.8 P38

Tells of the difficulty of securing efficient labor for vegetable growers. Gives methods used near Rochester, N. Y., New Jersey, and near Chicago. The Italian "padrone" system in New Jersey, and the profit sharing plan used in Illinois, near Chicago, are described.

1343. Greene, C. S. Hired help problem. Rural New Yorker 82: 967. 1923. 6 R88

Mr. Greene complains that since the World War there is almost no competent farm help to be found at any source of labor. Has the best of somewhat doubtful success in finding labor by advertising through the Rural New Yorker. Cites several experiences with men hired; his best man was brought up on a dairy farm, so knew what farm work is in way of hours, need for study of latest methods, etc.

The article was answered by another correspondent, - a hired man with some agricultural training - the second of "Two New Views of the Hired Man Question." in the Aug. 25, 1923 issue, pp.1086-1087.

1344. Haas, G. C. Farm labor supply and business. Jour. Farm Econ. 5: 163-165. 1923. 280.8 J822

"The Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics secures relatives of the supply and demand of farm labor on April of each year by averaging the estimates of 40,000 farmer reporters."

The relationship of business activity to farm labor supply is shown over a period of several years. Farm labor supply is graphically shown to be related inversely to business price indices.

1345. Hale, W. R. Is shortage of farm labor serious. Hoard's Dairyman 60: 540. 1920. 44.8 H65

Editorial comment on p. 548.

The author who operates a large dairy farm in Southern Illinois, tells of the seriousness of the farm labor shortage, which, he says, Hoard's Dairyman has been inclined to minimize.

1346. Harrison, William. Farm labor steadily on the decrease in the South. Amer. Agr. 115: 535. 1925. 6 Am3

Several years ago labor in Tidewater Virginia could be had at a reasonable price, but is now unobtainable. Both whites and colored have gone to "bootlegging", and to prohibition is laid the ruination of the state at large.

Price for help is found is \$25 per month with board; 50 to 75¢ and board, sun to sun.

1347. Hausmann, D. A. The farm help problem. Cornell Countryman 21: 257-258. 1924. 6 C81

Gives the causes of farm labor shortage and the complaints which farm hands advance as reasons for quitting jobs - poor wages, too long hours, and unsatisfactory living conditions are cited.

1348. Horton, E. L. Farm labor in central New York. Rural New Yorker 76: 623. 1917. 6 R88

Objects to the statement made in a previous issue of the Rural New Yorker that farm labor was scarce in Seneca County. Says that the reasons farmers have difficulty in getting help are the low wages

paid and in many cases the uncertainty of getting the wages earned, and that there is plenty of labor available.

Editorial comment says that with the depreciated farm dollar, the farmer has difficulty in paying the wages asked.

1349. How the ill wind of depression blows good to the farm. Lit. Digest 70 (6): 52-53. Aug. 6, 1921. L. C.

"The business slackness and the large amount of unemployment in the cities have combined to bring laborers back to the farmers and to bring one-time farmers back to the soil."

Quotes Chester A. Jones, writing in the New York Times.

1350. Johnson, R. E. Labor plan that pays. Amer. Fruit Grower 40(12): 6. December 1920. 80 G85

This is the story of a group of men in central Massachusetts, fruit growers and general farmers, and how they met the labor shortage. Much of their help was recruited from the Government rehabilitation agency and the private bureaus. Wages, living conditions, and amusement for leisure hours are described.

1351. Jordan, J. O. The relation of labor to the production and sale of milk. Internatl. Assoc. Dairy and Milk Inspectors. Ann. Rept. (1920) 9: 180-187. 44.9 In89

On the difficulties of securing labor for the milk producing and distributing industries.

1352. Labor adjustment [Editorial] Pa. Farmer 101: 54. 1929. 6 P383

Editorial comments: Little complaint about shortage of farm labor this year. Only few college students have applied to us for farm jobs, and only few farmers have asked for this kind of help. Occasional city men have asked for country jobs. We conclude, from the experience of this and the last year, that the farm labor situation has largely adjusted itself. Here (Western Pennsylvania) there is little movement of labor from farm to city or the reverse. Adjustment has come about by changes in production, by realization of farm laborers that they are as well paid in the country as elsewhere, when everything is counted, and by greater use of machinery.

1353. Labor shortage growing serious. Likely to curtail production on many farms this year. Orange Judd Farmer 68: 717. 1920. 6 Or1

A discussion of conditions in the corn belt. Wages seem to be higher than farmers are willing to pay.

1354. Labor shortage on farms. Field Illus. 33(7): 30. July 1923. 42.8 Sp6

Comments from the farm press to show that "in some quarters the unusual shortage of labor on farms is a matter of discouragement; in others it is an incentive to more intensive work."

1355. Labor supply and acreage. New England Homestead 86(21): 4. May 26, 1923. 6 N442

Farm labor situation in 1923 in Massachusetts, data largely from questionnaire replies to Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.

Labor generally short, with some tendency to attempt to recruit labor by means successful in the World War, such as boys' camps and college students.

1356. Lescohier, D. D. The farm hand in the Middle West. Locomotive Engineers Jour. 57: 539-540, 606. 1923. L. C.
 Discusses shortage of skilled farm labor; why immigration adds so little to supply; decreasing numbers of farmers' sons becoming farm hands; disadvantages of farm labor as an occupation - irregular work, hours, isolation, low wages, lack of home and family; and competition of city jobs.
1357. Lescohier, D. D. Farm labor problems in the United States. In Study Program, American Association for Agricultural Legislation, by A. B. Cox. Amer. Assoc. Agr. Legis. Bull. 4: 17-19. 1919. 281.9 Am3
 Subjects for debate are given.
 Study should be made of the demand for labor, supply of labor, and methods of securing farm labor.
1358. Lescohier, D. D. The labor market. 338pp. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1919. 283 B56
 References, pp.325-334.
 Ch. XIV, Farm Labor, deals with farm labor demand and the labor shortage. The reasons for the shortage of competent, responsible farm hands are given. "The farm offers, to a large part of the skilled men it needs, irregular work, no definite hours of labor, isolation, and in many districts, wages lower than those in other employment."
 Local variations in types of labor demand are discussed.
1359. Louisiana. Department of commissioner of labor and industrial statistics. Shortage of labor. La. Dept. Com. Labor & Indus. Statis. Bien. Rept. (1925-1926) 13: 76-79. New Orleans [1927] Dept. Labor Lib.
 Wages for sugar-cane and farm workers, (1922-23, 1924-25) \$1.25; hours per day, 10.
 Investigation of complaint of farm labor shortages at cotton picking, rice harvesting and cane grinding showed short supply in vicinity of the work, but hundreds of idle men and women in North Louisiana where industries were turning away applicants for employment. Objections to farm labor are - irregular wages, no legally established pay days, long waits for money, necessity of trading at commissaries which charge extortionate prices.
 Other causes of farm labor shortage are undiversified crops, exodus of young men from country districts, and preference of negroes to whites for certain city employment.
 Mexicans have been brought into the state as farm workers, but the results were not altogether favorable, as they were not fully acceptable in agricultural work; also, most of them left the farms for city or railroad employment.
1360. Lyon, H. H. Farm labor in New York. Breeder's Gaz. 78: 13. 1920. 49 B74
 A labor shortage exists in New York as far as certain types of work are concerned. "...the apple harvest, potato digging, haying, silo filling and the like are jobs difficult to get done."
 "At a conference called by the governor of New York in early June to advise regarding a possible solution of the present difficulty certain facts are brought out. There has been a large immigration at the port of New York, 153,000 from Jan. 1 to June 10... Not 5 percent would consider agriculture."

1361. M., T. K. The little children. Hoard's Dairyman 58: 1169. 1920.
44.8 H65
The writer who formerly worked on a farm thinks that the scarcity of farm help is partly due to the fact that farmers will not hire men with families but insist on single men.
1362. Maddux, C. V. Beet field labor for 1929. Through the Leaves 17: 138, 157. 1929. 66.8 T41
The article on p. 157 has title "Your Beet Field Labor."
Heavy shipments appear necessary, with considerable competition to meet, with perhaps the necessity of extending search for labor as far west as California (as in 1927). Farmers can help much by estimating requirements accurately, accepting labor early, developing "mail order labor" (i.e. - writing to workers they have had before) and having houses ready and comfortable for labor. Late takers of labor will have to take what is left after earlier ones get the cream. Farmers in some districts are even attempting to stop recruiting of emigrant labor by court action.
1363. Meredith, E. T. Do you want to go hungry? A message from the United States Government to the American people. Independent 103: 35, . 57-60. 1920. L. C.
On the farm labor shortage. A call for help.
1364. Morris, C. G. You get what you advertise. A plea for telling the bright side of farming. Hoard's Dairyman 60: 472, 498. 1920. 44.8 H65
In order to attract farm labor, it will be necessary to advertise the brighter side of farm life.
1365. Moss, B. L. Meeting the farm labor shortage. When farms offer attractive price for labor, it will not leave. Prog. Farmer (Miss. Valley ed.) 38: 506. 1923. 6 So81
A discussion of the drift away from the farms in the South and the tendency of labor to go where wages are highest. The South must change its methods of handling labor.
1366. Newman, Ralph. Farmers attempt solution of labor problem. Pacific Rural Press 107: 140. 1924. 6 P112
"Describes the conference held at Sacramento, January 24, 1924 in an attempt to solve the farm labor problem. The temporary organization which was effected is described.
1367. Not many idle farms in Illinois. Acreage of grass is larger; however; and farm help is scarce. Prairie Farmer 95: 392. 1923. 6 P883
Reports of county correspondents to "Prairie Farmer" - general tendency to complain of less help available than a year ago, with wages for men apt to be a few dollars higher - but varying with the county. Roadwork, industries, etc., take help away from farmers.
1368. O'Brien, H. R. Food, fun and flunkies. Sat. Evening Post 192(45): 8-9, 118, 122, 124. May 8, 1920.
A discussion of the farm labor shortage and the conditions which brought it about. Thinks there is too much ornamental labor in the cities and that part of it must go back to the farm to avoid a shortage of food.

1369. Perry, Armstrong. The home of the early spud. How Florida farmers grow and market potatoes. Amer. Agr. 123: 339, 346. 1929. 6 Am3

The potato grower at Hastings gets all the help he needs. "When he starts home with his seed potatoes he always finds a crowd of colored farm hands, both men and women, hanging around the railroad station. They seem to know by instinct where and when there will be work, and they just appear from somewhere, nobody knows where. They appear in Sanford when the celery is ready to ship, and about the time the last of the Sanford celery starts for New York, the Hastings potatoes are ready to dig. In the crowd of laborers at the station are expert diggers, pickers, graders and packers. The potato grower selects as many diggers as he wants, hires enough pickers to keep up with the diggers, so that the sun will not bake the potatoes before they are picked up, and enough graders and packers to take care of the potatoes as fast as they come from the field. He...trucks the workers home. They may live in tents or shacks on the place, or they may return to town with the truck in the afternoons, and find their own lodgings. If some or all fail to return to work, as they frequently do when they are not hungry, there are others to take their places."

1370. Plenty of farm labor. [Editorial] South. Ruralist 37(4): 4. May 15, 1930. 6 So892

Even though lower than in recent years, farm wages are still 50% higher than in pre-war years: and there is in spite of the decline a surplus of labor for farms all over the United States due to reduced demand, due in turn to displacement of labor by machinery, both in agriculture and other industries. In the South, for instance, two horse equipment as well as tractor machinery is rapidly replacing one horse outfits. This general oversupply of labor will bring lower wages. The substitution of improved machinery is a distinct economic advance in farming. The oversupply of farm labor is made greater by the continued influx of Mexicans; in fact the greatest supply is in Texas and Oklahoma, where Mexicans are most used. Oversupply there seems also due in part to reduced demand - and less cotton acreage is indicated.

1371. Plenty of labor [Editorial] Pa. Farmer 103: 306. 1930. 6 P383

Last spring this paper stated that there was no shortage of farm labor - that for the first time in years it was receiving more letters asking for jobs than letters asking for help. Several readers then wrote in for farm help, and up to summer the paper had about as many requests for help as for jobs. This fall there have been more for jobs than for help. In the issue of September 27 a certain farmer in West Virginia advertised for a man able to run a tractor and ready to go to work October 1. On October 2, the office had received 212 replies and also several telephone and office calls.

1372. Predicts farm labor shortage. [Editorial] Farm Implement News 46(8): 12-13. Feb. 19, 1925. 56.8 F22

J. R. Howard, first president of American Farm Bureau Federation looks for one of the worst shortages of farm labor the country has ever experienced, during the next one, two or three years. "But I welcome it for I have never known a period of scarcity of farm labor that we did not have farm prosperity." The farmer well supplied with modern labor saving machinery has nothing to fear from labor shortage.

1373. Putnam, F. A. Is farm labor satisfactory? New England Homestead 93 (15): 6. Oct. 9, 1926. 6 N442

A correspondent's criticism of farm labor situation reports in the "Industrial Employment Information Bulletin," July 1926, vol. 6, no. 7. Quotes Bulletin statements showing labor situation in New England satisfactory or with local shortages, then states supply is equal to demand only because of labor inefficiency and high wages and short days, coupled with the farmers' trouble with "Day light saving." Says the "only" ones satisfied with the labor situation are the labor leaders.

1374. Snow, B. W. As Snow sees it. Why farm labor is scarce. Orange-Judd Farmer 71: 212-213. 1923. 6 Orl

Space-filler comment on the economic fact that Illinois industrial wages are attracting men from the farms which cannot pay so well. Predicts that eventually there will not be enough farmers to raise sufficient food, that food prices will rise, farmers can pay better, and labor tides will swing back sufficient for the farm needs. Cites the migration of many farm hands to cities in many districts. - New York, Indiana, the South.

1375. Snow, C. L. The farm labor problem. Wallaces' Farmer 43: 1566. 1918. 6 W15

"From the standpoint of the landowner in the corn belt, the question of farm labor is the most difficult one with which he has to contend.

"That there is a shortage of labor during the entire working season, and often an entire lack of extra labor during extra busy seasons, and that much of the labor offered at any season is inexperienced and unreliable, is admitted by all people familiar with the situation.

"From time to time various articles appear in our farm papers, attempting a solution of this question. Nearly all of them are along the same lines, namely: Give the country boy and girl better opportunities for schooling and more social recreation, and they will be content to remain on the farm and not leave for the cities and towns, as they are and have been doing for the last generation. Farm work is very hard, heavy, manual labor. The day beginning at from 4:00 to 4:30 - or never later than 5:00 o'clock in the morning, and ending about 8:00 p.m., counting the time out for meals, it means about fourteen or fifteen hours per day, and being at all times entirely unprotected from the extremes of climatic conditions. The physical strength required equals or exceeds that of the laborer in the mine, the forest, the rolling mill or the railroad construction camp...

"The farm worker's environment and the long hours of heavy toil make it impossible for him to avail himself of much social recreation."

1376. Survey of the farm labor situation. Practically universal shortage of from five to twenty-five per cent of normal labor supply. Highest wages ever paid fail to compete successfully with attractive salaries in cities. Potato Mag. 2(12): 16, 18-19. June 1920. 75.8 P84

Data are given by States and counties.

1377. Thurston, H. F. Farm labor supply today. Amer. Coop. Jour. 14: 300-301. 1919. 280.28 Am3

A discussion of the acute condition that existed in the farm labor situation in 1919, and the things the farmer can do to keep the right kind of help.

Good pay, good housing, and better living conditions are some of the things that help to keep labor satisfied. Illustrations of houses built for farm labor are included.

1378. Tichane, A. L. The farm help situation as we see it. Extension chief says some things that will appeal to the breeders, and that employes should heed. Jersey Bull. and Dairy World 39(pt. 2): 2035, 2070. 1920. 43.8 J39

"So far as dairy farm labor is concerned we still have too many applications from men who want to 'supervise' or 'manage' whether they are qualified or not. Many of these fellows could get good, respectable and well-paying jobs as assistants or general barn men, but, ... it seems as though everybody wants to be a general."

1379. Undermanned. The labor famine on American farms is forcing sharp cuts in food-crop acreage. Country Gent. 85(21): 15, 48. May 22, 1920. 6 C833

Tells of the scarcity and high price of farm labor. The high wage paid by factories and mills together with shorter hours have lured the farm worker away from the growing of crops until an actual shortage of food may result.

1380. U. S. Congress. Senate, Committee on agriculture and forestry. Agricultural labor supply. Hearings...Seventy-first Congress, Second session on S. J. Res. 86, a joint resolution creating a commission to make a study with respect to the adequacy of the supply of unskilled agricultural labor. April 3, 4, 5, and 8, 1930. 119pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1930. 283 Un332

Includes statements of R. N. Wilson, San Francisco, Calif.; C. C. Teague, Member Federal Farm Board; Hon. Albert Johnson, Representative from State of Washington; Hon. Joseph P. Cotton, Undersecretary of State, Washington, D. C.; J. H. Patten, cotton planter, Belton, S. C.; Chester H. Gray, Washington representative of American Farm Bureau Federation; Frederic Brenckman, National Grange; Hon. A. M. Free, Representative from California; Harry A. Austin, Secretary United States Beet Sugar Association; W. C. Hushing, American Federation of Labor; and A. F. Stout, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way employees, Washington, D. C.

1381. U. S. Department of agriculture. Conserving farm labor, Department of agriculture. Letter from the Secretary of the treasury transmitting copy of a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation, required by the Department of agriculture for assistance in supplying and conserving farm labor through cooperation with State, county, and local agencies, fiscal year, 1920. U. S. Cong. 65th, 3d sess., House Doc. 1675, 3pp. [Washington, D. C. 1919]

1382. Voorhies, E. C. The agricultural student and farm labor. Calif. Cult. 61: 613. 1923. 6 C12
There is a great demand in California for seasonal labor. Student labor is utilized during the summer months and has been found satisfactory in most instances.
1383. Wheat, wages, and credits. Survey 44: 297-298. 1920. 280.8 C37
The conditions confronting the United States regarding farm labor might have been foreseen, for they arose from wartime conditions with logical necessity. The attraction of the city for country boys might also have been foreseen. The shipyards, factories and railroads take away farm labor, but the wages they offer are almost twice those offered by farmers. There is no adequate policy in regard to the labor situation, although an acute shortage exists.
1384. Where is farm labor? New England Homestead 87(15): 10. Oct. 13, 1923. 6 N442
U. S. Department of Agriculture press release as to farm labor in Massachusetts is quoted in full, and editorial comment made as follows:
No doubt this is an excellent report but to us it lacks the true ring of the soil. It sounds more like the talk of a white collared expert, of which Uncle Sam has so many, and who would know more about farming conditions if they got out for a while and dug in the dirt. Let them pay this "difference between high and low wages" for a while and then write a report.
1385. Willcox, H. S. K. If we had an agricultural compulsion law. Hoard's Dairyman 58: 276, 306. 1919. 44.8 H65
An article, written in facetious vein, advocating six months compulsory farm work for every man and woman in the country.
1386. Yerkes, A. P. How the city editor solves farm problems. It is another case where the less we know about the other man's problems the easier we can dispose of them. American farmers are business men, not merely a docile peasantry. Power Farming 29(11): 13-14, 24. November 1920. 58.8 T41
"The editor of the 'Chicago Tribune' recently solved the problem of farm labor very cleverly and so simply that it seems strange no one has thought of the solution before. According to the editorial all that is necessary to settle this whole matter is for the farmer to do all his own work; then he will need no hired help and the hired-help problem will cease to exist."
Scores the editorial.

War-time

1387. Adams, R. L. California farm labor needs and supplies for 1918. 7pp., mimeogr. [n.p. 1918] Pam. Coll.
Mr. Adams, who represented the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the University of California, and the State Council of Defense, was assisted by T. R. Kelley.
A table gives shortages of farm labor by counties.

1388. Adams, R. L. The farm labor situation in California, July 14, 1917. 14pp. [Berkeley, Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. 1917]. 283 Adl
Extent of shortage of farm labor; councils of defense and other governmental agencies helping recruit farm labor; and classes of raw labor available are all discussed.
Employers' and employees' responsibility for the interests of the other, housing, board, wages, hours, duration of work, and other conditions for securing emergency labor are additional topics.
1389. Adams, R. L., and Kelley, T. R. A study of farm labor in California. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 193, 75pp. Berkeley. 1918.
A study of war time labor conditions, supply, and demand in California, 1917.
Part 1 - condensed report of Part II which gives many details of the studies made: some topics treated are: Kinds and amounts of labor needed, hours, housing, board, conscription, recruiting, and importing of labor.
1390. Adkins, Charles. Emergency farm labor. Ill. Farmers' Inst. Rept. 1918: 88-100. 4 Il62
The shortage of farm labor is discussed - the eight-hour-day question, boy labor on the farm, retired farmer labor, etc.
1391. Agee, Alva, and App, Frank. Farm labor. N. J. Agr. Col. Ext. Bull. v. 1, no. 18, 31pp. New Brunswick. 1917. 275.29 N46
The war time farm labor situation as it affected New Jersey is discussed. The individual farmer's viewpoint is given. His problem in times of cheap labor was to make a profit on the labor; now it is not only to make a profit at high wages, but also to find the labor. Labor and farm management efficiency must increase. Other topics discussed are: Character of labor needed for various types of farm work; wages; suggested sources of farm labor - city, village, foreign, high-school boys, college students; yearly and harvest labor; board, farm camps for men and boys and the operation of these camps; labor of women; examples of successful solution of farm labor problems; and suggestions for seekers of labor.
1392. An army of farm tractor operators needed. Experienced tractor operators by the tens of thousands will be required to help increase the food supply. Power Farming 26(5): 8. June 1917. 58.8 T41
1393. Baer, J. M. The wheat crop and farm labor. Rev. of Reviews 57: 298-299. 1918. 110 Am32
The shortage of farm labor, because of the draft and because of the two million mechanics and farm laborers who have been drawn into war industries, is discussed. The necessity of raising nearly 350,000,000 bu. more wheat than in 1917 is presented and the problem of labor which this involves is described.
1394. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Commercial development department. The farm labor problem; its solution. Issued by W. H. Manss, Assistant to vice-president in charge of commercial development. 12pp. [Baltimore?] 1917. 283 B21
Topics discussed are: Objections to farm work; the farm situation in Maryland; sources of labor (prisoners of war, individual laborers,

inmates of institutions, vagrants, gang labor, boy labor, Agricultural Army); advantages of military plan.

The equipment needed for these labor camps, its cost, monthly cost of running the camps, and monthly earnings of camps are included.

1395. Black, G. D. Farm labor problem. Ohio Farmer 139: 438. 1917. 6 Oh3

On the shortage of farm labor and the high wages it commands.

The farmer often is not able to pay these wages.

1396. Christie, G. I., and DuBose, Clarence. Supplying the farm labor need.

Organization, cooperation, and the government's interest. 8pp.

Washington, U. S. Dept. Agr. 1918. 1 Ag86Ch

"This circular outlines some of the steps which the Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with many other agencies has taken to ameliorate the difficulties faced by the farmers."

Topics discussed include: The county agent and his work; response of the farmers; farm help specialists; town people "pitching in" to help; work or fight; saving labor by using machines; better methods and better crop systems; united action increases labor power; employment by the year holds help; married men dependable; live-stock farming desirable; and more houses required.

1397. Commonwealth club of California. Farm labor. Commonwealth Club. Calif.

Trans. 13(3): 73-122. May 1918. L. C.

Addresses and discussions by officials of government and public welfare agencies and by farmers and others interested. War-time organizations effected, and recommended together with steps suggested to develop new sources of labor, to import labor subject to deportation upon proclamation of peace, and other aids to agricultural production are given.

Contents:

Farm labor situation in California, by R. L. Adams discusses war time organization to handle farm labor problems.

1. State Farm Labor Agent: The U. S. Department of Labor turned over to the Department of Agriculture all agricultural labor matters. Its office of Farm Management was designated to handle them. The United States was divided into four districts, and the States within them were in charge of a farm help specialist responsible for the investigations and supplying of help as far as possible. In California this work fell to the University, R. L. Adams' office. This office is in close touch with the county agricultural agent in 36 of the 58 counties.

2. Federal and State Employment Services: Two types existed - the State employment service and the Federal service of the Immigration Service. These are to be consolidated and expanded under the federal director of employment of the U. S. Department of Labor.

3. California Industrial Welfare Commission - for mobilization of women, determination of their fitness for farm work, and for supervising field conditions.

4. State Board of Education: action through the machinery of the State Board, mobilizing of children of upper grammar and of high school ages; responsibility for their placement rests on the State Farm Labor Agent working both with and without aid of county agricultural agents. Supervision of boys 16-21 is undertaken by the Y.M.C.A. and of boys under 16 by Boy Scout Masters.

5. U. S. Boys' Working Reserve: an organization of the U. S. Department of Labor, with a state leader, to enroll for farm work, boys of 16 to 21. To avoid duplication of effort, the work will be handled in connection with the State Board of Education.

6. Organized movements of potential value in the labor problem are indicated by naming a few - such as - Farm Labor Committee of State Council of Defense; Valley Fruit Growers' Association, Fresno; California Federation of Farmers' Cooperative Marketing Associations; California and Colorado Agricultural Labor Association comprising the six Southern California sugar companies.

Farm labor from an orchardist's point of view, by G. W. Pierce, pp.84-94; Government aid for farm labor, by W. T. Boyce, pp.95-97; and The farm labor situation, by E. E. Bowles, pp.98-107.

1398. Crissey, Forrest. Ohio and the hired hand. Buckeye farmers look to the tractor to boost production. Country Gent. 83(15): 12-13, 34. Apr. 13, 1918. 6 C833

On the labor shortage in Ohio and the way the farmers are meeting it. The State will distribute tractors to those communities needing them.

1399. Currie, B. W. Feeding the world. Mobilizing farm labor. Great plans and great promises. Minimum prices. Country Gent. 82(22): 2-3, 24. June 2, 1917. 6 C833

"By the time this article is published there should be a recruiting station for farm labor in Government charge in every county in the United States. One million farm boys and girls will have been enrolled as 'Soldiers of the Commissary.' Between 700,000 and 800,000 retired farmers will have been summoned to help in the great patriotic drive for increased production. Half a million farm women who rarely ever toiled in the fields will have pledged themselves to assist in the harvesting. Fifty thousand country stores will have been impressed into service for emergency harvest duty.

"And in addition to this potential army there are several million men and boys in the cities who may be mobilized to aid in emergency labor tasks on the farm...

"Doctor Spillman, Chief of the Bureau of Farm Management, Department of Agriculture was appointed by Secretary Houston a sort of general-in-chief to work out plans and devise the machinery for mobilizing farm labor."

1400. Davenport, Eugene. Why farm labor must be skilled. The work calls for more varied knowledge than any other job. Country Gent. 82(46): 17-18. Nov. 17, 1917. 6 C833

"There are in sight but three sources of labor of real significance to farming.

"First, the very large number of men who have somewhat recently left the farm for the higher wages offered in manufacture.

"Second, the army of retired farmers, many of whom are physically able to return to the land and will doubtless do it.

"Third, an army of young men in the cities and towns under military age and entirely out of the war in any of its phases, but itching to get into the game. These boys, knowing nothing of farming, are useless to the farmer now; but if a systematic effort were made, such as

has been repeatedly suggested, they could in a single season be made into an agricultural army that would vastly increase food production and at the same time prepare them for military duty later on if the war continues until they become of military age."

1401. Du Bose, Clarence. What to do about farm labor. Power Farming 27(3): 49. March 1918. 58.8 T41

The author believes that it is possible to solve the farm-labor problem provided farmers will be satisfied to take untrained farm hands and teach them the fundamentals.

1402. Every farmer train a boy for 1918. Power Farming 26(11): 29. November 1917. 58.8 T41

The United States Boys' Working Reserve is already organized and working in forty-one States. Farmers are urged to get in touch with their county Defense Council and take one of the boys for help on the farm.

1403. Farm furloughs for enlisted men. Agr. Digest 2: 957. 1918. L. C.
An application for furlough is included.

1404. Farm help from enlisted labor may be welcomed by farmers who will bitterly resent competition from an army of help employed by the Government. Orange Judd Farmer 62(16): 14. Apr. 21, 1917. 6 Or1

1405. The farm labor problem. Wallace's Farmer 42: 1378. 1917. 6 W15

"On Monday, September 24th, representatives of the Federal Board of Farm Organizations, accompanied by a large number of congressmen and business men, presented to President Wilson a memorial on the farm labor question, from which we quote as follows:

"There is an unprecedented shortage of agricultural labor...

"The situation demands prompt and effective action on the part of the government. There is growing unrest and dissatisfaction on the farms, based in great part upon the well-founded belief that the purpose of the government is not carried out. The organized farmers of America look to you to set this matter right. They await anxiously the news, and they will consider carefully the nature of your action for their relief.

"The foregoing is a very strong presentation of the urgent need for retaining efficient help on the farm. The farmer does not claim exemption for his boys because he does not want them to fight, but because, if his skilled help is taken away, he can not produce."

1406. The farm labor problem [Editorial] Fruit Grower 28: 254. 1917. 80 W521

Describes the plan put forth by the University of Illinois, for civil-military service to secure an adequate supply of food.

Those enlisted would be men above military age, men of military age, of good health but unfit for service at the front, and boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age.

1407. Farm labor registration. Orange Judd Farmer 64(22): 574. June 1, 1918. 6 Or1

"A state wide move has been inaugurated by the Farm labor administration of the Illinois council of defense to register by counties all persons in cities, towns and villages who will agree to help out with farm work in rush seasons should a serious farm labor shortage

develop. Those signing up to do emergency farm work will be used in corn cultivation, wheat, oats and hay harvest, corn husking, silo filling, threshing, fruit picking."

1408. Farmer in war against starvation. Handicapped by labor shortage and other farm conditions. City Club, Chicago Bull. 11: 99-100. 1918. L. C.

1409. Farmer-soldiers to get furloughs. Agr. Digest 2: 917. 1918. L. C.

"A Senate bill passed by the house with the approval of the War Department on March 8 provides for furloughs for farmers and other men needed in non-military pursuits necessary to the war. A House amendment protects the soldier from being furloughed and forced to work against his will."

1410. French, W. F. Mobilizing the workers of America. Illus. World 28: 206-209, 302. October 1917. L. C.

On the labor shortage, especially in the harvest fields of the Northwest and the desirability of mobilizing the labor of the country.

1411. French, W. F. Shock troops. Illus. World 30: 335-338. November 1918. Not seen.

1412. Fulton, E. H. Farm labor. There are many methods suggested for lightening the labor situation, i.e. tractors, use of high school boys, the parole of soldiers, etc. Penn State Farmer 11: 168-169, 184. 1918. 276.8 P38

1413. Give us "help" - not advice. Cornell Countryman 15: 23-26. 1917. 6 C81
"What farmers need today is 'help' - workers. They have been offered too much advice from ill-qualified sources, while their help has been taken. First the industries outbid the farms for labor and now the draft is taking the able bodied of those that remained."

1414. Government plans for organization of farm labor. Agr. Digest 2: 525. 1917. L. C.

"The plan provides for a strictly local handling of all labor problems that can be adjusted locally. A 'community man' is to be the fundamental unit of the organization and he, with the assistance of his committees, will canvass his own neighborhood to find out what farmers need help and what men are available for supplying the local need. If there remains either a deficit or surplus of labor after the adjustments have been made, he reports to the 'county man' whose business it is to effect adjustments between the several communities in his county. The county man in turn reports a deficit or surplus to the 'State man' who then canvasses the situation for the State and reports to the Department of Agriculture."

1415. Grantham, A. E. Lessons in solving labor, credit and other production problems. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 74: 210-223. 1917. 280.9 Am34

In conclusion the author presents a few facts which seem to him fairly clear:

"1. That there is a shortage of labor on the farm. The indications are that this shortage will be more acute in 1918 than at present,

owing to the withdrawal of drafted men. 2. That the country as a whole does not suffer so much from a lack of labor as from a poor distribution of labor. 3. That organization is necessary in order to bring about the localization and distribution of labor. The state appears to be the best unit for accomplishing this end. 4. That the industries and the farm must cooperate if labor is to be used economically. Farmers particularly must cooperate in order to secure help of the proper kind."

1416. Handschin, W. F., and Andrews, J. B. The use of farm labor during the war. Ill. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 20, 11pp. Urbana. 1918.

Suggestions for increasing efficiency and supply of farm labor. Efficiency: More even distribution of labor by planned rotation; equipping workers with sufficient horsepower and proper size and type of tools and machinery; let livestock harvest crops; careful planning of farm work to fully utilize days of bad weather and to fit in work which may be done at any time so as not to conflict with absolutely necessary work. Labor Supply: Sources not ordinarily fully utilized; retired farmers, business men; high school boys; women; and workers in less-essential industries might be used.

1417. Harper, Woods. The first line of home defense. What is being done to mobilize working reserves for agriculture. Country Gent. 82(24): 9. June 16, 1917. 6 C833

Describes the operation by the U. S. Department of Labor of the United States Boys' Working Reserve and the work done by the National League for Women's Service in supplying women for farm work.

1418. Hayward, Wesley. Mobilization of labor and machinery. Field Illus. 27: 532, 568, 570. 1917. 42.8 Sp6

Discusses the need for farm laborers during the war.

The author thinks that there is only one way out of the difficulty and that is to employ machinery as it has never been employed before.

1419. Herring, A. P. Farm or fight. Survey 38: 159. 1917. 280.8 C37

"The serious shortage of trained farm labor which the American farmer is facing today has stimulated the members of Governor Harrington's Preparedness and Survey Commission to suggest a practical plan whereby this difficulty may be successfully met. The Farm Labor Committee of the Preparedness Commission of Maryland, of which W. H. Manss is chairman, is organizing a state agricultural army for the purpose of training raw recruits into helpful and efficient farm laborers."

The plan is given in detail.

1420. Hillegeist, W. M. The farm labor question. Md. Agr. Soc. Rept. 1917, v. 2, pp.201-205. 1918. 4 M366

The farm labor shortage is discussed and suggestions are made as to the solution of the problem.

1421. Houston, D. F. City's part in solving farm-labor problem. Responsibility of town people in production of enough staple food. 3pp. [Washington, D. C.] 1918. 1 Ag86Hc

Appeared also in U. S. Dept. Agr. Weekly News Letter 5(32): 1. Mar. 13, 1918.

Urges city men to help farmers, especially in seasonal rush times.

1422. Houston, D. F. The nation's farm labor problem. Power Farming 27(2): 52-53. February 1918. 58.8 T41

The Secretary of Agriculture outlines the steps which he believes necessary in order to deal with the farm labor shortage. Briefly, these are: A systematic survey of the farm labor situation; the promotion of fuller cooperation in the utilization of labor among farmers in the same community; the further development of machinery; making available labor which heretofore has not been fully utilized; the releasing of men for agricultural purposes, by replacing them with women and by diverting labor from nonessential enterprises; steps to see that any able bodied men who are not now doing a full and useful day's work shall be fully and regularly employed; and the largest possible production and fullest use of farm labor-saving machinery.

1423. Houston, D. F. Steps to victory. Acad. Polit. Sci. New York Proc. 7(4): 1-44. February 1918. L. C.

"Address delivered before the Economic Club of New York City on December 6, 1917."

A part of a series of addresses and papers on Economic Conditions of Winning the War, presented at the annual meeting of the Academy... December 14-15, 1917.

Includes a statement concerning the farm labor problem.

"The most promising lines of effort seem to me to embrace the following:

"First. A systematic survey of the farm labor situation in order to ascertain the possible needs of farmers and to determine ways of meeting them...

"Second. The promotion of fuller co-operation in the utilization of labor among farmers in the same community...

"Third. The further development of machinery for assisting in the transfer of labor from sections where the seasonal pressure has passed to regions where additional help is urgently needed.

"Fourth. Making available labor which heretofore has not been fully or regularly utilized in farming operations, including boys of high school age who have had experience on the farm.

"Fifth. The releasing of men for agricultural purposes, so far as possible, by replacing them with women and by diverting labor from relatively nonessential enterprises are matters which demand serious consideration...

"Sixth. Steps to see that any able-bodied men who are not now doing a full and useful day's work shall be fully and regularly employed...

"Seventh. The largest possible production and fullest use of farm labor-saving machinery."

1424. How needed farm labor was found. Power Farming 27(3): 58-59, 62. March 1918. 58.8 T41

Tells of the various methods used in securing farm labor in different parts of the country - emergency volunteer workers from towns and cities, high school boys, county labor bureaus, etc.

1425. Jenkins, E. H. "Universal military service" for farmers. Conn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. Inform. 7, 4pp. New Haven. 1917.

"Universal military service" for farmers is advocated as a war measure to relieve the farm labor situation."

1426. King, A. M. Report of committee on labor [Farmers' institutes], N. Y. Dept. Farms and Markets. Bull. 109: 101-103. 1918. L. C.
The farm labor shortage of the State is discussed and the means by which the amount of labor required on farms can be reduced to a minimum together with the means by which the labor best fitted for farm work can be held or secured are presented.
1427. Labor supply. Market Growers Jour. 21: 63-65. Aug. 1, 1917. 6 M34
Experiences of various truck crop growers in finding adequate labor - Carl Boseck, Baldwin Co., Ala.; Jos. Schwab, Philadelphia Co., Pa.; J. M. Smith, Muskogee Co., Okla.; and C. O. Ormsbee, Washington Co., Vt.
1428. Lasker, Bruno. Swords and plowshares; who shall grow crops to win the war and feed a hungry world? Survey 39: 513-516. 1918. 280.8 C37
A discussion of the farm labor shortage and the measures taken to remedy it. Especial attention is paid to the work of women and to the plan set forth by the Advisory Council of the Woman's Land Army of America.
1429. Lumbermen pledged to assist in saving crops. Amer. Lumberman May 4, 1918, p. 51. L. C.
A call was sent out to the members of the Southwestern Lumbermen's Association, to help organize their communities to aid the farmers in harvesting their crops, by J. R. Moorehead, secretary of the association.
1430. McMahon, J. R. Solving the vegetable riddle. New York and New Jersey growers hope for an answer soon. Country Gent. 83(6): 10-11, 23. Feb. 9, 1918. 6 C833
On the labor shortage in the truck crop industry. Some farmers have tried high school boys and women from the textile mills but both proved unsatisfactory.
1431. McSparran, J. A. Farm labor problems. Pa. Dept. Agr. Bull. 1(1): 142-153. April 1918. (General Bull. 310) 2 P38B
Discussion, pp. 147-153.
On the difficulties faced by farmers in securing sufficient labor.
1432. Making bricks without straw. Agr. Digest 2: 955-956, 986. 1918. L. C.
"The military draft as at present operated will make the least possible drain upon farm labor and it is not now likely that any man actually engaged in agriculture will be called even though he be in Class 1, before this year's crops are harvested. Furlough rules also give further relief in that they permit men to return to farms for emergency work and provide for groups of soldiers for farm labor when they can be spared from military camps. Clarence Oudley of the Department of Agriculture suggests several other solutions of the farm labor problem in a recent letter."
1433. Nicholls, W. D. Means for relieving the farm-labor shortage in Kentucky. Ky. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 58, 12pp. Lexington, 1918.
How Kentucky farmers may meet the labor shortage (putting idlers to work, using boy power for farm work, using city men, etc.) is discussed. How Canada has met the farm-labor shortage; suggestions

as to how Kentucky farmers may make their work count for the most; and the plan of the College of Agriculture for meeting the farm-labor shortage are included.

1434. Nieda, H. A. von. Suggestion for the labor problem. Power Farming 26(11): 28-29. November 1917. 58.8 T41
A discussion of the methods of securing farm labor. Many farmers use the employment agencies exclusively. The author advocates the use of advertisements in the farm and mechanical papers.
1435. Not enough farm labor. Lit. Digest 56(10): 17-18. Mar. 9, 1918. L. C.
Quotes from the press as to the scarcity of farm labor and the proposed remedies.
1436. One reason for farm labor shortage. Agr. Digest 2: 823-824. 1918. L.C.
"Although the percentage of men drafted from agriculture is not more than the percentage drafted from any other industry, the total called out to service is three or four times more than that called from any other industry. But this is not the most important reason for the farm labor shortage. It is well known that the drawing power of big wages paid in other industries has drained more labor from the farms during the last two years than has the army."
1437. Ousley, Clarence. The farm labor problem. Man-power sufficient if properly mobilized by cooperation and community action. U. S. Dept. Agr., Off. Sec. Circ. 112, 10pp. 1918. 1 Ag86C
This is a discussion of the farm labor problem during the war. The effect of the draft upon the farm labor supply, town men of farm experience, boy's working reserve, women on farms, etc., are discussed.
Sections include: War time methods (group action by farmers); cities responsible (for helping furnish emergency harvest labor); sources of labor and the agencies which assisted in placing it; and Report by Advisory Committee.
1438. Ousley, Clarence. Mobilizing farm labor. What one county is doing by the power of public opinion to save crops. 1p. [Washington, 1918, 1 Ag850u
Describes the work of mobilization of farm labor in Kingfisher County, Okla. No labor from outside the county was available.
1439. Ousley, Clarence. Some farm labor suggestions. Hoard's Dairyman 55: 654. 1918. 44.8 H65; Also in Dairy Farmer 16: 402. 1918.
Suggests the use of town and city labor, school boys and women on farms to take the place of the men in the army.
1440. Pickett, J. E. Help wanted. The farmer must have volunteers or conscripts to make big crops. Country Gent. 83(2): 3-4, 46-47. Jan. 12, 1918. 6 C833
On the farm labor shortage, especially in the wheat growing regions of the Middle West.
1441. Pickett, J. E. A job for the retired farmer. The Middle West needs him to solve its labor shortage. Country Gent. 82: 1595, 1614. 1917. 6 C833

1442. Pickett, J. E. Our crop-production line is very thinly held. Country Gent. 83(28): 5-6. July 13, 1918. 6 C833
A discussion of the needs of farmers for labor during the war.
1443. Post, L. F. Farm labor shortage. Coop. Manager & Farmer 7(9): 61. May 1918; also in Power Farming 27: 41. June 1918. 280.28 C78
Mr. Post thinks that the American farmer is the victim of publicity, that two-thirds of the farm-labor shortage is imaginary and that the other third can be remedied.
1444. Pugsley, C. W. Methods of meeting the farm labor shortage: organization of farm labor bureaus. Assoc. Amer. Agr. Col. and Expt. Sta. Proc. (1917) 31: 297-298. Burlington, Vt. 1918. 4 As7
The discussion deals with Nebraska.
1445. The question of farm labor. Agr. Digest 2: 691-692. 1917. L. C.
Quotes the Black and White Record as to the seriousness of the exodus of labor from the farms.
1446. Scott, J. C. Suggestions to farmers regarding farm labor shortage in time of war. Wash. Agr. Col. Ext. Bull. Ser. 1, no. 33, 4pp. Pullman. 1918. 275.29 W27P
Suggestions as to how to cut down the need of labor are given.
1447. Snow, B. W. Analyzing serious labor shortage. Orange Judd Farmer 64(16): 7. Apr. 20, 1918. 6 Or1
The percentage of shortage of farm labor, exclusive of owners or operators is given by states. "American farmers this year face a shortage of farm labor equal to roughly 1,392,000 persons who ordinarily either work for wages or contribute their labor as part of the family organization."
1448. Soldier farm furloughs [with general orders and form of application] Dairy Farmer 16: 352, 359. 1918. 44.8 K56
1449. Somers, Lee. Labor in the world war; a summary and retrospect of the accomplishments of the War Labor Administration of 1918-19. Public Affairs 5(3): 11-12. September 1925. L. C.
Discusses responsiveness of American labor to war needs; efforts to, and success in, keeping up labor standards and living standards; activities of U. S. Employment Service, Information and Education Service, Conciliation and Adjustment Service, Investigation and Inspection Service, Training Service, Industrial Housing and Transportation; attitude of labor organizations, American Federation of Labor, Amalgamated, I. W. W.; and refusal to conscript labor or capital for war.
1450. Suzzallo, H. The labor problem among fruit growers. Better Fruit 12(8): 7-8. February 1918. 80 B46; also in Agr. Digest 2: 937. 1918.
Discusses the plans of the State Council of Defense to meet the acute labor shortage which horticulturists are facing.

1451. Taylor, H. C. Mobilizing a farm labor force. Hoard's Dairyman 54: 618-619. 1917. 44.8 H65

Mr. Taylor thinks that retired farmers, unemployed boys, high school or college, of the villages and cities, and women and girls can be mobilized into an agricultural force which will take care of food production during the war.

1452. U. S. Department of agriculture, Office of the secretary. Handling the farm labor problem. 6pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C. 1917. 1.9 Ag86Hf

A plan is presented, which contemplates "a State organization, a separate county organization or a representative for each county, and a local organization or representative for each community for dealing with the problem of farm labor."

1453. U. S. Department of agriculture, Office of the secretary. Plan for handling the farm-labor problem. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Sec. Farm Management Circ. 2, 3lpp. 1917. 1 F22C

Suggestions for state work where no existing plan is in effective operation. Provides for ascertaining the needs of farmers. Designed to have each office a local clearing house and to avoid congestion of data.

Includes: suggested sources of labor; details of plan; notes; and forms.

1454. United Business Service. [Washington, D. C.] 110 Un3

The U. S. Department of Agriculture Library has v. 1, no. 1, May 10, 1917 to n.s. v. 2, no. 35, August 30, 1920.

Frequency of publication varies.

V. 1, May 10, 1917 to v. 3, no. 575, Mar. 31, 1919 published by U. S. Committee on Public Information; v. 3, no. 576, Apr. 3, 1919 published by Roger Babson.

V. 1, May 10, 1917 to v. 3, no. 388, Aug. 16, 1918 have title: Official Bulletin; v. 2, no. 389, Aug. 17, 1918 to v. 3, no. 575, Mar. 31, 1919 have title: Official U. S. Bulletin.

This publication contains articles dealing with the shortage of farm labor and the measures taken to relieve this shortage. These articles appeared frequently during the war years.

1455. Veblen, Thorstein. Farm labor for the period of the war. Public 21: 882-885, 918-922, 947-952, 981-985. 1918. L. C.

Describes the grave situation as to farm labor because of the war and the various sources which may be drawn upon by the farmers to replace the labor they have lost.

1456. Wanted: men, not advice. Lit. Digest 55(14): 24. Oct. 6, 1917. L. C.

"The farmers say they are much obliged for all the well-meant advice that is poured upon them from the pages of newspapers and magazines; but they are of opinion that if they could have all the men they want, they would take good care of crop production without the aid of these well-intentioned mentors. 'Fully half the farmers', says W. W. Reynolds in a leading article on 'The Farmer's Side', in The Rural New-Yorker (New York, September 15), 'understand their business as well as any other class in the world do theirs.' It is

rather harder to learn farming, he thinks, than any other occupation. Such being the case, he is amused by most of the printed advice that he reads. The trouble with the farmer at present, he says, is not inefficiency, but scarcity of labor. Our farms are worked today by middle-aged and old men. 'Give us men!' cries this farmer, 'and we will feed the world.'

1457. Werkman, C. H. Farm labor problem. Purdue Agr. 12: 550, 580. 1918. 6 P97

A discussion of the farm labor shortage and the need for labor in growing and harvesting crops. Mentions various proposals for solving this problem and says:

"Though all these solutions warrant careful consideration, perhaps a less radical and at the same time more practical method of meeting the dearth of labor may be found in the use of only improved farm lands requiring a relatively small amount of hand labor and lending themselves more freely to the use of machinery. Similarly, the growing of crops requiring a minimum of hand labor is to be urged. This applies particularly to the large commercial grower of fancy vegetables. In most cases the final solution of the labor problem will lie in a partial application of all of these suggested solutions."

1458. What the food control bill means to the farmer. Agr. Digest 2: 520-522, illus. 1917. L. C.

Farm labor problems, pp.521-522.

"The question of how to secure an adequate supply of farm labor to insure against the loss of any part of the crops of the present year is a serious one and one which is occupying the attention of the various councils of Defense as evidenced by the reports received from the different states."

1459. Wilcox, E. V. The farmer's labor problem. Amer. Labor Legis. Rev. 8: 38-51. 1918. L. C.

"With the entrance of the United States into the world war it was anticipated that a temporary shortage of farm labor might occur, requiring special attention by the Department of Agriculture. The duty of handling this problem for the department was assigned to the office of Farm Management, and a study of the problem was immediately begun..."

"The results obtained in our farm labor work of the past crop season indicate that there is labor enough in the country if it is properly distributed and efficiently employed. There appears to be, in other words, no absolute shortage of labor. There are many local disturbances due to the unusual competition for labor at high wages, and in certain localities farmers have suffered for want of labor and have found it difficult to secure help in the places where they had usually found it..."

"The necessity for a higher efficiency of labor and for more extensive use of labor-saving devices and cropping systems designed for the better utilization of farm labor has been too largely considered as an academic proposition. This necessity is now a condition, not a theory. The real problem before us is therefore not to find laborers in China or Timbuctoo to do our work, but to do it ourselves. We are going at this problem with open eyes and open minds

and with the cooperation of all classes of our population we shall surely succeed."

1460. Wilcox, E. V. Plan of the Department of agriculture for handling the farm labor problem. Amer. Econ. Rev. Sup. 8(1): 158-170. March 1918. 280.8 An32

An outline of the functions and work of the U. S. Department of agriculture in keeping up a farm labor supply in the World War. An agreement between the U. S. Department of Labor and the Department of Agriculture detailed to the former, labor surveys in towns and cities of over 10,000, and to the latter the surveys elsewhere. Emigration of foreign subjects, and attraction of labor from farms to war industries and to new industries had diminished labor supplies to farmers. Hence the necessity for accurate estimation of farmers' labor needs and of the possibilities of rearrangement of farm work to even labor demands as much as possible.

Labor may be found by questioning applicants at employment offices as to farm experience (New York Employment Service offices found 10%), from retired farmers still physically able for much work, from school boys and girls during vacations, from city dwellers who can do farm work during their vacations, from among women who do not live on farms. Work may be speeded up by fuller use of farm family and of the farm workers, by swapping of labor, by bees (such as husking bees), by compulsory labor laws and their enforcement, import of Mexicans to replace those emigrated, etc.

Some suggestions have been widely made, but are useless - such as importation of Chinese, war prisoners, part time use of soldiers under training, cultivation of large areas of unused lands by labor conscript, etc.

It may be practicable to import into the Southwest some Puerto Ricans.

Training camps for boys and women are noted, and results of the Department of Agriculture specialists' work on labor are briefly described.

1461. Wilson, James. The emergency on the farm. Wallaces' Farmer 42: 1713. 1917. 6 W15

Discusses the scarcity of farm help and the necessity of drafting farm boys and farmers for work on the farms.

1462. Wisker, A. L. How the army draft affects the farm labor situation. Calif. State Comn. Hort. Monthly Bull. 7: 79-88. 1918. 2 Cl2M
Discussion, pp. 81-83.

On the difficulties of securing enough farm labor because of the draft. Thinks that the privilege of military service should be denied to all bona fide farmers whether they be owners, tenants or laborers.

1463. Women and boys to work on farms. N. Y. State Indus. Comn. Bull. 3: 175. 1918. Dept. Labor Lib.

Reprinted from the Syracuse Post-Standard.

The New York State Bureau of Employment divided the State into five zones, each with a director of the New York Boys' Working Reserve which cooperates with the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve.

School boys were to be enlisted through the passing out of application blanks by teachers. Supervision by the Department of Education was to follow the boys into the fields to insure proper moral surroundings. Boys out of school one or two years could also enlist through the State employment offices.

See also Employment agencies and services

TRAINING

1464. Dean, W. H. Training the hired man. We have short courses for farmers, why not for farm hands? Country Gent. 82: 1589. 1917. 6 C833
1465. King, A. C. Student labor on New York farms: with discussion. N. Y. State Fruit Growers' Assoc. Proc. (1916) 15: 298-310. 81 N48
On practical experience for Cornell students on farms.
1466. National farm school, Farm school, Bucks Co., Pa. The National farm school. 47pp. Farm School, Bucks Co., Pa. 1926. 276 N21N
1st edition in 1905.

A pamphlet describing the purposes and activities of the school (located at Farm School, Bucks Co., Pa.) and at the same time outlining its financial needs. Illustrated.

The school takes city boys of grammar school education and gives them free a three year course in theoretical and practical agriculture, then places them as farm hands, encouraging them to strive for operatorship. It is planned to make the institution coeducational, and to introduce courses to train girls for the responsibilities and duties of a farm wife, also to fit them for agricultural work within their strength and ability.

During the past 10 years the school has a record of 77% of its graduates, and in the past 5 years, 84% remaining on the soil. A group, who have left the soil have gone to occupations closely allied, and have distinguished themselves there.

WAGES AND PERQUISITES

1467. Albert, A. D. Where the prairie money goes. Scribner's 82: 476-480. 1927. L. C.

Farm wages and perquisites compared to other wages, 1926, Edgar County, Ill. Hired farm help seemed as well paid as other workers. Of 2352 farm units, 4 out of 5 took on workers by the year for about \$40 per month per man, somewhat more was paid to a family (married) man. A furnished room or house was given in each case. Means were provided for all married men to grow their family green foods; dairy and meat products and fuel were largely provided. Some men could add to their incomes by raising and selling eggs and milk.

In a country town - industrial factory wage earners averaged \$845 yearly. Town workers above grade of helpers, \$1100; all other town clerks, semi-skilled laborers, waiters, delivery men, etc. \$830 a year.

1468. As to farm wages. New England Homestead 84(6): 10. Feb. 11, 1922. 6 N442

Correspondent considers about half the war rate for wages will be about right for 1922; farming cannot stand more. -p. 10.

An editorial comment notes that some New England Farm Bureaus are considering calling meetings to consider wage rates, prices, and plans. The general feeling is to push ahead, producing normally as cheaply as possible.

1469. B., J. W., Jr. Farm labor in Pennsylvania. Amer. Agr. 115: 535. 1925. 6 Am3

Rich farmers can get help by paying the price. Poor ones must work themselves and their families beyond their strength - with resultant sickness and early old age.

Hired girls, \$8 to \$12 a week; single men - \$35 to \$60 per month with board; married men - \$50 to \$100 per month with free rent, three hogs, one-half slaughtered steer, all potatoes needed and vegetables. "Some have a cow and several hundred chickens fed by the landlord."

1470. Bean, L. H. Wages of farm hands governed by three factors. U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1926: 758-759. 1927. 1 Ag34Y

"Farm wages appear to be influenced by three major factors: (1) Supply of farm labor, (2) cost of living, and (3) factory employment and wages."

1471. Black, G. D. Farm labor problems. Ohio Farmer 142: 422. 1918. 6 Oh3

On the high wages that must be paid to farm labor for cutting corn. One man was paid \$43 for three days of cutting. On the writer's own farm men have made as high as \$9 and \$11 a day. He does not see reason or justice in such demands.

1472. Black, J. D. Agricultural wage relationships: Historical changes. Rev. Econ. Statis. 18(1): 8-15. February 1936.

"The present article gives a partial report on research into the available data on wages paid farm labor in the United States and certain related factors, to see what such data reveal as to the content and character of the expected relationships. Most of the needed data are available only since 1910. The analysis breaks into three parts: historical changes in farm wage rates, and historical changes in the geographic pattern, in each case with the factors related thereto. This article deals only with the first of these."

In closing the author says: "Now that we have before us the full pattern of change in farm wage rates and in related factors - gross and net farm incomes, prices received by farmers, industrial wages, industrial employment, cityward migration, supply of and demand for farm labor, land values, rents, amounts and values of the other productive agents used with labor - we are in a position to judge its consistency, and discern any distortions in it. We have observed evidences of lags and of irregularities in the data; but no serious abnormalities. The failure of farm wage rates to rise above net farm incomes and prices received by farmers in 1934 and 1935 seems reasonably consistent with the rest of the pattern, in particular with factory employment, farm labor supply, and migration from farms to cities."

1473. Blueberries a prized crop. New England Homestead 106(19): 2. Sept. 16, 1933. 6 N442

For raking, \$3.00 per day in Belknap County, N.H., section, with sometimes a bonus for a day's work of over nine bushels.

Development of a winnowing mill to separate good berries from green ones and trash has enabled operators to rake rather than pick the berries. It will handle up to 100 bu. a day. Rakers can sometimes gather 20 bushels a day.

1474. Brewer, J. W. Farm labor situation. Oreg. Voter 13: 76-77. 1918. L.C.
"The farm labor situation just at the present time is well in hand.

"On the strength of a very determined campaign in the wheat raising counties [of Oregon], a uniform wage of \$60.00 per month has been established. This has resulted in two things.

"First: In that it has done away with one farmer bidding against another for farm labor, and

"Second: That there is a considerable less movement of transient labor continually on the lookout for more pay."

1475. Brooks, T. J. Man power. Fla. Dept. Agr. Quart. Bull. 37(3): 19-22. July 1927. 2 F66B

A brief summary of the history of wages of agricultural laborers and of the desirability of a large supply of man power on the farms.

1476. Bureau of applied economics, inc. Wages in various industries and occupations; a summary of wage movements, 1914-1920. Bur. Applied Econ., Inc. Bull. 8, 65pp. Washington. 1920. 280.9 B89
Farm labor, pp.26-27, gives wages of hired farm labor per month, without board, 1914 and 1919 (figures from U. S. Dept. Agr.).

1477. Clark, L. D., and Tracy, S. J. Laws relating to payment of wages. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 408, 157pp. 1926. 158.6 B87

An earlier study, Wage-payment Legislation in the United States, by R. G. Patterson (Bull. 229) was issued in 1918.

While not agricultural specifically, this bulletin is of general interest to all labor.

1478. Clark, L. D. Minimum-wage laws of the United States: construction and operation. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 285, 345pp. 1921. (Labor Laws of the United States series) 158.6 B87

An earlier bulletin, entitled "Minimum-wage Legislation in the United States and Foreign Countries" was issued as Bulletin 167.

Only one State, California, includes agricultural occupations in the list of occupations covered by the minimum wage law. Information as to this act may be found on pp.84-85, and pp.305-307.

1479. Cooper, T. P. High wages will continue. Dairy farmers must meet competition - Labor a big factor in determining cost of production. Dairy Farmer 17: 1024-1025. 1919. 44.8 K56

Cost of labor is a big factor in cost of producing milk, as dairying requires relatively large amounts of labor - 15 to 18 man days, and four horse days per cow per year. Utilization of home-farm and hired labor in a proper manner is important. Labor saving methods and devices must be increasingly used; also better utilization of labor and time - better producing cows, and machine milkers are examples of these.

1480. The crisis and agricultural workers. Geneva 6(12): 177. December 1933. 280.8 L472

"Information collected by the International Labour Office shows that the continuation and aggravation of the agricultural crisis since 1930 have seriously affected working conditions in agriculture. The two chief consequences of the depression have been a considerable fall in agricultural wage rates in nearly every country and increased unemployment reaching such proportions as to present a most serious problem for agricultural workers."

"In the United States the index for agricultural wages fell from 171 (pre-war 100) in 1929 to 74 in January 1933, at which date wages were as low as in 1899. In July 1933, however, the index had risen again to 78."

1481. D., J. J. Agricultural values as basis for wages. Rural New Yorker 82: 445. 1923. 6 R88

Discusses agricultural production, its present low exchange value to the producer, and argues that "since agricultural products constitute the principal element in the cost of living, agricultural values are the proper basis for estimating a fair wage for labor" and recommends a method for legally fixing all wages upon agricultural values as a basis, ensuring a living wage.

1482. Demune, P. P. Farm labor's plight. Survey 61: 70-71. 1928. 280.8 C37

This is a discussion of the low wages paid to the agricultural laborer, and the social and economic conditions which must prevail among these men, many of whom have families. Concrete examples are given from a study made in Pickaway County, Ohio, and from studies made by the United States Department of Agriculture during the years 1922 to 1924.

1483. Douglas, P. H. Real wages in the United States, 1890-1926. 682pp. Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Co. 1930. 283 D74R
Bibliography, pp.655-667.

Farm labor is included in this historical discussion of wages - cost of living index figures; day labor; full-time weekly earnings; low level of wages; monthly wages; movement into urban industries; real earnings; real wages; etc.

Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 31: 176. August 1930.

1484. Falconer, J. I. Farm wages in Ohio. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bimonthly Bull. 12: 132. Wooster. 1927.

Some 50% of the farmers of Ohio hire no labor; about 25% hire for somewhat less than a year's time; the other 25% hire one or more men the year round. Available data indicate that there is only about half the amount of hired labor on Ohio farms that there was in 1910.

A chart shows the level of general wages, Ohio farm wages, and Ohio farm products, 1914-1926.

1485. Falconer, J. I. Index numbers of production, wages, and prices. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bimonthly Bull. 10: 103-104, 157-158, 190. 1925; 11: 38-39, 86-87, 127, 158-159, 203-204, 254. 1926; 12: 32, 63, 104, 134-135, 168, 198. 1927; 13: 32, 80, 128, 160, 192, 230. 1928; 14: 32, 64, 111, 142, 176, 207. 1929; 15: 28, 64, 95-96, 128, 173, 202. 1930; [16]: 32, 78, 118-119, 150, 196, 246. 1931; [17]: 31, 76, 127, 160, 191, 230. 1932; 18: 27, 59, 92, 112, 136, 154. 1933; 19: 29, 82, 132, 165, 190, 210. 1934; 20: 27, 100, 135, 164, 185. 1935.
Title varies.
Index numbers of Ohio farm wages are included.
1486. Farm and other wages. [Editorial] Pa. Farmer 101: 524. 1929. 6 P383
A correspondent believes farm wages far below that of equal city labor. He notes that farm labor, to be of value on the farm handling power equipment, must be better than city common labor with which it is usually compared. Farm hands thus qualified soon graduate to a better grade of work than does common labor going to the city. The editor replies, comparing the farm labor of such skill with good city workmen above the grade of common labor. His observation is that - in perquisites, cash wages, security of employment, and net savings at the end of the year - the farm worker is usually ahead of the city worker.
1487. Farm bureau announces wage scale. Calif. Cult. 56: 452. 1921. 6 C12
"At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Los Angeles County farm bureau, Director Aschenbrenner, chairman of the labor committee, presented a report on the activities of the farm bureau relative to the labor situation and reduction of wage scales."
1488. Farm labor situation; our experience pool. Practical Farmer 116: 163. 1920. 6 P88
Experiences of employers of labor in various parts of the country are given. Wages range from \$40 to \$70 a month with board and lodging. The average farmer is unable to pay these high wages.
1489. Farm labor wages lower. Plenty of men available this year in Illinois. Orange Judd Farmer 69: 394. 1921. 6 Orl
Wages vary in different sections of the State. In Vermilion County "wages for single men vary from \$30 to \$45 with perhaps an average of \$35. Married men will range from \$35 to \$60 averaging from \$45 to \$50."
In McLean County the average wage for single men is \$40 a month with board and washing and between \$45 and \$50 for married men.
1490. [Farm wages] Rural New Yorker 92: 310. 1933. 6 R88
Editorial. "Farm wages of the old-fashioned kind are the rule now. The countrywide average is only about \$15 a month and board."
1491. Farm wages set. Prairie Farmer 107(5): 25. Mar. 2, 1935. 6 P883
A group of farmers from Champaign, Douglas, Edgar and Vermilion counties, Illinois, met at Allerton on Feb. 21, 1935, and agreed on a wage scale for farm hands. A single man hired to work from Mar. 1 to after corn husking will receive \$29 a month, board, room, and washing; married men, \$35 a month, house, pork for family sufficient for one year, garden, one or two milk cows, and chicken feed.

1492. Farm wages vary widely. Pacific Rural Press 123: 499, 532. 1932. 6 P112
Preliminary results of a questionnaire on farm wages sent out by the Pacific Rural Press "this year." The figures are given for various counties of California.
1493. Folsom, J. C. Perquisites and wages of hired farm laborers. U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bull. 213, 58pp. 1931. 1 Ag84Te
Reviewed in Internatl. Labor Rev. 20: 562-567. 1929; U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 29: 418-422. 1929.
In two parts - the first relating to non-casual labor, 1925; the second to casual, 1926.
Character, frequency and value of perquisites - with those of noncasuals in greater detail; and wages are described.
Relations of perquisite frequencies and values to various factors - such as length of service, marital condition, giving or withholding of board, non-agricultural wages, city usages and expenses, etc. - referring largely to non-casuals are given.
1494. Folsom, J. C. Wages of farm hands augmented by many important perquisites. U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1928: 600-601. 1 Ag84Y
Non casuals' wages are made up of 60% cash and 40% perquisites on the average; casuals' - 77% and 23% respectively. 98% of non casuals receive perquisites, and 85% of casuals. The frequency of important perquisites are noted, both for casuals and non casuals, and for single and married laborers.
1495. Gerhart, G. A. Shade for growing coffee plants. Forestry problems of Porto Rico. U. S. Daily 4(237): 16. Dec. 9, 1929. 280.8 Un33
Wage rates in agriculture in 1929 were very low.
\$1 per day in Rio Piedras nursery of the Forest Service. 70¢ and up in sugar cane fields.
1496. Givens, M. B., and Wilke, Ernestine. A guide to statistical series relating to wages in the United States. [n.p.] Ann Arbor, Mich., Edwards Bros., Inc. 1933. 280.12 P92s
This is v. IV in a Report to the President's Research Committee on Social Trends on Social Statistics in the United States.
A selection of references, supposedly to series, but actually including isolated or single reports on wages and earnings of various classes of farm workers, so far as agricultural labor is concerned. State and Federal data only are included.
The entries are each in reference card style, indicating source and character of data, also coverage.
1497. Gusler, Gilbert. The agricultural outlook for 1925. The new year promises even greater prosperity than 1924. Farmer 43: 7. 1925. 6 F2211
"With a broad demand for labor in factories and on construction gangs, wages of farm labor are likely to be a trifle higher."
1498. Gusler, Gilbert. Do high wages help the farmer? How they affect agriculture in prosperity and depression. Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home 50(6): 5. Mar. 19, 1932. 6 F2211
A discussion of how wages affect agriculture in prosperity and depression. A chart is given showing "the movement of prices and wages over a period of 92 years" - from 1840 to 1932. Both industrial and farm wage rates are included.

1499. Gusler, Gilbert. What shall I pay the hired man? Long time trend of wages is upward; no reductions in 1926. Farmer 44: 639. 1926.
6 F2211

Discussion of trend of farm wages compared to that of value per acre of principal crops, showing the former rising faster than the latter at present. (chart)

Movement of population between city and farm is discussed, with expectation that the farm will lose to the city.

"Broadly speaking, the solution of the farm labor problem must be found through the use of more and larger machinery, a better layout of farm, larger fields, and more careful planning of all farm work. Headwork and machine work must be made to substitute for handwork.

1500. Heer, Clarence. Income and wages in the South. 68pp. Chapel Hill, Univ. of North Carolina Press. 1930. L. C.

Ch. II. Productivity and Wages in Southern Agriculture, includes a table showing average wages of male farm laborers, by States (Dept. of Agr. and Dept. of Labor) and compares them with industrial wages and with farm wages in other parts of the country.

1501. Heer, Clarence. Income and wages in the South. Southern Conf. on Ed. Proc. (1930) 3: 25-30. Chapel Hill. 1931. (N. C. Univ. Ext. Bull. v. 10, no. 9) 275.9 So84

Chapters 2 and 5 contain material of interest concerning agricultural laborers. A brief discussion of the farm wage in 1928 is included.

1502. Here is the farm wage problem. [Editorial] Pacific Rural Press 128 (2): 20. July 14, 1934. 6 P112

"Communists are right in claiming that farm wages are too low"; farmers admit it. The farmer cannot raise wages and pass along toward or to the consumer the added costs, as can many concerns. Farmers cannot fix prices and Government refuses aid for this purpose. In considering wages, farmers' ability to pay, as well as laborers' needs, should be considered. If the government will assume responsibility for a raise in prices of farmers' products, farmers will be willing to pay better wages and give better housing.

1503. Hired men. Back to the farm movement brings rural wages to the lowest point within memory and kills mechanization for the present. Business Week Feb. 1, 1933, p. 12. 280.8 Sy8

According to U. S. Department of Agriculture figures "in January you could hire a farm hand for \$14.07 a month with board. This was less by \$6 than was paid farm labor from 1910 to 1914."

1504. Holmes, C. L. Wages of farm labor [Minnesota] Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bull. 4, 65pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1922.

An analysis of the wages of hired farm labor in Minnesota, with some reference to comparative wages of other labor.

Topics discussed are: Classification of farm labor; relation of types of farming to wages (by various sections; farm wage contracts in 1919; farm wages in 1919; wages as related to other farm expenses; and relation of farm wages to general business conditions.

This is a detailed, technical study, partly historical, partly statistical in character, treating of Minnesota by districts.

1505. Hutchens, J. M. The blueberry season has arrived. Rural New Yorker 89: 966. 1930. 6 R88

The blueberry season in Maine is discussed.

Rakers get 50 to 75c per bushel and rake 6 to 10 bu. a day, with an extreme report of 16 bu.

1506. Idaho. Laws, statutes, etc. Farm laborers' liens. Idaho. Laws, statutes, etc. Idaho code 1932, sec.44-301-44-310, pp. 80-83. 274.21 L520d

"Any person who does any labor on a farm or land in tilling the same, or in cultivating, harvesting, threshing, or housing any crop or crops raised thereon, has a lien on such crop or crops for such labor."

These laws which have been in force since establish the lien of agricultural workers, their durations, rules of practice and appeals in actions to foreclose such liens; provide enforcement of same, joinder of actions and attorney's fees in case of foreclosure; for enforcement of judgment and apportionment of proceeds, and provide for method of sale in event of foreclosure.

1507. Illinois. Department of agriculture. Wages paid farm hands - season of 1916. Ill. Dept. Agr. Rept. 1916: 417, 448. 1917. 2 I16T

1508. International labor office. Statistics of wages of agricultural workers in various countries, 1927-1934: II. Internatl. Labor Off., Internatl. Labour Rev. 30(6): 844-865. December 1934. 283.8 In87

This article contains the second part of the tables and notes belonging to the statistics of agricultural wages, the first part of which was published in the November, 1934, number of the Review. Tables relate to 18 countries, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Chile, Canada, the United States, Mexico, China, India (Bombay Presidency), Japan, Australia, and New Zealand.

Sources of data, regions covered, categories of workers, duration of engagement, forms of wage payment, time unit, frequency of compilation of data and use of data are discussed.

1509. International labor office. Statistics showing movements in the general level of wages. Internatl. Labor Off., Internatl. Labor Rev. 20(1): 113-125. July 1929; 21(1): 117-127. January 1930; 22(1): 88-98. July 1930; 23(1): 70-86. January 1931; 24(2-3): 281-293; (5): 584-597. August-September, November 1931; 25(2): 261-272; (5): 686-697. February, May 1932; 27(2): 269-271; (5): 695-706. February, May 1933; 28(2): 222-243; (4): 707-719. August, November 1933; 29(2): 256-268; (5): 704-716. February, May 1934; 30(2): 251-262; (5): 677-691. August, November 1934; 31(2): 252-264; (5): 735-748. February, May 1935; 32(2): 257-272. August 1935.

Title varies.

General level of wages in industry and in some cases for agriculture, with various classifications as to sex, and skill, are included. Usually both average wage rates and indices of wages are given. In a second section are indices of real wages for some countries, including the United States. Sources are indicated and notes as to character and compilation of data are given. Tables are printed at intervals.

Some of the later tables do not show agricultural wages.

1510. Iowa. Bureau of labor. Report...1st, 1914/16-date. Des Moines. 1916-date.
Dept. Labor Lib.

Wages of farm help in Iowa are contained in these reports. They are arranged by counties and cover several years. The figures are taken from compilations made by the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, based upon data reported each year by township assessors.

1511. Keiffer, D. L. No labor shortage around Fresno. Pacific Rural Press 106: 316. 1923. 6 P112

Raisin and peach harvests sometimes come together as in 1922; this year peaches came first. Shortage of labor, September 8 to 17, 1923 was increased by Mexicans stopping work to celebrate Mexican National celebration, September 14 to 17. This antagonizes growers who risk loss of crops.

Wages - 2 1/2 to 4 1/2¢ per tray of seedless, 3 to 5¢ for Muscats - rate set by Valley Fruit Growers' Association; almost double in labor shortage, the outlying districts usually held to scale. Wages need not have risen if growers had not been so impatient.

Ranch wages \$2.50 per day with board for steady, all around men, will drop to \$2.00 about October 15. Plenty of such help at Fresno except dairy hands.

Cotton pickers paid 1 1/4 to 1 1/2¢ lb. and board selves.

Picking to begin first week of October in Fresno and Kings Counties.

Surplus labor here moving to Ventura County for walnut harvest and to Tulare County for orange harvest.

1512. Kirby, Amos. New Jersey wage agreement. Equalizes labor market, protects growers' interests, fair to misunderstandings. Market Growers Jour. 48: 238-239. 1931. 6 M34

Wages are given for the different kinds of labor in picking and packing various truck crops.

1513. League of nations, Economic intelligence service. World economic survey, 1931-32. 327pp. Geneva. 1932. (Publications II. Economic and financial. 1932. II. A. 18) 280.9 L47P

Wages, unemployment and labour conditions, pp.220-244, includes index numbers of money wages in agriculture for the United States, 1929-1932.

1514. Lower wages for farm labor [Editorial] New England Homestead 84(3): 5. Jan. 21, 1922. 6 N442

Wages possibly 25 to 50% lower than last year with ample labor supply for farms. Notes tendency to meet at County Agent's office - farmers and high class employees - to consider conditions and come to agreement of what is fair. Method adopted by some farm bureaus in West is to hire men for six to nine months at stated figure - and pay bonus of \$5 to \$10 per month if the men stay full time. Suggested that the president of Farm Bureau Federation call its members and some hired men (both those at work and those seeking work) to conferences to crystallize views and secure uniformity of action.

1515. McLennan, W. The position of the sheep-shearer. Amer. Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower 39: 103. 1919. 45.8 Am31
An article by the head of the sheep shearers' union answering some criticisms of the 1919 wage scale set by the union. Rates are not given. Rates were difficult to set because of the unsettled wool market and because of apparent lack of agreement among sheep owners.
1516. Mahony, T. F. Wages of the unskilled workers in Colorado. Catholic Conf. Indus. Problems. Address. [1], 8pp. [Denver, Colo.] 1929. Dept. Labor Lib.
Information and statistics as to Mexican migratory workers in the Colorado sugar beet fields including child labor.
1517. Measure would fix farm wages [Michigan]: bill, designed to compete with industry, applies 8-hour day, fixes prices. Mich. Manfr. and Financ. Rec. Aug. 11, 1923, p. 3.
Not seen.
1518. Merchant, C. H. An economic study of 239 blueberry farms in Washington and Hancock counties, Maine. Maine Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 351, 96pp. Orono. 1929.
Wages paid blueberry pickers for the year 1926 are given in cents per bushel. Most of the work is done with a blueberry rake (which somewhat resembles a cranberry scoop); with this rake one person can pick several bushels a day. For sale, fresh, berries are picked by hand at much higher rates.
1519. Missouri. State board of agriculture. Wages of male farm labor, 1918. Mo. State Bd. Agr. Monthly Bull. 17(1): 25-27. January 1919. 2 M69B
The information is given by counties. Amount per day paid to harvest laborers is included.
1520. More reports on farm wages. Pacific Rural Press 121: 668, 669. 1931. 6 P112
County reports on farm wages - 11 counties of California given. Gives the type of labor. Also gives rules and regulations adopted by Ventura County Farm Bureau.
1521. Motts, G. N. Trends in purchasing power and cost of production of fruits. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bull. 120, 73pp. East Lansing. 1931.
Farm labor is discussed as a variable expense and a table shows the index numbers of farm wages, 1866-1929.
1522. National bureau of economic research. Wage earners participate in national prosperity. Natl. Bur. Econ. Research News-Bull. no. 30, pp. 1-6. Feb. 10, 1929. 280.9 N215
Chart 1 shows average annual earnings of wage workers constantly on the pay roll in three leading industries 1909-1928 (of which agricultural laborers are one).
Chart 2 shows their purchasing power, 1909-1928.
Average earnings per worker are given in table, by years, 1909-1928.

1523. National industrial conference board, inc. Tables relating to wages in the United States, 1932. Natl. Indus. Conf. Bd., Inc. Conf. Bd. Serv. Letter, April 1933, sup. 8pp.
"The annual issue of the National Industrial Conference Board on 'Wages in the United States' is replaced for 1932 by the tables of this Supplement, which continue tabular matter previously published. Detailed explanations of methods will be found in the publication 'Wages in the United States, 1914-1930,' and comment on the results for 1932, in the current Conference Board Service Letter of April 30, 1933."
A table showing wage rates of farm labor for 1932 is included.
1524. National industrial conference board, inc. Tables relating to wages in the United States, 1933. Natl. Indus. Conf. Bd., Inc. Conf. Bd. Serv. Letter, May 1934, sup. 8pp.
"This Supplement takes the place of the usual annual volume of the National Industrial Conference Board on the subject of wages, hours, and employment. The tables presented carry the series through 1933. For manufacturing, monthly figures instead of quarterly averages are given here, because the changes in 1933 are more clearly shown by the monthly data. A detailed explanation of method used is given in 'Wages in the United States, 1914-1930,'"
Wage rates of farm labor are given in a table, showing wage rates per month and per day, with and without board, with corresponding index numbers.
1525. National industrial conference board, inc. Wages in the United States, 1914-1930. 226pp. New York, Natl. Indus. Conf. Bd., Inc. 1931. 283 N215Wa
Ch. VI, Wages in agriculture, pp. 197-203, contains table showing wage rates per month, per day, and indexes of monthly wage rates.
Similar reports for the periods 1914-1927, and 1914 to 1929 were issued in 1928 and 1930 respectively.
1526. National industrial conference board, inc. Wages in the United States in 1931. 78pp. New York, Natl. Indus. Conf. Bd., Inc. 1932. 283 N215Wa
Wages in agriculture, pp. 23-24, 48.
1527. New York State College of agriculture, Cornell, Department of agricultural economics and farm management. Wages. N. Y. Agr. Col. (Cornell) Dept. Agr. Econ. and Farm Mangt. Farm Econ. no. 74, pp. 1671-1677. February 1932. 280.8 C812
Farm wages, pp. 1675-1677, includes tables showing Farm wages by the month with board, 1910 to 1931 (The Dept. of Agriculture figures were weighted to obtain these yearly averages.); Index numbers of wages, 1910-1931; and Farm wages - by the month with board, by States.
Similar data covering the periods 1910 to 1928 and 1910 to 1930 may be found in no. 57, pp. 1034-1035. February 1929 and no. 69, pp. 1469-1470. February 1931.
1528. Ohio, Department of agriculture. Ohio farm wages, 1918. Ohio Dept. Agr. Official Bull. 11(1): 24-26. January 1919. 2 Oh320
This information is given by counties and districts.

1529. Ohio. Department of agriculture. Wages of male farm labor, 1920. Ohio Dept. Agr. Official Bull. 14: 8-10. 1921. 2 Qh320
This information is given by counties and districts.
1530. Pay raise for pickers asked in California. Christian Sci. Monitor. Aug. 18, 1935. Clipping File.
California fruit and vegetable industries.
1531. Peterson, A. G. Historical study of prices received by producers of farm products in Virginia, 1801-1927. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bull. 37, 218pp. Blacksburg. 1929.
Literature cited, pp. 217-218.
Wages of Farm Labor in Virginia, pp. 41-42.
"The farm records of pre-Civil War days have several references to wages of non-slave labor at so much a year. Day labor had a customary price of 50 cents, as in outlying rural and mountain districts where corn often sold for 50 cents and wheat for \$1.00 a bushel, year after year."
Table of wages 1866-1928, U. S. Department of Agriculture data. - p. 186.
1532. Pickett, J. E. What they are paying for labor. Pacific Rural Press 121: 639. 1931. 6 P112
There is no shortage of labor; for the first time in years, considerable white labor available.
Farm leaders had looked forward to shortage of labor because of Mexican immigration restriction and the growing prejudice against Filipino labor, but changing conditions have made a difference. Considerable labor has come into the State - folks are looking for better times in California.
1533. Pitt, D. T. New Jersey prices of hired farm labor, feedstuffs and fertilizer materials and their index numbers. 1910-1927. N. J. Dept. Agr. Circ. 155, 63pp. Trenton. 1929. 2 N46C
The portion of the bulletin devoted to farm labor gives data on wages from 1866-1927, and goes into detail as to data of 1910-27, analyzing them statistically. Table 4 gives relative importance of each type of labor (per month or day, with or without board) by percentages, by counties.
1534. Pitt, D. T. New Jersey prices of hired farm labor, feedstuffs and fertilizer materials and their index numbers, 1910-1929. N. J. Dept. Agr. Circ. 181, 25pp. Trenton. 1930. 2 N46C
This is a supplement to New Jersey Department of Agriculture Circular 155, by the same author.
Prices and index numbers of prices of hired farm labor are given from 1866 to 1929.
1535. Pitt, D. T., and Grant, C. J. New Jersey prices of hired farm labor, feedstuffs and fertilizer materials and their index numbers, 1910-1930. N. J. Dept. Agr. Circ. 199, 20pp. Trenton. 1931.
This circular is a supplement to Circulars 155 and 181, by D. T. Pitt.
The wages and index numbers of hired farm labor are given from 1866 to 1930.

1536. Pitt, D. T. New Jersey prices of hired farm labor, feedstuffs and fertilizer materials and their index numbers, 1910-1931. N. J. Dept. Agr. Circ. 212, 22pp. Trenton. 1932.
This circular is a supplement to Circulars 155, 181, and 199. It covers the years 1866 to 1931.
1537. Pitt, D. T. New Jersey prices of hired farm labor, feedstuffs and fertilizer materials and their index numbers, 1910-1934. N. J. Dept. Agr. Circ. 252, 15pp. Trenton. 1935.
"This circular is a supplement to Circulars 155, 181, 199 and 212, published by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture in 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932 respectively."
Tables show average New Jersey wages for hired farm labor, 1932 to 1934, rates per month and per day, with and without board; Price relatives and index numbers of prices paid to New Jersey hired farm labor, 1932-1934; Annual index numbers of prices paid to hired farm labor in New Jersey and the United States, 1910 to 1934, inclusive.
1538. The problem of farm wages. [Editorial] Pacific Rural Press 126: 316. 1933. 6 Pl12
Deals with the problem in California and particularly the "recent" labor troubles at Lodi.
Under NRA procedures marketing agreements of shippers have raised their prices; laborers consequently want more for their work, but farmers' prices and ability to pay laborers are not raised. Fruit growers in many cases made sales agreements expecting lower wages by half than they could get labor for. If farmers pay union wage rates, food costs to consumers will rise, and consumers cannot pay much more. If farmers do not pay more, they will be out of step with NRA procedure. Farmers ought to change policies, fight for better crop prices and for ability to pay better wages to the "poor devils who are pawns in the struggle for existence."
1539. Puerto Rico. Department of labor, Division of accounts, property and statistics. Statistical report on wages and working hours in sugar mills, sugar cane cultivation, and the needle work industry in the island of Puerto Rico during the year 1932-33. P. R. Dept. Labor Bull. 4, 60pp. San Juan. 1933. Dept. Labor Lib.
Text in Spanish and English.
Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 37: 948-949. 1933.
Data are given for 29 separate occupations on sugar plantations, including timekeepers and foremen. 65 establishments reported on 11,325 employees.
92% were paid less than 14¢, and 63% were paid under 11¢ per hour.
1540. Purves, C. M. Trends in machinery cost and wages paid to farm labor. Jour. Farm Econ. 14: 331-335. 1932. 280.8 J822
Costs of machinery and hired labor are two of the most important costs in agricultural production. Relatively cheap machinery results in large purchases of it. Since 1917 there have been declining purchases of horse-drawn machinery. Farm wages are influenced largely by those in industry and business conditions. Depressions cut demand and prices for farm products, and farmers must economize on

labor. Large supply of labor and low demand by farmers for it cause sharp declines in farm wages. Such influences cause wide fluctuations in farm wages during a business cycle. Recent changes in prices of farm products, farm wages and in machinery have caused a shift to increased use of horse drawn equipment. Feed prices, too, were low, and credit for gasoline and mechanically propelled machinery lacking oftentimes. Production costs with horse outfits were lower. With prevailing relatively high machinery costs and low farm wages, less machinery will be purchased by farmers, some already owned will be used less, especially if horse power is available. The present tendency, however, is to decline in numbers of horses.

Future trends in business activity, agricultural prices, and city wage rates will have an important bearing on supply and demand of farm labor, and on trend of farm wages.

1541. Quilp, N. The shearers side of the question. Amer. Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower 39: 465. 1919. 45.8 Am31

A sheep shearers' union member answers criticisms of the 1919 wage scale of 17 1/2¢ per sheep (board free) compared to 8 to 10¢ a few years ago. Wool now is about 50¢, then 18 to 22¢ per lb. Sheep shearers begin work in February in Arizona, thence go to Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, or from Arizona to California, Oregon, Idaho, to Montana. Rail expenses and idle time can eat into a man's earnings severely. Some shearers go into Canada. Union members must be able to shear 100 sheep a day and handle sheep properly. They furnish their own tents, cots, and tools, and work 10 hours a day seven days a week.

1542. Rural wages in other countries. Pastoral Rev. 39: 551-553. 1929. 23 Au75

Contains statistics of wages paid to agricultural workers in Argentina, Uruguay, South Africa, United States, and Canada. Wages in the United States include those paid on cattle and sheep ranches and for general farm labor.

Wages are generally settled individually though many shearers belong to a union which tries to set rates.

The hours for ranch and shed hands approximate the daylight period. For lambing, a few extra men are usually employed for night duty.

Wages run lower where Mexicans are largely employed as they are less efficient. Sheep owners often deal with a boss who gathers his own shearers.

1543. S., R. L. The hired man's wages in farm products. Rural New Yorker 79: 1633-1634. 1920. 6 R88

A New Jersey correspondent paid in 1920, a "very good man \$3.75 for a nine hour day and figures that weekly he had to sell to pay those wages the equivalent of one of the following items:

1 ton hay \$25, less \$3.50 baling \$21.50; 150 lb. hog at 16¢ \$24.00; small calf, 130 lbs. at 17¢ \$22.10; 11 bushels wheat at \$2.15 \$23.65; 225 quarts milk at 10¢ \$22.50; 1150 ears sweet corn at 23¢ \$23.00; 350 eggs at 6¢ \$21.00; 3 crates strawberries at \$7 \$21.00; 15 baskets no. 1 apples or peaches at \$1.50 \$22.50;

These are gross prices. Farming must pay 40¢ but cannot afford over 25¢ an hour.

1544. Sarle, C. F. Wages of farm labor in the last 60 years. U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1926: 756-758. 1927. 1 Ag84Y
"The general trend of farm wages from 1866 to date has been upward along with prices, cost of living, and industrial wages."
1545. Survey of farm labor wages today [in California] Pacific Rural Press 105: 741. 1923. 6 P112
"As the result of collaboration between the Pacific Rural Press and the California Farm Bureau Federation during the past two weeks, we are able to give our readers the following comprehensive survey on the present farm labor situation..."
Wages paid in the different districts of California for various kinds of labor are given.
1546. Taylor, E. H. What must I pay for farm help? A nation-wide inquiry presents the answer for those who need hired men. Country Gent. 86(14): 5, 32. Apr. 2, 1921. 6 C833
"An inquiry addressed by The Country Gentleman to free employment directors and county agents in forty-two states, and personal investigation, brought out a number of interesting facts in regard to the 1921 farm-labor conditions."
1547. U. S. Congress, House, Committee on ways and means. Tariff readjustment - 1929. Hearings...70th Congress, 2d sess. vol. V, Schedule 5, Sugar, molasses and manufactures of. Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1929. 285 Un37Tre
Hawaiian wages, pp.2279-2280.
1548. U. S. Congress, House, Committee on ways and means. Wages in the United States and foreign countries. 103pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1921. 283 Un353
Schedule G - Agricultural products, gives average wages of farm labor (male) for 1913-1916, 1918, and 1920; and average wages of farm labor by geographical divisions, 1920, United States, p. 34.
Data for other countries are included.
1549. U. S. Department of agriculture. Average wage rate for picking 100 pounds of seed cotton. U. S. Dept. Agr. Crops and Markets 11: 429. 1934. 1 Ag84Wc
Reprinted in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 40(5): 1308. May 1935.
Data is given by States for the years 1924 to 1934.
1550. U. S. Department of agriculture. Piece-work wage rates paid hired workers in 1934. U. S. Dept. Agr. Crops and Markets 12(3): 78-79. March 1935. 1 Ag84Wc
Reprinted in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 40(5): 1306-1307. May 1935.
"Crop reporters were circularized for the first time on February 1 for information regarding piece-work wage rates paid hired workers on many crops. This inquiry was inaugurated in response to a growing demand for rate data on specific tasks which the general information collected by the Department during past years does not supply. The data collected on February 1 apply to the 1934 crop

season and cover chiefly the harvesting operations for crops other than cotton. Cotton-picking rates have been gathered annually since 1924, and were published for the entire period in November Crops and Markets (p. 429)."

Rates, given by geographic divisions and States cover picking of apples, peaches, pears, grapes, picking up potatoes, cutting and shocking corn, and for husking corn.

1551. U. S. Department of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration. Notice of hearing with respect to minimum wages for sugar beet labor under the sugar beet production adjustment contract entered into by the Secretary of Agriculture under the Agricultural adjustment act, approved May 12, 1933, as amended. 1p. Washington, D. C., Mar. 4, 1935. 1.94 Su3Now
At head of title: Docket no. 10 - E. Beet sugar wages.
1552. U. S. Department of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics. The agricultural situation; a brief summary of economic conditions. v. 1, no. 1, May, 1921 to date. Washington, D. C. 1 Ec7Ag
May 1921 to June 1922 have title "Monthly Notes: Farm Management and Farm Economics."
Beginning with the November 1921 issue, tables showing farm wage rates are included. Wages are given over a period of years with monthly data for the current year.
1553. U. S. Department of commerce. National income, 1929-32. Letter... transmitting in response to Senate resolution no. 220 (72d Cong.) a report on national income, 1929-32. U. S. Congress, 73d, 2d session, Senate Doc. 124, 261pp. 1934. 157.55 N21
Ch. V, Agriculture, pp. 42-50, includes table, Labor and entrepreneurial income from agricultural production (at 1929 prices). Farm wages show cash and perquisites, and board.
1554. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Comparative wage rates in the United States and in foreign countries. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 25: 334-355. 1927. 158.6 B87M
Data are given for Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Gt. Britain, Guatanala, Hawaii, Jamaica, Japan, Lithuania, Mexico, Norway, Sweden, United States for agriculture - and for these and numerous other countries for other industries, somewhat classified by trades, - with time units, wage rates in foreign and U. S. currency, dates (mostly 1924-26 back to 1920).
1555. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. History of wages in the United States from colonial times to 1923. Revision of Bulletin 499 with Supplement, 1929-1933 (Page 523). U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 504, 574pp. 1934. (Wages and Hours of Labor Ser.) 158.6 B87
This is "the most comprehensive historical study" ever made of American wages, from early Colonial times to the present, bringing into permanent form studies previously made by the U. S. Department of Labor and early records widely scattered. From 1607-1840 the data are often scattering, largely in textual form. From 1840 on,

treatment is statistical.

The wages of agricultural labor are dealt with on pp. 124-128 and pp. 225-231.

1556. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Rates of wages of employees placed by Federal, State, and Municipal employment offices, December, 1917, January, 1918, February, 1918, April, 1918, July, 1918, October, 1918. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 6: 375-387, 611-625, 891-909, 1489-1507. 1918; 7: 637-661, 1742-1791. 1918. 158.6 B87M
Wages of farm hands are included.
1557. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Wages of farm labor as compared with cost of living, 1906 to 1925. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 23; 571. 1926. 158.6 B87M
Text showing table of index numbers of farm wages without board, cost of living, and purchasing power of wages. Purchasing power data show that the farm laborer's wage has never been so high since as in 1906, not even in 1920 when highest since the war.
1558. U. S. Joint commission of agricultural inquiry. The agricultural crisis and its causes. Report of the Joint commission of agricultural inquiry. Part I. 240pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1921. 281 Un33A
Ch. IV, Wages and incomes in agriculture and other industries, deals mainly with the return to the farm operator.
Increasing wages of agricultural labor is discussed on p. 182. Index numbers of industrial and agricultural wages, 1890 to 1920 are given. Figures are from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.
1559. U. S. Tariff commission. Milk and cream. Report...to the President of the United States. Differences in costs of production of milk and cream in the United States and in the principal competing country, as ascertained pursuant to the provisions of section 315 of title III of the Tariff act of 1922. With appendix by the President. 74pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1929. 173 T17M
A table on p. 51 shows rate per hour paid man labor, and value of hired labor.
1560. Vogt, P. L. The farmer's labor income. Amer. Econ. Rev. 6: 808-822. 1916. 280.8 An32
The number of farm laborers as compared with the number of farmers is given, and some attention is paid to the relative returns of farm laborers as compared with urban laborers and with farm operators. The farm wage increase, 1899-1909, by sections of the country, and farm wages per year without board, 1909, 1915 are included.
1561. Voorhies, E. C. Economic aspects of the dairy industry. (Series on California crops and prices) Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 437, 192pp. Berkeley. 1927.
Wages of men whose sole occupation on farms is milking cows are given. California employs many professionals to milk strings of 20 to 33 animals. Such work is done in other States almost wholly by farm or family help who also do other work.

Wages are given by years, through October 1927 - maximum, minimum, average, both as actual wages and as indices (1910-1914=100).

1906 - respective data - \$40, \$30, \$35; 95.2, 85.7, 90.9.

1927 - through October - \$100, \$70, \$85; 238.1, 200.0, 220.8.

The general trend of wages in California and the United States, 1910-1927, is tabulated on p. 119. General wages seem not to have risen so fast as those paid to milkers and to have fallen more since the 1921 peak.

1562. W., A. M. Farm hand wages. Wallaces' Farmer 50: 788. 1925. 6 W15

A farmer suggests paying labor on a sliding scale, to avoid the irritation of men's leaving their jobs at times of high wages and higher wages offered by other farmers. Suggests - where an average wage of \$50 a month is intended - \$40 for March and April, \$45 for May, \$50 for June, and \$62.50 for July and August.

1563. Wage scale. Bur. Farmer (N. J. ed.) 3(8): 17, 19. April 1928. 280.82 B89

"The Gloucester and Salem County Boards of Agriculture have arranged a labor price scale to cover the harvesting of most of the fruit and crops of this district for the coming year."

Wages for cutting and bunching asparagus, picking and packing tomatoes, peas, beans, and white potatoes, are given. Hour labor ranged from 25c to 30c an hour.

1564. The wages of farm labor. Pacific Rural Press 125: 295. 1933. 6 P112

Common labor is getting mostly 15¢ an hour without board, with reports ranging up to 30¢ for special jobs. As low as 10¢ was reported.

One county reports farmers exchanging labor for most jobs.

Tractor operators get 25¢ an hour generally; and orchard workers for spraying, etc., 20¢.

Some day laborers were reported working for their board; rates varied from that to \$1.00 a day with board. Milkens, \$25-30 a month in two counties; \$40 to \$45 in a third; same rate there for shepherders. Vegetable workers in Santa Barbara strike for a raise from 15¢ to 30¢ an hour.

1565. Walrath, F. J. Wages paid for farm labor in Tompkins County, New York, 1810-1926. N. Y. Agr. Col. Cornell, Dept. Agr. Econ. and Farm Mangt. Farm Econ. no. 48, p. 784. October 1927. 280.8 C812

Includes index numbers of wages paid for harvest labor and "all day" labor.

1566. Warren, G. F., and Pearson, F. A. The agricultural situation. Economic effects of fluctuation prices. 299pp. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 1924. 284.3 W25

Ch. 21, Farm Wages, includes table showing farm wages per month with board by States, with corresponding index numbers.

1567. Warren, G. F., and Pearson, F. A. Wages of farm labor related to farm prices of grain and potatoes and to prices of farm land. N. Y. Agr. Col. (Cornell) Dept. Agr. Econ. and Farm Mangt. Farm Econ. no. 27, pp. 331-332. Aug. 15, 1925. 280.8 C812

Amounts of farm products (based on farm prices) and farm land equivalent to cash paid for one month of farm labor when board is

free are given, 1866 to 1925.

Products are wheat, corn, potatoes; farm lands represent average values, including all improvements.

General rise in value of the wage in products, more or less steady in wheat, very erratic for corn and potatoes.

1568. What system of paying pickers results in least fruit injury? Calif. Citrograph 6: 310. 1921. 80 C125

"Much attention has been given by the field department of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, under the direction of Henry M. Ramsey, field manager, to the prevention of mechanical injury to both oranges and lemons, in order that the fruit may reach the consumer in a perfect condition."

Data in this article are taken from a bulletin issued on the subject and growing out of an investigation made by the department.

Various systems are used: Quality and quantity bonus system, quality bonus, quantity bonus, straight day or hour wage, seasonal bonus, and box basis. Varying results are obtained.

1569. What the hired man's wages amount to. Illinois Farmer 74: 296. 1926. 6 Or1

A correspondent's report as to how much the hired man's total wages amount to in a year.

1570. What will the hired man gain? Will the hired man or the cash renter profit if the farm price level goes up? Wallaces' Farmer 52: 508, 519. 1927. 6 W15

"A letter from a hired man on an Iowa farm. His contention is that any increase in the price level of agricultural products will be absorbed in land values, and that no benefit will come to the cash renter or the hired man. His belief is also that higher prices will not result in a shorter working day on the farm, on the ground that the farmer will work just as hard as he can, whether prices are good or bad."

1571. Wisconsin. Agricultural experiment station. Farm labor problems. In Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Ann. Rept. 1916/17-1917/18. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 302: 36. Madison. 1919.

"Studies of farm labor conditions in the state by the Agricultural Economics Department show a rapid rise in wages of farm help when hired by the year. From a low valuation of \$14 a month in 1866, farm labor in this state has increased to \$26 in 1910, \$36 in 1917, \$43.50 in 1918."

Perquisites

1572. Barber, S. R. "Extras" for farm hands. Better Crops with Plant Food 19(6): 51-52. November 1927. 6 B46

Comments upon "Perquisites and Wages of Hired Farm Laborers," by Josiah C. Folsom, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Technical Bulletin 213. Attention is called to kind and value of perquisites of hired farm laborers.

1573. Blackmar, F. W. An appeal to human dignity. Survey 47: 796-798. 1922. 280.8 C37

The California Citrus Fruit Growers Exchange has found it pays to

hold good labor and to hold it by providing dwellings near packing houses, that are permanent, usually four rooms and bath, with other modern conveniences, simply arranged but a distinct advance over other homes the Mexicans had had.

Social welfare work includes a night school teaching English and principles of American government and social life; afternoon school of domestic arts for women; opportunities for amusements; a trained nurse to teach rules of health and to assist in times of sickness; and a community hall. The fruit growers' organization provides a personnel office for direction of welfare work and inspection of labor. Local associations cooperate with schools in educational and welfare work.

1574. Folson, J. C. Perquisites hold good farm help. U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1926: 574-576. 1927. 1 Ag84Y

Perquisites are given by a majority of farmers and are an important addition to laborers' wages. Wages are commonly quoted without consideration of these except board. Frequency of important perquisites for both married and unmarried laborers are noted, together with their values. Comparison of such values to city costs are briefly made.

1575. The hired man's wage. [Editorial] Natl. Stockman and Farmer (Pa. and Eastern Ed.) 49: 411. 1925. 6 N21

A correspondent advocates giving a hired man all the privileges the employer can; gives figures to show that a certain group costing the employer not over \$100 may be worth \$450 to \$500 to the man. These were - 1. furnish a cow and its feed for a year, rather than a quart of milk a day; cost to employer \$60; value to man, \$150 to \$200; 2. give him two pigs to raise on feed you furnish, in the fall, you keep one; his pig worth \$75; your pig pays for the feed for both. 3. Give man 25 hens worth \$25; man to raise pullets to replace hens; he keeps old hens, cockerels, eggs. Cost to employer - 0; value to man \$137.50. 4. Garden space may yield man \$100. 5. House rent.

1576. Labor conditions. Survey Graphic 70(10): 333. October 1934. 280.8 C37

A contributor writes that the Associated Farmers of California, Inc., plan to improve working and living conditions for itinerant fruit pickers especially, for whom housing is notoriously bad.

1577. Woodworth, H. C. Garden for hired man. New England Homestead 96(18): 12. May 5, 1928. 6 N442

Answer of H. C. Woodworth, New Hampshire Agricultural College to correspondent enquiring about size of garden to be given a hired man - says cases of which he knows run from 1/10 - 1/4 acre - depending partly upon the agreement and partly upon other perquisites allowed. Men receiving milk, potatoes, etc., need correspondingly less land. The farmer usually furnishes two to four loads of dressing to maintain the soil.

Board

1578. Allen, E. Hired men's meals. Jour. Home Econ. 8: 552-553. 1916.
321.8 J82

"Feeding the hired man is a problem confronting many a farm family. Be the hired man ever so pleasant it breaks into the family life to have a stranger in the house. The 'better to do' farmers are more and more coming to hire only married men. They can let them have a house and lot as part of their wages. The farmer of more moderate means still has the problem of the hired man as a boarder. He should know just how much boarding the hired man costs else he will not know when it is cheaper to hire a man who can board himself and thus make the necessary arrangements for this..

"Of course, on the farm, food is secured at a rate that might be considered equal to the price of food at wholesale. The hired man of average age is supposed to eat enough food to furnish him 3500 calories of fuel per day. Often he eats more than this and sometimes less. Hired men feel or express themselves as feeling that about all they get out of their job is wages and 'feed.'

"Naturally they demand all the wages they can command and the very best of food if they can get it. The question of food is enough to induce them to leave one place for another."

1579. Anderson, Mrs. E. M. Feeding harvest help. Ohio Farmer 141: 806-807.
1918. 6 Oh3

Some experiences of a farm woman on feeding help - costs, etc.

1580. Boarding hired men. Rural New Yorker 84: 12. 1925. 6 R88

A contributing housewife has five to ten, sometimes more men, to board. She supplies beds, towels, soap, matches, etc., and meals at 25¢ each per man; her husband's employer furnishes potatoes, vegetables, fruit, milk, fuel, and lights. She buys all meats and groceries at wholesale, canning in winter most of the meat used summers, saving much hot work then. On the profits of boarding these men she keeps her own family of four adults.

1581. Boarding the harvest help. Ohio Farmer 141: 822. 1918. 6 Oh3

Experiences of a farmer's wife in Ohio.

"The farm 'hand' has a right to expect substantial meals, comfortable room and bed." A new man is always treated as the family would like to have their own boy treated if he were in a stranger's home.

1582. Dougan, Mrs. W. L. Feeding help on the dairy farm. Hoard's Dairyman 54: 759, 780. 1917. 44.8 H65

Mrs. Dougan tells how she feeds ten or so young men helpers in addition to her own family. The farm has always succeeded in keeping a fine type of farm labor. The men are treated as a part of the family.

1583. Feeding the farm laborer. Pacific Rural Press 102: 93. 1921. 6 Pl12

The problem of feeding extra labor employed at harvest time is discussed.

1584. Feeding the hired man in the good old days. Rural New Yorker 76: 96. 1917. 6 R88

A hired man tells of the good food and pleasant living conditions in the old days. The hired man ate with the family. The farm was well run and the work done efficiently.

1585. How I handled the boarding problem. System on the Farm 4: 363. 1919. 6 Sy8

The manager of a Pennsylvania dairy farm tells of his plan for feeding his help. A woman was hired to cook for them. They have their own building with sleeping rooms, lounging rooms and bath, and their own dining room. This arrangement seems to be satisfactory.

1586. Price for boarding hired men. Rural New Yorker 83: 1490. 1924. 6 R88

Replies from several readers to the question of a fair price for boarding farm labor. Most farmers have not figured the cost of food as separate from other perquisites. Requirements would vary with the class of labor employed. Suggestions range from \$8 to \$17 a week.

Housing

1587. Alfred, Helen. Rural housing. Social Forces 13(4): 552-556. May 1935. 280.8 J823

Despite claims of American superiority in housing facilities and standards of comfort, millions of families do not have plumbing or other similar vaunted comforts, even many essentials. Average income for 60% is under \$1500 per year. Agricultural shams prevail among share croppers of the South. Rural housing has lagged far behind bad city standards both in original dwellings and their upkeep and repair. Itinerant workers in agriculture and mining colony dwellers are cited as particularly unfortunate victims of lack of proper housing. The projected State and Federal housing projects can yet have no broad application to the national housing problem. An aroused and informed public is necessary to secure action; and this is being undertaken.

1588. Bagué, Jaime. Porto Rico and the housing of her workingmen. Pan Amer. Union Bull. 59: 350-359. 1925. 150.9 M76

The work of the Homestead Commission in supplying homes for laborers, both industrial and agricultural is described. Homes have been established both in towns and on farms.

1589. Bagué, Jaime. Workmen's dwellings in Porto Rico: sugar estates provide sanitary quarters for employes. Sugar 27: 233-234. 1925. 65.8 Su33

1590. Bartlett, J. T. Attractive quarters for farm labor. Breeder's Gaz. 77: 382. 1920. 49 B74

Farmers are finding that labor reacts to clean, attractive quarters. A Ventura, California, ranch has 150 hands. It provides houses and garden plots for the married men. Single men live in two "club houses," each accommodating 30. The houses are electric-lighted, screened and clean. Each has reading room, recreation room, card and billiard tables; dining room and kitchen scrupulously

clean; separate bedrooms for each man; the men's own blankets with which they may arrive are not allowed in the building but are locked in the barn upon arrival; janitor service for even the men's bedrooms is furnished. Each building has five baths.

1591. Bartlett, J. T. A tent house for extra farm help. Country Life Amer. 37(2): 92. December 1919. 80 C832

"The Valley Fruit Growers' Association of Fowler, California, is using a model tent house for sheltering their extra farm labor that could be used most satisfactorily by any farmer during the growing and harvest seasons, when extra help is generally needed."

A brief description of the tent house is included: size 8' x 10'; wainscoted for 2 1/2' from floor; above that, 2' screening to keep out flies and insects. Roof is pitched to bring ridge about 8' above floor. Canvas is stretched over the roof and sides are left loose so they may be rolled up or let down to meet wainscoting. A screen door with closing springs is added. The entire structure is sectional, so it may be unbolted and stored or moved.

1592. Better contract labor housing in Hawaii pays dividends to planters. Through the Leaves 17: 464-465. 1929. 66.8 T41

In an article touching upon labor housing in Maryland, the Ozark strawberry sections, and the sugar beet districts, Hawaiian experience is described. The islands have solved their difficulties by erecting bungalows or labor villages of unit houses. Each family in the house has its own shower room, washroom and toilet with running water. Many houses are electrically lighted. The replacement of the old barrack type house has resulted in greater satisfaction of employees and steadier tenure of employment. "Plantations have reaped a return" on their investments which have been large.

1593. Campbell, H. C. Housing farm labor. Dairy Farmer 16: 388, 406-407. 1918. 44.8 K56

On the need for better housing for farm help. Illustrations and descriptions of houses that may be built at comparatively small cost are given.

1594. Coffin, Margaret. Housing conditions in relation to farm labor turnover. A study of 1090 farm houses in five counties in Maryland. Md. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 341, pp.371-411. College Park. 1932.

Housing conditions are given for owners and tenants, colored and white. The five counties covered are - "Kent, St. Mary's, Washington, Carroll, and Somerset. They are named in the order of the percentages of tenant farmers which they possess, the first named having the largest percentage."

417 of the homes house families of tenants, 558 of owners, 35 of hired men, and 80 are vacant. The title is almost a misnomer, but Maryland farming conditions and practices give some justification for it, as many landlords rent out their farms rather than hire laborers.

Topics include: Background (by counties); farm population and tenancy; duration of occupation by tenure types; scoring; factors in housing conditions; tenant houses; housing of hired men; poor housing conditions; vacant farm houses; miscellaneous facts on housing conditions; old and new farm houses; etc.

1595. Council of national defense, Committee on welfare work of the Committee on labor. Sanitation of rural workmen's areas; with special reference to housing. U. S. Treasury Dept. Pub. Health Serv., Pub. Health Repts. 33: 1477-1507. illus. 1918. 151.65 p96

Topics include: Selection of new village and camp sites; water supply; collection and disposal of garbage, and other refuse.

Housing of wage earners in labor camps: structures, etc., are described. Also issued as Reprint 487.

1596. Culbertson, J. D. Housing of ranch labor. Calif. Cult. 54: 649, 659. illus., plans. 1920; also in Calif. Citrogr. 5: 212, 232. 1920. 6 C12

A discussion of the differences in labor needs of citrus producers and of other farmers. The Limoneira Rancho, at Santa Paula, Calif., has built accommodations for the employees, and has thereby lessened its labor troubles. Illustrations and plans are included but very little description.

A similar article appeared in California Citrograph, v. 3, no. 7, p. 150, May, 1918.

1597. Empty houses. Natl. Stockman and Farmer (Pa. and Eastern Ed.) 48: 814. 1924. 6 N21

"Hired Man's Wife" complains of having to move and of great difficulty hired men's families have in getting houses. Tendency seems to be to rent to persons able to pay more, thus driving the hired man to the cities, and increasing the farmer's labor shortage.

This contributor prefers the country and its opportunities for her children.

1598. Hodgkin, G. B. Attractive houses for employes. Calif. Citrograph 6: 248-249, illus. 1921. 80 C125

Examples of construction of cottages for Mexican laborers' families, and of a clubhouse for American employees of a citrus company.

1599. Hodgkin, G. B. Some essential features of housing employees. Calif. Citrograph 5: 346, 376. 1920. 80 C125

Mexicans in contact with Americans are naturally and properly attaining higher standards of living. They must be housed adequately. For a stable, permanent labor force, the following minimums of housing are recommended: Individual or double houses; garden space fenced in; screening of openings; community showers; running water; electric lights; etc. The merits of different types of construction are discussed.

1600. Houses for farm labor. Dairy Farmer 17: 227, 235. 1919. 44.8 K56

Housing for hired labor is of special importance to the dairy farmer to keep steady, contented help. Good houses, while expensive in first cost, should be regarded as much a part of the farm equipment as barns.

Plans and elevations of two cottages are given.

1601. The housing problem [Editorial] Dairy Farmer 17: 870. 1919. 44.8 K56

The average good farm hand wants a place for a wife and family. Failing to get it on a farm, he necessarily goes to other occupations

where he can obtain a home; frequently this is in spite of inclination to stay with the work he has been brought up to do and likes. A tenant house costs no more than a barn and is equally necessary and useful as part of the equipment on many farms. Farm labor will never be stabilized until there is more of permanency to it and its jobs.

1602. [Housing sugar beet workers]

The Great Western Sugar Co., advocates better housing for contract beet workers. Some references to short articles on building and use of improved facilities follow - all are to its organ, "Through the Leaves." (66.8 T41)

Better houses for sugar beet workers, by A. M. Watson. Through the Leaves 17: 314. 1929.

Farm labor housing conditions vastly improved in beet-growing districts. Through the Leaves 17: 413-414. 1929.

Good houses attract good labor. Excellent new dwellings in Brush District mean dollars and cents in boosting yields by experienced workers, by B. E. Foster. Through the Leaves 17: 198-199. 1929.

Many new labor houses being built. Well constructed dwellings with plastered rooms attracting better labor to farms, by C. V. Maddux. Through the Leaves 17: 250-251. 1929.

Not houses - but homes. Construction in the Brush District favors the all-year type of house, by Andy Johnson and B. E. Foster. Through the Leaves 17: 360-361. 1929.

1603. Killingsworth, W. S. Better housing for orchard help. Pacific Rural Press 99: 422. 1920. 6 F112

Describes the conditions under which this migratory labor has lived and worked and the changes for the better which are gradually coming about.

1604. McCormick, E. B. Housing the worker on the farm. U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1918: 347-356, illus. 1919. 1 Ag84

This article appeared also in Dairy Farmer 17: 868, 928. 1919; Amer. Thresherman 22(6): 8-9. October 1919; also translated and adapted into Spanish under title "Casas para Trabajadores de Campo." in Boletin de la Union Panamericana 52(1): 37-47. January 1921; and partially reprinted in Sugar 23: 641-642. 1921.

Desirability of getting back on farms many one-time farm workers now in cities who need only more of city comforts in the country to induce their return; and the need of recruiting to farm work married men by offering decent, convenient housing. Several plans for farm cottages for both married and single farm workers are given.

1605. McMahon, J. R. Now for that tenant house. Space-saving methods that make a small home equivalent to a larger one. Country Gent. 86(10): 7, 26, illus. Mar. 5, 1921. 6 C833

A discussion of the need of more attention to the providing of comfortable, convenient homes for hired labor on farms. Very little has been done, even by State or national agricultural authorities, though some attention has been given the problem. Facilities and conveniences are discussed briefly - lighting, heating, plumbing, closet room, location, and sewage disposal.

1606. Maddux, C. V. Mexican beet labor in Colorado. Producer 9(9): 3-5.
February 1928. 49 P94

The plan of the Great Western Sugar Company for Mexican sugar beet laborers to acquire their own houses in the beet sections, in order to induce migratory laborers to settle, is given.

1607. Messenger, C. B. Labor housing problem being solved. Calif. Cult.
56: 307. 1921. 6 C12

Housing conditions in California and the labor settlements which have been established there are described. In the last half dozen years a wonderful advancement has been made in housing of laborers and in giving them better living conditions. Houses recently built on some of the large ranches are described.

1608. A mutual responsibility in beet field labor. Through the Leaves 18:
143. 1930. 66.8 T41

Growers are urged to use every means to make farm housing satisfactory to beet workers, and to build of adobe. Border immigration restriction is making labor harder to secure and farmers need more than ever to hold workers over winter.

1609. Norman, C. A. Tenant houses for farm labor. Purdue Agr. Col. Ext. Bull.
73, 8pp. LaFayette, Ind. 1918.

Plans and illustrations are given.

1610. Pearson, F. A. Social significance of hired labor small holdings and small farms. Jour. Farm Econ. 2: 163-168. 1920. 280.8 J822

"The demand for labor in urban centers has of late made serious inroads in the available supply of unmarried farm hands and has stimulated, to some extent, the building of houses for married hired men. Numerous land settlement schemes have advocated the building of a house with an acre or two of land for the rural hired man. This may be an admirable scheme to increase population in new regions where the labor supply is scarce. In the older and more settled regions such a policy would probably be very unfortunate."

The author elaborates his reasons for stating that such a policy would probably be unfortunate.

1611. Rankin, J. O. Housing and house operation costs on Nebraska farms. Nebr. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 264, 4lpp. Lincoln. 1931.

Data relating to hired men include: Number and tenure of farm homes included in the study of Nebraska farm housing; rooms, bedrooms and persons per house; unused rooms and bedrooms; type of cookstove; rental value of dwelling house and operating costs per farm home; and by expenditure groups; and value of furnishings on hand and purchased during year.

1612. San Dimas lemon ass'n improves grounds and house. Manager Hobbs speaks well of Filipino picking crews; and camp behavior. Calif. Citrograph 15: 60, 62, illus. 1929. 80 C125

Comments and examples of improvements made by the San Dimas association are included.

Filipino and Mexican labor are used.

1613. San Dimas orange and lemon associations build 36 homes. Calif. Citrograph 6: 79, 103, plans. 1921. 80 C125
The associations entered into an agreement to build for their permanent employees near their packing houses. Dwellings with four rooms, toilet, shower, sink, gas, and electricity were built. Houses are rented for \$11 a month - are valued at \$1150 each. Construction is of poured concrete. Plans are included.
The same project is discussed under title "Labor Housing Problem Being Solved;" by C. B. Messenger, in Calif. Cult. 56: 307. 1921.
1614. Scott, F. H. Houses for farm help. Dairy Farmer 16: 540. 1918. 44.8 K56
Plans are given for a house for farm help.
1615. Shamel, A. D. Housing the employes of California's citrus ranches. Calif. Citrograph 3: 70-71, 96-97, 150-151, 176-177, 294, 308. 1918; 4: 204, 227. 1919. 80 C125
A series of illustrated articles describing housing on specified ranches or citrus groves. Employee housing with specifications in some cases, locations, also classes housed.
1616. Silver, F. F. Combination building that pays for itself. System on the Farm 5: 294-295, illus. 1919. 6 Sy8
Description of a combined sales building and house for farm laborers on a large hog farm. Basement includes kitchen, dining room, fruit cellar, furnace, light and water plants; the first floor has sales ring and office; the second floor has seven sleeping rooms, shower, toilet; the third floor, a club room for employees.
The building is circular and some architectural oddities are noted, but the owner has found it practical and useful.
1617. Through the leaves [bi-monthly] [Denver, etc.] Great Western Sugar Co. 66.8 T41
The Library of the U. S. Department of agriculture has August 1916 to date.
"Through the Leaves" contains frequent short articles (some of which are included in this section) showing small houses better than the "beet shacks" very common heretofore. With the establishment of beet growing upon a permanent basis, the holding of good help becomes increasingly important, and adobe houses are peculiarly adapted to the needs of improvement at minimum expense. The Great Western Sugar Co., offers its growers free plans for building adobe structures.
1618. White, E. C. The cranberry bogs of Burlington County, New Jersey. Amer. Cranberry Growers' Assoc. Proc. (1915) 46: 11-15. 81 Am35C
A committee of the growers' organization recommends: Rooms 7' x 8' x 7' high at eaves under sloping roof, 7' x 8' x 8' at ceiling if flat ceiled - minimum for two adults and two children under 10; for each additional adult or two children under 10, 100 cu. ft. additional. Door and window opening outdoors; wood or cement floor. Weekly inspection. These quarters for sleeping only.

Toilet - separate for each sex; 4' x 8' for each 20 persons over 14 years. Weekly inspection and disinfecting. Located away from danger of infecting water supply.

Water supply - protected from pollution, including drainage back into wells of water thrown out nearby.

Mosquitoes and flies - permit no standing water to breed mosquitoes, and no garbage to breed flies.

1619. Whiting, R. S. Housing farm help. 24pp., illus. Chicago, Natl. Lumber Manfrs. Assoc., Engin. Bur. 1918. Pan. Coll. 296 W

Discusses advantages of housing farm hands and gives illustrations and floor plans of a number of houses in use - types, facilities, materials, and standards.

Labor Camps

1620. California. Commission of immigration and housing. Annual report. 1915-1922. [Sacramento] Calif. State Print. Off. 1915-1922. 280.9 C123

The file in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is incomplete.

Labor camp inspection, as discussed, shows some of the results of inspection by the Commission. Deplorable conditions as to housing, sanitation, overcrowding, etc., were found in many of the camps, some of them camps on ranches for agricultural laborers.

1621. California. Department of industrial relations. Biennial report 1st, 1927-1930 to date. Sacramento. 1931 to date.

Labor Camps in California are discussed in the report for 1927-1930.

The California Commission of Immigration and Housing has made regulations for minimum standards of labor camps - agricultural and nonagricultural as to sleeping, dining, cooking, sanitary facilities, disposal of waste, and care of camp. Cotton, sugar-beet, vegetable and fruit workers' camps house various types of laborers; Mexicans, Filipinos, Orientals, and Americans predominate variously and bring different cultures, standards, and problems which are noted. Persistent inspection and prosecutions are necessary in some cases to keep camps up to standards. Industrial camps are also treated.

The number of accidents in agriculture is shown.

1622. California. Department of industrial relations, Division of immigration and housing. Advisory pamphlet on camp sanitation and housing (revised 1926). 79pp. Sacramento. 1932.

Not seen.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture Library has the 1919 revision. The Library of Congress has the 1926 revision.

Advisory pamphlet to operators of labor camps concerning the erection and maintenance of temporary or permanent camps for laborers: Location, layout of camp, water supply, sleeping quarters, dry room, sterilizing room, cooking and dining quarters, meat houses, disposal of garbage and refuse, incinerators, disposal of camp sewage, toilets, baths, stables and corrals, extermination of insects, and recreation. Material specifications and plans of most of the structures are shown. Camp rules are given.

623. California labor camp inspection by the Commission on immigration and housing. Modern City 1(4): 3-11, 57, illus. May 1917. L. C.
1624. Eldridge, R. J. Labor camps. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 31: 588-592. 1930. 156.8 B87M
Paper read at convention of Association of Governmental Officials in Industry at Louisville, Ky., May 20, 1930.
A discussion of conditions found in agricultural construction, and railroad camps in New Jersey. Conditions are too often deplorable and existing laws are not adequate.
1625. Kearney, R. W. California sets standards for labor camps. Natl. Safety News 21(3): 45-46, 82, 84, illus. March 1930. L. C.
Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 30: 800-802. 1930.
Sketch of accomplishments of California in improving camp conditions; types include construction, lumber, mine, quarry, railroad, oil and agricultural. Discussion of conditions of camps, labor classes; increased efficiency of laborers provided good camps.
Mexicans predominate in cotton and sugar beets, Filipinos in asparagus, Filipinos and Mexicans in lettuce and melon districts. Of agricultural camps, those in the citrus district are the best. Most cannery camps are in good sanitary condition.
1626. Krysto, Christina. California's labor camps. Survey. 43: 70-78. 1919. 280.8 C37
Describes the unspeakable conditions in the labor camps on the ranches of California and the Wheatland riots of 1913 which brought about the investigations of the camps. Much improvement has been made.
1627. Magnusson, Leifur. Agricultural camp housing. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 6: 1325-1335. 1918. 158.6 B87M
Topics discussed are: Essential needs of a labor camp; methods of organization; sanitary standards; examples of camp organization and construction; and descriptions of various specific camps - Niagara County, N. Y., an orchard camp in Maryland, portable houses of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., etc.
1628. Migrant labor camps. [Editorial] Calif. Cult. 82(26): 768. Dec. 21, 1935.
"It has long been recognized...in California that...housing facilities for agricultural labor has been woefully deficient, especially with regard to peak labor periods..."
The labor troubles incident to the establishment of labor camps in the State are described.
"Due to the unwise selection of certain employers strongly suspected of at least sympathizing with red activities in this state, the movement is not meeting with the approval of farmers generally that it would seem to merit."
"One such camp has been established at Marysville, another is being built at Bakersfield and others are contemplated."

1629. Miller, R. J. Labor camp sanitation: a basis for education and citizenship. Amer. Jour. Pub. Health 11: 697-702. 1921. 449.9 Am3J
Causes leading to the enactment in California of laws concerning labor camp sanitation are given. - Activities of State authorities in inspection of camps, and enforcement of regulations are discussed and the regulations outlined. Improvement of labor camp conditions within the last 10 years is shown.
1630. Miller, R. J. Labor camp sanitation of California. Comfort and normal home life with no lapse in health or citizenship standards is the objective. Nation's Health 3: 616-620, illus. 1921; 4: 96-101, illus. 1922. 449.8 N21
Types of camps, good and bad; maps and tables showing location, permanence, industry connected with, and nationality of laborers in camps are described. Sanitary conditions are discussed. Lumber, mining, oil, agricultural and other camps come under the California labor camp regulations.
1631. A new and better Wheatland. [Editorial] Outlook 111: 348. 1915. L. C.
Describes the inspection of labor camps in California and the improvements that grew out of the hop-fields riot at Wheatland.
1632. President's conference on home building and home ownership, Washington, D. C., Committee on farm and village housing. Farm and village housing. Report...prepared for the Committee by Bruce L. Melvin. Edited by J. M. Gries and James Ford. 293pp. Washington, D. C. 1932. 296 P92F
Ch. XIX, The Housing of Rural Migratory Labor, deals with the housing of migratory families in labor camps, the main disadvantages of which are "inadequate protection from the weather, overcrowding, lack of privacy, insufficient ventilation, unsanitary toilet arrangements, lack of space or facilities for rest or recreation, unsanitary surroundings, and a poor or inconveniently placed water supply."
Conditions of migrants in particular industries - sugar beets, hop yards and orchards, truck farming, etc., in various parts of the country are described. The problem of regulation, is discussed and recommendations for State regulation of these camps are included.
A bibliography, based partly on the special bibliographies presented to the conference, in mimeographed form and compiled by J. C. Folsom is included.
1633. Rosenthal, J. J. State-wide clean-up of labor camps in California. Engin. News 75: 1074-1076. 1916. 290.8 En34
Discusses the riot which occurred on the Durst hop ranch near Wheatland, Yuba County, Calif., on August 3, 1913 and the State-wide clean-up of labor camps which resulted.
"Up to January 1, 1916, 1,346 camps, housing 91,728 persons, were inspected. 858 of these camps have been reinspected, and 75% have come up to the standard set by the Commission, while the remainder have made some of the suggested improvements."

1634. Scharrenberg, Paul. Sanitary conditions in labor camps. Amer. Fed. 25: 891-893. 1918. L. C.
This law grew out of the tragic strike of hop pickers on the Durst ranch near Wheatland. A description of the strike is included.
"California...has a Labor Camp Sanitation Law which has revolutionized the housing and living conditions for some 75,000 migratory workers. The law was placed upon the statute books of California through the efforts of the State Federation of Labor."
1635. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Labor camp standards in California. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 30: 86-88. 1930. 158.6 B87M
California was first to pass a labor camp sanitation law and it is still one of the few states which has laws contributing to the welfare of workers in industries requiring the housing of large numbers of employees. Since 1915 state authorities have had the enforcement of this law. Camps covered include agricultural and cannery as well as other types. Rules cover housing, sleeping quarters, cooking and dining arrangements, and sanitation. Agricultural camps house Mexicans, Japanese, Hindus, Filipinos as well as Americans. Cotton growers of the San Joaquin valley have been very coöperative; progress is being made in the Imperial Valley, although hampered by absentee landlordism.
1636. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Labor camps in California. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 11: 846-848. 1920. 158.6 B87M
Information taken from a "typewritten manuscript forwarded by the Director of Publicity of the Commission of Immigration and Housing of California, San Francisco, Calif."
Conditions in these labor camps, many of them on ranches and plantations, are described.
1637. Wagenet, E. M. Amos, the prophet, in California. Survey 36: 335-336. 1916. 280.8 C37
On the deplorable condition of camps for migratory workers in California. Data are taken from the second annual report of the California Commission of Immigration and Housing.

WOMEN AS AGRICULTURAL LABORERS

1638. Allen, R. A. Following the cotton. Survey 62: 361-363. 1929. 280.8 C37
A description of observed cases of woman laborers in cotton. All are whites, members of migratory families. Earnings under best possible conditions are low per day and work is often interrupted by weather as well as by winter. Charity must be obtained by many in winter. Living conditions are frequently deplorable because of

poverty, lack of sanitation, of conveniences, amusement, diversion, ignorance, and poor food.

Such people as these attract to the South the cotton mills eager for labor which will work long days for low wages under poor conditions.

1639. Allen, R. A. The labor of women in the production of cotton. Tex. Univ. Bur. Research Social Sci. Study 3, 285pp. Austin. 1931. (Tex. Univ. Bull. 3134) 283 A15
Bibliography, pp.276-278.

"The type of work done by women on the cotton farms is intimately connected with their economic position as based on their tenure status. The labor of women in the fields is found in general wherever the lower classes of tenancy are found. Because of the greater proportion of Negroes and Mexicans in the cropper and laborer classes, the proportion of Negro and Mexican women who work in the field is greater than the proportion of American women who work in the fields...

"Whether the woman will do hired labor or unpaid labor for her family is largely a factor of the amount of land cultivated, those in families having no land owned or rented being laborers for hire only...

"As laborers working for wages they accept conditions of living and work which are far below those ordinarily considered as belonging to a subsistence standard. For this reason they are an important labor problem of the present, allowing farmers to substitute casual laborers for croppers and so shift a part of their overhead to the social group. They are still more important in their probable effect upon the future of the unskilled laborers of the State when they are drawn into the factories which, as industrialization progresses, are being built within the State..." -General conclusions.

1640. Bellows, A. H. The Cornell farm unit. Rural New Yorker 77: 998. 1918. 6 R88

The Cornell Farm unit of girls was formed to train an army of workers to help in the production of food. Located one mile from Ithaca. The girls worked on farms near the camp.

1641. Burke, D. W. Women at work on Chicago truck farms. Social Serv. Rev. 1: 194-211. 1927. 280.8 S01

"Aside from the members of farming families, most of the women found at work on truck farms near Chicago were day laborers living in congested and foreign districts of Chicago. Many of them did not speak English and could not read or write. A majority were married and had children under sixteen years of age. The husbands were chiefly unskilled laborers; and the families, though with low incomes, were self-supporting. The women worked irregularly and for comparatively short portions of the year, a majority having worked on truck farms less than three months of the year preceding the interview. The irregularity of the demand for workers on truck farms appears to make this occupation desirable to women with home responsibilities. Irregularity and short duration of farm work were especially marked among the women with young children.

"Cultivating and harvesting were the chief field occupations of the women workers. Wages were fair, but hours of work were long, four-fifths of the workers having spent eight hours or more in the field on a typical day. The length of time spent away from home by these women each day is increased by the distance of the work from their homes, a majority of the wage-earners living from ten to thirty miles away from the farms... Time spent in bargaining for work at Jefferson Park market increased the hours away from home... The early hours at which the farmers are accustomed to start the field work aggravates this situation. Many women are forced to leave their homes by three o'clock in the morning. These inconvenient and long hours increase the strain of the work...especially when added to home duties, and are even more undesirable because of the necessity of leaving children at home for such long periods without adequate care."

This study was carried on in the summer and early fall of 1924.

1642. Chaney, A. S. Mobilizing women for work on farms. Many have enlisted in the Woman's land army and will spend their summer doing men's work - Units will camp where labor is scarce. Evening Post Mag. [New York] Apr. 20, 1918, p. 2, illus. L. C.
1643. Clark, B. A. The Woman's land army of America. Even as early in the war as last fall the need of women laborers was manifest. House Beautiful 44: 254-256, 282, illus. 1918. L. C.
1644. Dean, Ruth. The Women's land army of America. Country Life Amer. 33(5): 44-45. March 1918. 80 C832
- Preliminary efforts to utilize women to fill the demand for farm workers were best exemplified in the Bedford, N. Y. unit of college and trades women from New York City. The girls put in 8 hour days for which the unit received \$2, and the girls received board and \$15 a month. Careful supervision was found necessary for diet, training, bookkeeping, etc. For 1918, a nationwide organization is to be tried, based upon the experience of 1917. The Woman's National Farm and Garden Association and the National Association of Garden Clubs will work in cooperation with the Council of National Defense. Organization is yet to be perfected. Bringing together the women workers and placing them to be done so far as possible by existing organizations - state employment offices, women's clubs, colleges, agricultural trade schools, etc. Hoped that short training courses might be given by the agricultural schools; these are quite necessary before the girls are actually hired to farmers. Experience has proven that the girls can do good work.
1645. The demand for farmerettes. Rural New Yorker 84: 803. 1925. 6 R88
- Young women write the Rural New Yorker for work on farms. The editorial item states women were tolerated on farms in the war, but that there is little or no demand for their help now. "A state official" writes the editor - "So far as this department has information, there is virtually no demand for women farm hands...We have a considerable number of inquiries from farmerettes desiring employment, but no requests from employers soliciting that type of assistance...the employment of women on farms was tolerable but not particularly effective as a war necessity,...the idea has no present

day value. There are, of course, a few exceptional women who can qualify for any type of work, but this number is not sufficiently numerous to be important." The editor states it will be doubtful if any of them secure work except as berry pickers or weeders.

1646. Dempsey, M. V. The occupational progress of women, 1910 to 1930. U. S. Dept. Labor, Women's Bur. Bull. 104, 90pp. 1933. L. C.
Changes in number and proportion of women engaged in the principal divisions of occupations are given, including agriculture, forestry and fishing. Tables and graphs are included.
1647. Dimock, J. A. Where women find their places on the farm. Farm and Garden 11(7): 3-6. January 1924. 4 W84
The employer sends in a contribution dealing with the work of girl college undergraduates on the Dimock farm which grows potatoes and fruit as specialties requiring considerable care in production. Work of New York City and other girl fruit pickers is noted.
1648. Eichel, Mrs. Otto. The future of the Woman's land army: one state's experience past and present. A story for summer girls. Woman Citizen 3: 1096-1097. 1919. L. C.
The experience of New York with the Woman's Land Army is told.
"Aside from the benefits of the rural community and of its factor in increasing food production, the Land Army is of untold value to the city girl."
1649. Elliot, R. W. The Aggies are coming. Women in increasing numbers grasp the plow. Country Gent. 83(18): 39. May 4, 1918. 6 C833
A discussion of the women who took the place of some of the men in the fields during the war. The work done by the Woman's Land Army is described.
1650. Farm life as lived and extolled by girl workers. Lit. Digest. 63(4): 68. Oct. 25, 1919. L. C.
Sketch of the work and experience of a young woman war time farm worker on a training farm and other farms near Libertyville, Ill.
Later work of some of the girls is noted - as farm operators, agricultural students and instructors, farm wives, etc.
1651. Farm tractors, war and women. Touchstone 2: 606-611. 1918. L. C.
"The United States has also discovered through experiments on a large scale that the tractor is a necessity of war. With thousands upon thousands of the young men of our country removed from the farms America faces a perilous shortage of labor. At the same time America is looked to for an enormous amount of food for the Allies as well as for her own Soldiers in the trenches and in the training camps. Tractors must do the farm work of enlisted men. One farm tractor with one man or one woman (for women can operate them as well as men) does the work of ten men and ten teams, releasing these men and horses for the army."
1652. The farmer and the vacation girl. Touchstone 1: 464-472. 1917. L. C.
"When war was declared, the President urged every owner of land to till every last hectar to its fullest capacity. His plea was answered with such enthusiastic accord that even green lawns were

up-rooted to give way to potatoes, and the light green sprouts of tulips were replaced by the lighter green of onions. The response was as hearty as the available labor supply permitted it to be. 'But,' said the Landowners, 'who is going to help us harvest and market our produce which we are planting?....'

"The Agriculture Committee of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense of New York City gave them the answer. This Committee formulated a unit plan for agricultural workers, whereby groups of women, ten to thirty-five in each group, were invited into the fruit-growing country to help harvest the ripening fruits and vegetables."

1653. The farmer of the future, the Woman's land army is training today.

Touchstone 4: 514, 524-525. 1919. L. C.

A women's farmerette camp was established at Stone Ridge, N. Y. in 1918. The girls did all sorts of work for farmers within a 20 mile radius. Received sceptically, they soon proved their ability. Wages, 25¢ per hour, 8 hour days; receipts pooled to pay running expenses; at the end of the season, each girl had received her board and had \$15 a month salary to take away. Uniform - one piece suit of blue gabardine, sun hat, canvas puttees. Camp units of at least ten workers are recommended; a working housekeeper acts as chaperon. Physician's certificate of fitness is required of applicants. Girls gave from two to six weeks as they were able. When it is impossible to house girls in dwellings near their work, tents may be used. Total cost of equipment for such a camp for ten girls is about \$50, including tools, uniforms, tents, bedding, mess hall and kitchen equipment. At the end of the season the equipment becomes the property of the Woman's Land Army.

1654. The Farmerette. Published for land workers by the camp standards committee, W. L. A. A. v. 1, no. 1, December 1918 - v. 1, no. 6, May 1920.

New York. 6 F2265

This paper was published in the interests of the Woman's Land Army of America, at irregular intervals from December 1918 to May 1920. Six numbers only were issued. It contained popular contributions, news and official notes.

1655. Fraser, Helen. Women and war work. 308pp. New York, G. A. Shaw. 1918. L. C.

Pp. 153-167 contain a description of the work of "The Woman's Land Army."

1656. Fuss, Henri. Unemployment and employment among women. Internatl. Labor Off., Internatl. Labour Rev. 31(4): 463-497. April 1935. 283.8 In8

"After demonstrating the existence of a total of some four million unemployed women throughout the world, the author describes the restrictions imposed on the employment of women, and examines the changes in the employment of women in different countries in recent years. He then analyses the reasons for the employment of women, and studies possible methods of achieving a general reduction of unemployment, among men and women alike. His conclusion is that the present difficulties are merely transitory, and that 'as soon as economic equilibrium has been re-established on firmer foundations of social justice, there will be work for all, both men and women.'" -p. 463.

Workers in agriculture and forestry in the United States are included in the statistics given.

1657. Geer, C. T. Out of the kitchen into the fields. Farmers can now go on with their farming assured of help, and our country can go on with the war assured of victory. House Beautiful 44: 184-185, 222, illus. 1918. L. C.
A description of the Woman's Land Army, the work they did, and the camps in which they lived.
1658. Geithmann, Harriet. Chronicles of Woodcock farm. A glimpse of Woman's labor on the farms of 1917. Overland Monthly (n.s.) 71: 478-484. 1918. L. C.
"If present plans in Seattle bear fruit, the State of Washington will see its first Women's Agricultural camp in the summer of 1918. It will be patterned after the pioneer Woodcock farm of Westchester county, which was so eminently successful during the summer of 1917.
"Near Bedford village, N. Y. an hour's run from New York City, and almost a stone's throw from the Hudson River, stands an old Colonial farm house built over a century ago by a millionaire, named Woodcock. For the last decade it has been abandoned to a tenantry of furred and feathered folk and all their brethren.
"Last June it was opened up, literally hoed out, and flooded with sunshine and the joyous laughter, plus ideas, of a pioneer squad of young women with their dean, Dr. Ida H. Ogilvie, professor of geology at Columbia University."
A description of the farm and the work done there by these women follows.
1659. Gildersleeve, V. C. Women farm workers. New Repub. 12: 132-134. 1917. L. C.
Tells of the employment service work for women carried on in New York by the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense and of the unit plan which was evolved.
1660. Glenn, M. R. Women form a land army. How women will save country's crops and raise food for armies - where to enroll - how to secure workers. Forbes Mag. 1: 698-699, illus. 1918. L. C.
1661. Gray, G. V. More women for the farm. Farm Engin. 7(1): 28-30. March 1918. 58.8 F224
"The help problem, already serious because of the lack of floating labor due to the generally improved industrial situation thruout the country, has been intensified by the calling out of several thousand young men from the fields."
More and more women will be needed on the farms. Arguments both for and against this solution to the problem are advanced.
1662. Harmon, Dudley. Is the woman needed on the farm? What the United States Government has to say about farm work for women this summer. Ladies Home Jour. 35(5): 105. May 1918. L. C.
"Farmers facing a labor shortage will be encouraged by the Government first to exhaust all the means the Government agencies offer of getting men workers, and then, if the farmer needs and

wants women workers; to try and get them from the sources described here. Not until these have been exhausted will the Government be likely to favor, as general policy, recruiting for farm labor untrained, inexperienced women in our cities. Upon such a policy there is agreement between the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Labor and the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense - the agencies of the Government naturally most interested in the question of farm labor for women."

1663. Havenmeyer, Mrs. H. O. "The Women's land army of America": What it can do for the farmer. Touchstone 3: 124-128. 1918. L. C.

"Where can farmers get labor to raise all the crops the government needs to win the war? From us - the Women's Land Army of America. We will send you a Unit of workers if you ask. You can appeal to your own County Farm Agent or to our headquarters at Thirty-two Fifth Avenue, New York City. Each Unit carries its own equipment and the number varies from four to seventy workers, according to the number needed. These girls are in charge of a captain who is a woman trained for the purpose. Every young woman who offers her services as a farm laborer has passed a strict physical examination and test. For the most part they are not experienced in their work, but you can teach these patriotic women in a few minutes how to tell a carrot from a weed, how to pick strawberries or peas and prepare them in attractive baskets for the market."

1664. Hill, J. A. Women in gainful occupations 1870 to 1920. A study of the trend of recent changes in the numbers, occupational distribution, and family relationship of women reported in the census as following a gainful occupation. 416pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1929. (Census Monograph 9) 157.41 M75

Foreword. Ch. I. Introduction. Ch. II. The Extent to Which Women Have Taken up Gainful Occupations. Ch. III. Why the Percentage of Women Reported as Gainfully Occupied Was Smaller in 1920 than 1910. Ch. IV. Comparison by States and Cities as Regards Changes in the Percentage Gainfully Employed. Ch. V. The Occupations Which Women are Entering. Ch. VI. Range of Women's Occupations. Ch. VII. Proportion of Women among the Gainfully Employed. Ch. VIII. Age and Marital Condition in Relation to Occupation. Ch. IX. Married Women in Gainful Occupations. Ch. X. Native White Women of Native Parentage in Gainful Occupations. Ch. XI. Native White Women of Foreign or Mixed Parentage in Gainful Occupations. Ch. XII. Foreign Born White Women in Gainful Occupations. Ch. XIII. Negro Women in Gainful Occupations. Ch. XIV. Family Relationship (by occupations, etc., etc.). Ch. XV. Other Wage Earners: Boarders and Lodgers. Appendix. - Effect of Changes in Distribution by Age and by Marital Condition upon Number of Women Gainfully Employed.

Tables (textual and detailed)

Farm labor is included as one of the occupations.

1665. Hopkins, M. A. The Women's land army. Independent 94: 282, 303. 1918. L. C.

"The typical hired man has been treated like a beast of burden. Like a beast of burden he has no defense but balking. The eight-hour day under which the farmerettes work encourages careful work. The unit system gives the women laborers control over their living

conditions. All this must act favorably upon the chaotic farm labor situation.

"The wages paid these women are not equal to those paid unskilled male farm labor at present. The inequality has not, however, worked harm, because the girls are supplementing and not competing. The scarcity of men sustains any wage demand men may make. The girls are enlisting for patriotic reasons. Perhaps we are too ready to assume that a consecrated soul must not expect as much money as an individual who is on the make. This matter will right itself when normal conditions return. Meantime 'The Girl with the Hoe' is a picturesque and significant figure."

1666. How to form a farm group of women workers. Ladies' Home Jour. 35(5): 113. May 1918. L. C.

This article explains how such units can be recruited, trained and operated.

1667. Jones, R. E. Happy women who work "in the fruit." Amer. Fruit Grower 40(6): 7, 26. June 1920. 80 G85.

On the work of the Woman's Land Army in California after the end of the war. One of its most successful seasons was that of 1919.

1668. Laut, A. C. Training recruits for the farm game. Especially the girls who have been to the agricultural camps. Country Gent. 82(44): 6-7, 52. Nov. 3, 1917. 6 C833

Praise of the training camps for girls and of the work the girls were able to do. City labor often inefficient and farmers cannot afford to hire it.

1669. Loines, Hilda. The inception of the Woman's land army of America. Woman's Natl. Farm and Garden Assoc. Bull. 6(6): 1-3. December 1918. 4 W84

1670. McPike, H. F. My job as plow woman. Sunset 41(6): 48. December 1918. L. C.

"A general opinion and one which is held by many prominent leaders of labor organizations is, that of the numerous farm occupations in which a woman might engage, plowing is the one in which she will give least satisfaction, unless ideal conditions prevail; namely, soft, level ground, a sulky plow and a strong woman.

"I have proved that an average American girl, five feet seven inches in height, weighing one hundred thirty pounds and possessing a large amount of grit and determination can plow, and plow successfully, without physical harm to herself, unless a coat of tan and the loss of a few pounds could be so-called, and to the satisfaction of the farmer."

1671. Manning, Caroline. The employment of women in the pineapple canneries of Hawaii. U. S. Dept. Labor, Women's Bur. Bull. 82, 30pp., illus. 1930. 158.92 B87

Devoted largely to its subject, but discusses also women in field work. Personal data about the women (race, citizenship, age, marital status, schooling) are given; also seasonal character of the industry (per month, day, number employed); occupations and conditions of work (cannery structures, service facilities, first aid, welfare, posture,

seating, uniforms, occupations and processes); wages (rates, incentive payments, cost of living, earnings); and overtime (usual hours and overtime given).

1672. Merritt, Eugene. Farm work of women in war time; an address by E. Merritt before the National conference of state leaders of home demonstration work in northern and western states. 8pp., mimeogr. [Washington, 1917] 1.9 Ex8Me

Not seen.

Summary of differences in labor problems of various European countries; also of the United States.

Topics include: Training women (physical examination for fitness, practice work); organization of workers (quarters, unit organization, conditions of placement); and work for women already on farms, for those in smaller cities and towns, and for those in larger cities.

1673. Minor, Susan. Sisters all. Overland Monthly (n.s.) 73: 391-395, illus. 1919. L. C.

A narrative of life as a member of the first California Land Army Camp, near Chico: Camp life, work done, classes of women, and amusements. Sketch of organization of Woman's Land Army of America. Arrangements for wages, payment for board, and lodging are described.

1674. Newport (R. I.) farmerette unit. Report. 1st, 1918. [Newport, R. I.] 1918. 4 N47

The work done by the unit is described, and discussion is included as to the housing problem, and the management of the unit. Recommendations are made in case the unit should be continued for another year.

1675. Ousley, Clarence. Women on the farm. An address before The Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, May 13, 1918, Washington, D. C. 12pp. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. Agr. 1918. 1 Ag860uw

A discussion of the need for women to help in taking the place of the men who have been called to military service.

1676. Perlman, Phyllis. Farmerettes are making good. Their efficiency is opening eyes of once skeptical male farmers. Forbes Mag. 2: 231. 1918. L. C.

1677. Phillips, A. G. The Californian woman's land army. New Repub. 18: 151. 1919. L. C.

Standards worked out: 1. Equal pay for equal work; 2. No displacement of local labor; 3. No undercutting of wages; 4. Eight hours of work, with not over two hours overtime at a time and a quarter rate; 5. One day rest in seven except in emergency; 6. Weight lifting restricted to 25 lbs. per woman; 7. Protection in accordance with Workmen's Compensation Insurance and Safety Act of 1907; 8. Proper housing and working conditions.

Rates, based on going wages (apparently near San Francisco), \$12 per week for eight-hour days, \$15 for ten-hour days. Board and lodging at camp, \$1; an additional 10¢ a day for Health Benefit Fund to provide medical attendance and medicines.

Camps were built under supervision of the California Commission on Housing and Immigration.

The semi-military form of camp government is described.

1678. Pulver, A. H. Woman's land army. Rural New Yorker 78: 1612. 1919.
6 R88
On the good work which the Woman's Land Army has done in the fruit and vegetable growing industries of New York.
1679. Pulver, A. H. Women succeed as fruit pickers. A Western New York unit does good work. Rural New Yorker 77: 1039. 1918. 6 R88
Describes an experiment with women workers on the 600-acre tract of the Sodus Fruit Farm, Inc.
1680. Pulver, A. H. Work of the Women's Land Army. Rural New Yorker. 79: 1536. 1920. 6 R88
Praises the work of the Women's Land Army in New York and especially its work on the Sodus Fruit Farm, Inc., a farm of 600 acres, having over 15,000 cherry trees in its orchards.
1681. Rogers, Mrs. H. W. Wanted - the Woman's land army! Forum 59: 621-628. 1918. L. C.
"It is idle to say that women cannot do farm work, when it is known that they actually have done it. The great question for the farmer and for the world is not what women can do, but what they will do. The farmers who employed women last year have testified to the excellent and conscientious work they did, and are anxious to employ them again for 1918.
"It is simply a question of whether the farmer will call loudly for a supply of this new labor offered him or will hesitate and let the golden opportunity for sowing and reaping go by, and thus endanger our National food supply."
1682. Schofield, Mrs. W. H. Farm jobs for women. Are they needed to fill a peacetime labor shortage? Country Gent. 84(31): 42-43. Aug. 2, 1919. 6 C833
A discussion as to whether the Woman's Land Army has a peace time function to fulfill. A program is outlined whereby the Woman's Land Army keeps in touch with labor needs and encourages farmers to employ women workers whenever practicable.
1683. Smith, A. P. The battalion of life. Our Woman's land army and its work in the West. Sunset 41(5): 30-33, illus. November 1918. L.C.
An account of the development and success of Vacaville, Calif., Woman's Land Army camp. Differences in eastern and western agricultural and housing conditions are discussed. A woman manager for the camp; semi-military routine; and financing of camp by fruit growers are mentioned. Women are found equal or superior to men in fruit picking, but need certain help, such as placing heavy ladders.
1684. Smith, F. P. Labor laws for women in the States and territories... Hours, home work, prohibited or regulated occupations, seats, minimum wage. U. S. Dept. Labor, Women's Bur. Bull. 98, 71pp. 1932. 158.92 B87
Revision of Bulletin 63.
A previous bulletin - no. 40, covered State laws affecting women in industry in 1924.
These laws apply to agriculture largely in their exceptions exempting that industry.

1685. Stevens, H. K. Woman's land army. New Repub. 18: 184. 1919. L. C.
Organized early in 1918, the Woman's Land Army functioned in 20 states, with enrollment of 15,000. In September it affiliated with the U. S. Employment Service for work the following year. Despite the close of the war, the plan seems to have been to continue operations in 1919.
1686. Taft, Helen. The six weeks I spent on a farm. Ladies' Home Jour. 35(6): 28. June 1918. L. C.
The dean of Bryn Mawr College tells of her experiences in doing land work.
1687. Training camps for women land workers. Survey 42: 490. 1919. 280.8 C37
The Woman's Land Army cooperated with Wellesley College in 1918 in establishing a training camp where not only was a successful year's work done, but an analysis made of factors making for efficiency and maximum benefit in the organization of women's work on land. For instance - 10 min. rest every hour was found best as to length and frequency to accomplish the most with least fatigue; instruction in proper care and use of tools increased output materially; physical positions least tiring were described. Recommendations include - study of proper diet for women doing heavy work; camps to be large enough to employ a regular cook; definite detailing of duties; hiring of certain employees, rather than use of women; careful attention to feet and teeth; minimum age of 18 to 21, or even 25; working day of eight hours - maximum 12 in emergency. The Woman's Land Army recommends payment of full wages without deduction, the worker to pay for board, lodging, etc.
1688. U. S. Department of agriculture, States relations service, Office of extension work north and west. Extension work with women. Women as farm laborers. 5pp., mimeogr. [Washington, 1917], 1.9 Ex82W
At head of title: Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and State Agricultural Colleges Cooperating.
Not seen.
The paper contains suggestions as to ways and means of recruiting women to replace man labor lost to agriculture under war conditions, lest production decline. Use of women is advised only when men and boys are unavailable. Sources of female labor are noted, and the relations of county farm bureaus to ascertaining demand for and supply of such labor are indicated. The possibilities of training and using inexperienced city women are noted. Living arrangements for these women may necessitate their being placed in units in a locality rather than upon farms or in farm homes.
1689. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Wages in the citrus-fruit packing industry. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 26: 118-120. 1928. 158.6 B87M
Wages are given for orchard or grove pickers and for packers and box makers, by districts and by the different kinds of fruit.

1690. U. S. Department of labor, Women's bureau. Facts about working women; a graphic presentation based on census statistics and studies of the Women's Bureau. U. S. Dept. Labor, Women's Bur. Bull. 46, 64pp. 1925. 158.92 B87

The Appendix shows numbers of men and women as farm laborers, dairy farm laborers, etc., for census years 1910, 1920.

1691. U. S. Department of labor, Women's bureau. Women in the fruit-growing and canning industries in the State of Washington; a study of hours, wages and conditions. U. S. Dept. Labor, Women's Bur. Bull. 47, 224pp. 1926. 158.92 B87

Reviewed in U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 22: 1259-1261. 1926.

The bulletin includes discussion of the personal and family history of the women workers; migrants; housing; women workers in the berry fields, in prune orchards, and in apple and pear orchards.

The occupational histories of these women and industrial accidents and diseases are included.

Living conditions on fruit farms and in orchards are discussed. Types of labor using living quarters and periods of use. Type, adequacy and furnishing of living quarters; toilets; drinking, bathing, laundry, cooking facilities, and lighting are described.

1692. Voorhorst, B. T. Improving idle time and idle acres. Ladies Home Jour. 37(4): 135-136, 139. April 1920. L. C.

A sketch of the work of the Woman's Land Army - its organization, and the agencies sponsoring it. Following the close of the War disbanding was proposed, but the U. S. Department of Labor objected, and, instead national affiliation was effected. The District of Columbia Division of the Woman's Land Army rented some land and established a training farm for women government workers who worked after office hours. A sketch of their activities and notes on what the farmerettes thought of their experience are given.

1693. Wage law affects women. Pacific Rural Press 121: 691. 1931. 6 P112

"Under the rules, established by the Industrial Welfare Department of the State [of California], women workers shall not be paid less than 33 1/3 cents an hour or be worked more than 8 hours a day.

"Since wage scales have fallen below that level, with an abundance of labor in all parts of the state, women are being thrown out of employment in favor of men because men can and will work for less..." At least one farm group has inquired as to the legality of the wages paid.

Wage rates in several counties of the State are given for general farm labor, cotton chopping, sugar beet thinning and topping, picking avocados, and oranges, thinning lettuce, etc.

1694. Walburn, N. W. The farmerette's battalion. Saint Nicholas 45: 702-704. 1918. L. C.

A description of the work done by the Woman's Land Army.

1695. Wellesley College training camp and experiment station for the Woman's land army of America. Report...Edith Diehl, director. Ed. 2, 95pp. [n.p.] 1919. 276 W452
The project organization, development and operations are described. Considerable information for other camp projectors is given. The course is described, the results of experiments noted, and recommendations made. Appendices give course outline, plans for camp buildings, lists of equipment, of supplies, menus, etc.
The camp was located at Wellesley College, Mass., 1919.
1696. Wilkinson, Marguerite. My experience as a farmerette. Independent 95: 352-353, 364-365. 1918. L. C.
"Perhaps the greatest joy in the work lies in the health and vigor of it and in the peaceful sense of repose that comes when it is done. Moreover, a farmerette can always watch the fruition of her labor. Ten rows planted, six rows hoed, four rows dug and harvested. The accomplishment is definite and can be measured. The artist seldom knows which of his works will stand the test of time. The teacher seldom can be sure that his solution of an educational problem has been the best one. But ten rows planted are planted. Six rows hoed are hoed. Four rows dug are certainly dug. Any one can see it and know. And the labor is a labor without which neither art nor education can have use or meaning. It is the inevitable labor of the race. The farmerettes are producing food which creates the bodies and minds of mankind and sustains them, world without end."
1697. Woman's land army of America, Inc. Handbook of standards. 14pp. New York. 1919.
Not seen.
1698. Woman's land army of America, Inc. Organization of agricultural units. 8pp. New York. 1918.
Not seen.
1699. Woman's land army of America, Inc., Advisory Council. Help for the farmer. 4pp. New York. 1918. Pam. Coll. 283 W
Describes a unit of the land army which the Army was prepared to send to any farmer who was in need of labor.
1700. Woman's land army of America, Inc., Advisory council. Women on the land. 9pp. New York. 1918. Pam. Coll. 283 W.
The work of the Woman's Land Army is described as well as the system under which it functioned.
1701. Woman's land army of America, Inc. Illinois training farm for women, Libertyville. 1st ann. rept. 1918. 4pp. New York. 1919.
Not seen.
1702. Woman's land army of America, Inc., New York State division, Bedford unit. Women's agricultural camp. Second annual report, 1918. 10pp. [New York] 1918. 283.9 W842
The different branch camps are described, wages paid, and summary of income and expenses are given.

1703. Woman's land army of America. General Fed. Mag. 17(8): 17-18. August 1918. 280.8 G28
Discusses the purpose of the army; agricultural camps of 1917, organization of the army, its accomplishments, etc.
1704. The Woman's land army of America. How the women of America, like their sisters in Great Britain and Canada, are helping to solve the farm labor problem - War work that serves the nation and benefits the worker. Country Life Amer. 27: 270. 1918. 80 G1612
1705. Women as farm laborers; is there a further need for the Land Army? Country Gent. 84(13): 58-59. Mar. 29, 1919. 6 C833
The Land Army, according to this article, has served its purpose, and should dissolve. There is no place for women farm laborers in ordinary times.
1706. Women on the farm: a land army unit. Woman Citizen 4: 236-237. 1919. L. C.
Describes the unit at Roslyn, Long Island, which is made up of members of the National League for Woman's Service "Happy and healthy, the girls are delighted with the venture. They work short hours, earn generous salaries and save money for the winter months."
1707. Work farmerettes have done this year and the greater field for them next year. Lit. Digest 59(1): 76, 79. Oct. 5, 1918. L. C.
"It is predicted that next year the employment of farmerettes will become nation-wide, instead of being confined, as it was this year, to a few States. The Federal Government has been seriously considering taking over the service, as it has been taken over in England by the British Government. At Albany in August was held a conference at which Governor Whitman was present, having for its purpose the formulation of means by which the State could assist in promoting the work."
1708. Wyatt, E. F. The Illinois training farm for women. Kimball's Dairy Farmer 17: 402, 419-420. 1919. 44.8 K56
Outline of purposes and activities of a war-time training farm in Illinois for women farm workers. Sketches of the farm work and living conditions by interviews with various persons connected with the farm, also of the English training of one of the instructors are included.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

1709. California. Laws, statutes, etc. Workmen's compensation, insurance and safety laws of the State of California, being Chapter 176 of the Laws of 1913, and Chapter 586 of the Laws of 1917 with subsequent Amendments, including those of 1927, and other laws supplementary to the compensation and safety provisions... 92pp. Sacramento, Calif., Dept. Indus. Relations, Div. Indus. Accidents and Safety. 1927. Dept. Labor Lib.
Items relating to farm labor may be found on pp. 10, 56, 75.

1710. Clark, Lindley. Comparison of workmen's compensation laws of the United States as of January 1, 1925. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 379, 15pp. 1925. (Workmen's insurance and compensation series) 158.6 B87

Earlier bulletins of this title, by Carl Hookstadt and carrying the laws to December 31, 1917 and January 1, 1920 are nos. 240 and 275.

A paragraph is given to agriculture and domestic service. The exclusion of agriculture is universal except in Hawaii and New Jersey.

1711. The farmer's status under the new compensation act. Calif. Cult. 69: 176-177. 1927. 6 C12

Effective Sept. 1, 1927, a new law, Assembly Bill 997, provides that all farmers of California must either formally accept or reject the provisions providing compensation insurance for employees injured during employment. Those neglecting to accept or reject are liable to a fine. Farmers rejecting are deprived of certain former possibilities of legal defense in contesting an award to an injured employee - as for instance, the farmer shall have burden of proof to show the employee was at fault.

Explanation of various situations possible under the new law, and copies of certain forms to be used in connection with the law's operations are given.

Rates of insurance:

Classification #0006 - Farming and/or ranching, including casual labor and household domestic employees in connection therewith, drivers, chauffeurs and their helpers (excluding operation farm machinery away from premises of insured). Rate, \$2.13 on each \$100 of payroll.

#0050 - Farming machinery, operation of, tractors, threshing, shredding, ensilage cutting, harvesting and hay baling, away from the premises of the insured, including drivers, chauffeurs and their helpers. Rate, \$4.89 per \$100 of payroll.

Fruit picking may be segregated if a bona fide fruit picking crew is maintained, and the payroll for it be at least \$2500 per year. Then this applies - #0160 Fruit picking, including box manufacturing. Rate \$1 on each \$100 of payroll.

1712. Farrand, G. E. The workmen's compensation law. Calif. Citrograph 16: 194. 1931. 80 C125

The workmen's compensation law of California excludes farm laborers and others. "However, by the act which went into effect Sept. 1, 1927, the law creates a conclusive presumption that employers of farm labor and their employees have accepted the workmen's compensation act unless either such employer or employee shall, prior to the occurrence of any injury, have given notice of rejection of the provisions of the compensation act."

1713. Fisher, W. C. Some defects and suggested changes in workmen's compensation laws. In Proc. Conference on Social Insurance...1916. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 212: 359-377. 1917. 158.6 B87

The real reason agricultural laborers are not generally included in workmen's compensation laws is political. Farm laborers unorganized, cannot speak for themselves; and farmers are opposed. This lack of inclusion is a great defect in our laws. Estimates are that annual rates of fatal injuries per 1,000 employed are - all

occupation 0.73; agriculture 0.35; general manufacturing, 0.25. Farming is in its modern phase, as dangerous as are other occupations included without question in accident insurance.

1714. Greve, W. J. Workmen's compensation insurance rates. Wis. State Cranberry Growers' Assoc. Proc. (1929) 43: 31-33. 81 W752

Discusses workmen's compensation insurance rates as they apply to workers on cranberry bogs.

1715. Greve, W. J. Your workmen's compensation insurance problem. Wis. State Cranberry Growers' Assoc. Proc. (1928) 42: 41-44. 81 W752

A discussion of the classification of workers on cranberry bogs, all of whom are listed under "farm labor."

1716. Heacock, P. W. Workmen's compensation as related to domestic servants and farm laborers. 1924. Columbia Univ. Library.

Thesis (M.A.) - Columbia University.

Not seen.

1717. Latest on compensation insurance. Pacific Rural Press 114: 298. 1927. 6 P112

The State Industrial Commission explains farmer-employers' liability under the new act. The act must be accepted or rejected by every farmer.

A farmer may reject, and thereby becomes liable for injury to employees under the general rule of negligence, is subject to damage suits and must defend himself, and his liability is unlimited.

Usual employers' liability policies protect the insured for only stated sums, even if liability be actually greater, or damages awarded be greater.

The State law provides that farmers accepting the new law get complete protection for any normal compensation.

The charges for such complete coverage are exactly the same now as those of the incomplete insurance.

The State Compensation Insurance Fund will for a minimum of \$15 write a policy covering a payroll of \$704 annually.

The employers' family are ordinarily not included, but may be on a policy basing the annual payroll on \$2700.

Insurance may be taken out with the State Fund or a private company authorized to do such business.

Employers insured should give medical aid to an injured employee, then report to the insurer, who takes over later procedure.

It is important for a farmer to be able to distinguish between employee and contractor working for him. Hints are given for this.

1718. Michelbacher, G. F., and Nial, T. M. Workmen's compensation insurance including employers' liability insurance. 503pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc. 1925. Dept. Labor Lib.

Part I. Injuries and their Prevention.

Part II. Methods of Indemnification for Industrial Injuries, Ch. 3. Employers' Liability. Ch. 4. Workmen's Compensation and Employers' Liability Contrasted. Ch. 5. Historical Development of Workmen's Compensation. Chs. 6 and 7. Workmen's Compensation Legislation. Ch. 8. Malingering.

Part III. Workmen's Compensation and Employers' Liability Insurance. Ch. 9. Organization of Insurance. Ch. 10. Classes of Insurance Carriers. Ch. 11. Organization of a Casualty Insurance Company. Ch. 12. State Regulation. Ch. 13. Rate Making Organizations. Ch. 14. Policy Coverage. Ch. 15. Rate Making. Ch. 16. Merit Rating. Ch. 17. Acquisition and Field Supervision Cost. Ch. 18. Distribution of "Shock Losses." Ch. 19. Employers' Liability and Workmen's Collective Insurance.

Appendices - quite extensive - giving various insurance data, sample forms and exhibits, policies, state regulations, etc.

1719. Mowry, H. H. Employers' liability and the farmer. Rural New Yorker 78: 1875. 1919. 6 R88

The farmer is exempted from the provisions of the New York workmen's compensation law, although farming is one of the most dangerous occupations from the standpoint of physical injury. Arguments against such exemption are given.

1720. New insurance rates planned in California. Higher schedule set for workmen's compensation. U. S. Daily 4(254): 4. Dec. 30, 1929. 280.8 Un33

Workmen's compensation rate raised from \$2.52 to \$2.68 per \$100 of payroll for farm labor, effective Dec. 31, 1929, by casualty insurance companies. General raise in other rates at the same time.

Cause - increase of 14% in compensation benefits and too low rates even under old law.

1721. Oregon. Laws, statutes, etc. Schedule of farming rates effective July 1, 1935, State of Oregon. Workmen's compensation law. 10pp. Salem, Oreg. 1935. Pam. Coll.

Employer's rates are given for general farming, hop harvesting, fruit and vegetable harvesting, picking from ladders, scaffolds, platforms or trees, fruit and vegetable drying and packing, and commercial farming when conducted as a business.

"Section 49-1816, Oregon Code 1930, specifies that farming is a nonhazardous occupation. It is, therefore, necessary that an Election to Contribute to the State Industrial Accident Fund be filed before the protection of the law can apply."

Various important features of the compensation law are included.

1722. Oregon. Laws, statutes, etc. Workmen's compensation law and laws relating to reports of industrial accidents, vocational rehabilitation, hospital associations and safety. 44pp. Salem, Oreg. State Indus. Comm. 1935. 283 Or3

Farming is listed as a non-hazardous occupation and employers are not subject to this act unless they voluntarily comply with the provisions thereof.

1723. Oregon. State industrial accident commission. Workmen's compensation law "What it is." Special farmers' bulletin. Oreg. State Indus. Accident Comm. Bull. 16, 4pp., sup. Salem. 1929. Dept. Labor Lib.
The decision of the Supreme Court of Oregon in April, 1917, "which held that farm hands have a cause of action under the Employers'

Liability Act on account of accidents" is discussed and the method of coming under the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Law is described.

1724. Peterson, G. A. Farm labor and Workmen's compensation act. Bur. Farmer 4(5): 7, 36, 37. January 1929. 280.82 B89

Development of agricultural horse and power machinery has much increased hazards of agriculture, so much that certain hazards are of frequent occurrence - as in threshing and corn husking. Reliable data are lacking for the United States as a whole, but California is accumulating valuable data from its experience. The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has studied these data and found that only a few occupations exceed agriculture in number of deaths.

Farmers object usually to application of workmen's compensation to their work. But it is becoming an accepted view that industrial accident costs should be included in the costs of products to be paid for by consumers. Farmers should realize this, and also that insurance costs are governed by risks; few risks, low costs.

At present 40% of employees excluded from benefits of workmen's compensation laws are in agriculture, it is estimated.

Farmers would often carry such insurance if the costs were not so high. But costs of auditing payrolls of small concerns such as the average farm business are very high, often prohibitively so, and the farmer feels he cannot afford such insurance. Some States are meeting the emergency with State insurance funds furnished by the employees.

A list of states is given - outlining the type of workmen's compensation laws in effect as of January 1928, and their effect on agriculture.

"Up until January, 1928, all but five states had passed workmen's compensation acts of some kind or another. These were Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina...there were only three jurisdictions, Hawaii, New Jersey and California, where farm labor is covered by compensation laws."

Twelve States specifically exclude such labor while others exempt the employing farmer, but permit voluntary acceptance of the act.

1725. Stewart, Ethelbert. Status of farm labor under workmen's compensation in the United States and in foreign countries. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 333: 300-306. 1923. (Workmen's insurance and compensation series) 158.6 B87

The legal status of farm laborers in the States having compensation laws is discussed on pp. 300-302, and the agricultural labor hazard on pp. 302-303.

Statistics as to hazards in agriculture are limited; attitude of farmers to compulsory insurance usually hostile, but interest in voluntary insurance usually great; data of Pennsylvania and California are given.

Canadian, European, South American and Mexican legislation on the subject is included.

1726. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Compensation legislation of 1914 and 1915. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 185, 408pp. 1915. 158.6 B87

Texts and discussion of the compensation acts of 1914 and 1915 of the various States are included. Agriculture is excluded specifically in most States.

1727. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor, 1931 and 1932. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 592, 387pp. 1933. (Labor Laws of the U. S. ser.) 158.6 B87

Earlier bulletins of the same title are nos. 169, 189, 224, 246, 258, 444.

Workmen's compensation covering agricultural employees is cited in two cases on pp. 209-210. In the first case, that of a nursery employee, injured while digging a shrub, the court held that he was an agricultural employee and as such was excluded from the benefits of the compensation act. In the second case, a woods rider in a turpentine business, injured in trying out a horse, the Industrial Commission of Georgia awarded compensation, the State superior court of Colquitt County, Ga., set aside the award on the ground that he was an agricultural employee and as such was not entitled to compensation, and the State court of appeals sustained the decision of the lower court.

1728. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Farmers covered by California Workmen's compensation law. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 25: 1269. 1927. 158.6 B87M

The California workmen's compensation act of 1917 requires both employers and employees to reject the provisions of the act or be considered covered and liable to its provisions. (Stats. 1917, Ch. 586, par. 8, 70; Ch. 834). Farmers rejecting fall under Stats. 1911, Ch. 399, par. 1, and are deprived of certain legal defenses. Farmers not giving notice of rejection must insure or be subject to fine and imprisonment (Stat. 1925, Ch. 300, par. 1, Stat. 1917, Ch. 586, par. 29.) Premium rates - per \$100 of payroll - \$2.13 for ordinary farm labor on the premises; \$4.89 for work involving handling machinery away from premises; \$1.00, when employer maintains picking crew and payroll of over 2500 per year; minimum State Compensation Insurance Fund policy for a farmer - \$15 covering 404 payroll a year.

The usual policy excludes a husband, wife, son, daughter, brother, sister or parent residing in the employer's household. If coverage is desired for them, the premium is based on an annual wage of \$2,700.

Abstract of Circular issued by the Division of Industrial Accidents and Safety of the Department of Industrial Relations of California.

1729. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Florida workmen's compensation act. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 41(1): 101-102. July 1935. 158.6 B87M

Agricultural and horticultural farm labor is exempted from this act.

1730. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Injury to employee operating sorghum mill on farm held to be noncompensable. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 41(4): 986. October 1935. 158.6 B87M

"It has recently been held by the Supreme Court of Iowa that a farm laborer operating a sorghum mill on his employer's farm is engaged in 'agricultural pursuits or operations immediately connected therewith,' and that an injury sustained while operating the mill is not compensable under the Iowa Workmen's Compensation Act. (Taverner v. Anderson, 261 NW. 610)."

1731. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Legislative action on workmen's compensation in 1929. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 29: 1291-1293. 1929. 158.6 B87M
The Delaware law specifically excludes farm laborers from compensation.

1732. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Nursery employee held to be a "farm laborer." U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 35: 1091-1092. 1932. 158.6 B87M

A nursery employee injured in the course of his regular employment in growing and preparing nursery products for market applied for compensation under the Tennessee workmen's compensation law. His claim was refused by county, circuit, and Tennessee Supreme Courts. His work was considered agricultural even though the products were not ordinary farm products; the work was in all other respects similar to ordinary farm work.

1733. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Status under Connecticut compensation law of farmers exchanging work. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 21: 172. 1925. 158.6 B87M

Two farmers were exchanging work filling silos when one was injured in the machinery; his suit for compensation was upheld, as mode of payment as agreed upon does not affect the validity of a contract for service.

Connecticut law covers farm labor if five or more persons are employed, in the absence of contrary election by the employer.

1734. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Workmen's compensation in the United States, as of January 1, 1929. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 28: 788-807. 1929. 158.6 B87M

"Agriculture and domestic service. - The exclusion of agriculture is universal among the compensation laws of the United States except in Hawaii and New Jersey. In California employers and employees engaged in farm work are presumed to have accepted the act unless either rejects the act prior to an injury. Voluntary acceptance of the laws in these occupations is quite generally provided for, though in some cases it appears that their exclusion is intended to be absolute. Threshing grain, etc., is specifically included in Kentucky, Minnesota, and South Dakota (by a separate act)."

1735. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Workmen's compensation legislation of 1927. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 26: 17-33. 1928. 158.6 B87M

In California and in Nebraska action was taken to place more farmers under the act.

The California law, Ch. 834, "employers and employees engaged in farm work are conclusively presumed to have accepted the act unless either of them rejects the act prior to an injury."

Ch. 134, of the Nebraska law, allows employers of farm laborers (and household domestic servants) to come under the act by insuring their employees, and the existence of such a policy in effect at the time of an accident shall be conclusive proof of such election unless the employee prior to the accident properly elects not to be bound.

1736. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Workmen's compensation legislation of the United States and Canada as of January 1, 1929; with text of legislation enacted in 1927 and 1928. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 496, 260pp. 1929. (Workmen's compensation and insurance series) 158.6 B87
- Earlier bulletins dealing with legislation for previous years are U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bulletins 272, 332, 423.
- Under scope or coverage, p. 13, the following paragraph deals with Agriculture and Domestic Service.
- "The exclusion of agriculture is universal among the compensation laws of the United States except in Hawaii and New Jersey; and of domestic service except in New Jersey. In California employers and employees engaged in farm work are presumed to have accepted the act unless either rejects the act prior to an injury. Voluntary acceptance of the laws in these occupations is quite generally provided for; though in some cases it appears that their exclusion is intended to be absolute. Threshing grain, etc., is specifically included in Kentucky, Minnesota, and South Dakota (by a separate act)."
1737. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Workmen's compensation legislation of the United States and foreign countries, 1917 and 1918. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 243, 477pp. 1918. (Workmen's insurance and compensation series) 158.6 B87
- The essential features of the laws of various States are given. Agriculture is mentioned in most States as an exception.
- An earlier bulletin of same title, no. 203.

REFERENCES RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE INCLUDED
IN THE BODY OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

1738. Anderson, E. S. The sugar beet industry of Nebraska. Nebr. Univ. Conservation and Survey Div., Conservation Dept. Bull. 9, 121pp. Lincoln. 1935. 99.47 N27
- Bibliography, pp. 118-121.
- Beet field labor, pp. 87-91, discusses the following topics: Contracts, fieldmen, labor (kinds of work), seasonal distribution of labor, housing conditions, cost of obtaining labor (system of recruiting by the Great Western Sugar Company, with table showing number of laborers shipped annually into its Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, and Montana sugar beet territory), and child labor.
1739. Ham, W. T. Regulation of labour conditions in sugar cultivation under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Internatl. Labor Off., Internatl. Labor Rev. 33(1): 74-82. January 1936. 283.8 In8
- "To no group of employees in the United States have fewer benefits been extended by means of legislation or collective bargaining than the farm labourers. Excluded from the purview of most State labour laws, organised only in ephemeral local associations, they are able to do little to improve their status. It is, therefore, of interest that through an agency of the Federal Government an effort is being made in their behalf. Regulation of farm employments was not contemplated under the Agricultural Adjustment Act...

When, however, the Jones-Costigan Act, signed on 9 May 1934, added sugar beet and sugar-cane to the list of 'basic agricultural commodities', the Secretary of Agriculture was authorised to insert in all agreements entered into under its provisions designed to improve labour conditions. This constituted a decided innovation in the practice of the Department of Agriculture..."

The Secretary was empowered to act in the matter of child labor, in the fixing of labor disputes and in the adjudication of labor disputes.

"The sugar beet labourers whose conditions of employment gave occasion for the formulation of these labour provisions form a comparatively small part of the 2,732,972 farm wage workers reported by the 1930 census. According to an estimate of the United States Tariff Commission, in 1933 there were 159,394 hired labourers in the beet fields, of whom 13,671 were in California, 90,357 in the Mountain States, chiefly Colorado, and 54,929 in the Great Lakes Region. Of the total, 110,354 were so-called 'contract labourers'; 80,393 of these were males and 15,228 females over 16 years of age, while 14,743 were children..."

Data as to prevailing wage rates are included.

1740. Missouri. Relief and reconstruction commission. Civil works administration of Missouri; a review. Ed. 2, November 15, 1933 to March 31, 1934. 134pp., illus. [Jefferson City, Mo., 1934] 283 M69
Pages 26 to 27 deal with Agricultural Unemployment.

"As the national economy was vitiated by the blight of depression, agricultural employment fell off and the wages paid farm labor descended into lower brackets..."

"Owing to the migration of unemployed persons from the cities to rural areas, often to their old homes, and the further fact of larger rural families, the load of dependents carried by the rural farm class is correspondingly great."

1741. Nathan, R. R. Estimates of unemployment in the United States, 1929-1935. Internatl. Labor Off. Internatl. Labor Rev. 33(1): 49-73. January 1936. 283.8 In8

"This discussion has been written with a view to presenting the definition of unemployment adopted, listing the basic data used, and outlining the technique developed in preparing the estimates... An employment or unemployment census of the entire country in the very near future is definitely needed..."

Tables I and II, between pp.80 and 81, show respectively estimates of unemployment and of employment since January 1929. Figures for agriculture are included.

1742. U. S. Department of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics. The world cotton situation. Part II. Cotton production in the United States (Preliminary) 68pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C. February 1936.

Material is included on the economic condition of the share cropper and of hired labor in the cotton belt, both before the adjustment program was put into effect and afterwards. The displacement of labor caused by reduced cotton acreage is discussed.

1743. Embree, E. R. Southern farm tenancy; the way out of its evils. Survey Graphic 25(3): 149-153, 190. March 1936. 280.8 C37
The economic plight of sharecroppers is outlined, and the increase of tenancy in the Cotton Belt, particularly among whites, is emphasized. Sufferings of landlords and tenants under existing situations, abuse and exploitation of sharecroppers are described. The future of cotton markets under increasing world competition appear to make reorganization of southern agriculture essential. The federal government should manage to get the land into hands of tenants, supervise and guide the new operators, and foster cooperative economic, social and community enterprise.
1744. Kester, Howard. Revolt among the sharecroppers. 98pp. New York, Covici-Friede. 1936.
In helping organize the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, Mr. Kester has had an intimate part in the development of one of the movements of Southern tenant farmers, particularly cotton croppers, in Arkansas. His purpose in his book is to describe general conditions, to describe the rise and development of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union in the Mississippi Valley; and to suggest a way out of the economic difficulties of sharecroppers, both white and colored. Contents include -
I. Manhunt (the experiences of an organizer in territory controlled by hostile planters)
II. Heritage of the Sharecropper (The situation in which sharecroppers find themselves - origin and growth of sharecropping and its labor system, the desperate economic situation; effect of the AAA and other "New Deal" measures)
III. The Sharecropper. (A description of the miserable working and living conditions of sharecroppers; lack of social privileges such as educational and religious opportunity, and of civil liberties)
IV. The Sharecropper Rises (The origin and development of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union in Arkansas, beginning July 1934; efforts to call Federal attention to the situation of sharecroppers)
V. Arkansas Hurricane (Struggles between sharecroppers and landlords; illegal actions of the latter; violence)
VI. The Disinherited Face the Future (Efforts and suggestions toward betterment, partly with Government aid)
1745. Pickett, J. E. New machines for beet growing. Pacific Rural Press 131(12): 374. Mar. 21, 1936. 6 P112
In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, the University Farm, Davis, Calif. and the Colorado Agricultural College are experimenting on machine planting, blocking, and pulling and topping of sugar beets with considerable success. These seem to forecast considerable reduction of human hand labor on the crop eventually.
1746. Vance, R. B. Negro agricultural worker under the Federal rehabilitation program. Section 1, Part 1. The Negro farmer: marginal man in agricultural maladjustment. Part 2. Landlord-tenant relations in the South. 244pp., mimeogr. [n. p.] 1934.

"Prepared...for the Committee on Negroes and Economic Reconstruction: Edwin R. Embree; W. W. Alexander; Charles S. Johnson."

The study is "devoted to the internal changes in the subregions" of the Cotton Belt as affecting white and black tenants for the past 30 "years." Attention is given to rise and fall of tenants and owners, self-help negro "yeomanry", chances of small owners in competition with planters, advantages and disadvantages of tenant system, effect of the depression and of the AAA. The South must consider and remedy its conditions, the author states, especially in view of present and prospective demands for cotton in world and domestic markets. Reorganization of land tenure and farming diversification seems essential. Vested interests oppose this so far.

Part I. The Negro Farmer: Marginal Man in Agricultural Readjustment; Ch. I. Dynamics in the Cotton Belt, 1910-30; Ch. II. The shifting Pattern of Tenancy; White and Black. Supplementary and Textual Tables.

Part II. Landlord-Tenant Relations in the South; Ch. III. The Negro Farm Operator; Ch. IV. Cotton Cropper in Depression and Readjustment.

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